Notice of Cabinet

Date: Wednesday, 16 July 2025 at 10.15 am

Venue: HMS Phoebe, BCP Civic Centre, Bournemouth BH2 6DY

Membership:

Chairman:
Cllr M Earl

Vice Chairman:
Cllr M Cox

Cllr D Brown
Cllr R Burton
Cllr A Hadley
Cllr J Hanna
Cllr R Herrett
Cllr A Martin
Cllr S Moore
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 view the live stream of this meeting at the following link:

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MId=6064

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Sarah Culwick (01202 817615) on 01202 096660 or email democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Press enquiries should be directed to the Press Office: Tel: 01202 118686 or email press.office@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

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

Available online and on the Mod.gov app

GRAHAM FARRANT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

8 July 2025

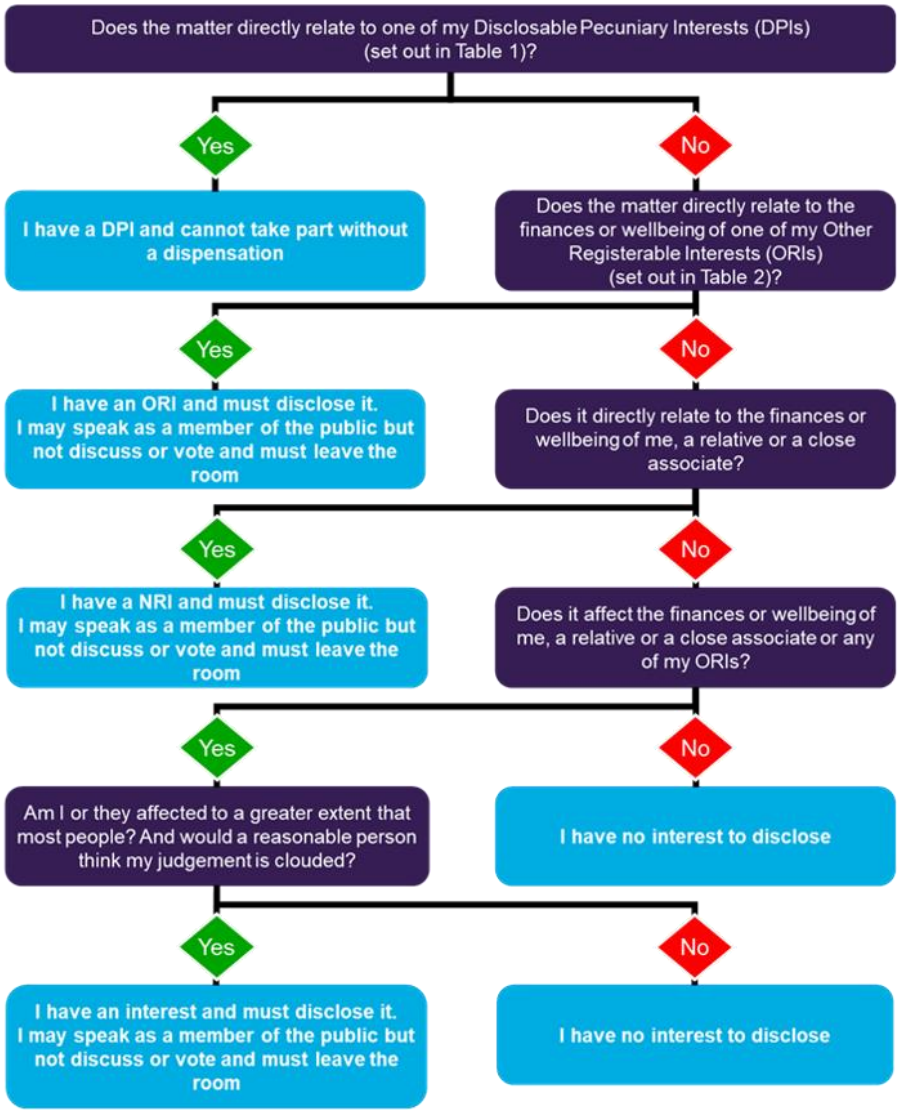
DEBATE NOT HATE

Maintaining and promoting high standards of conduct

Declaring interests at meetings

Familiarise yourself with the Councillor Code of Conduct which can be found in Part 6 of the Council's Constitution.

Before the meeting, read the agenda and reports to see if the matters to be discussed at the meeting concern your interests



What are the principles of bias and pre-determination and how do they affect my participation in the meeting?

Bias and predetermination are common law concepts. If they affect you, your participation in the meeting may call into question the decision arrived at on the item.

Bias Test	Predetermination Test
In all the circumstances, would it lead a fair minded and informed observer to conclude that there was a real possibility or a real danger that the decision maker was biased?	At the time of making the decision, did the decision maker have a closed mind?

If a councillor appears to be biased or to have predetermined their decision, they must NOT participate in the meeting.

For more information or advice please contact the Monitoring Officer (janie.berry@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)

Selflessness

Councillors should act solely in terms of the public interest

Integrity

Councillors must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships

Objectivity

Councillors must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias

Accountability

Councillors are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this

Openness

Councillors should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing

Honesty & Integrity

Councillors should act with honesty and integrity and should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned

Leadership

Councillors should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

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 requested to declare any interests on items included in this agenda. Please refer to the workflow on the preceding page for guidance.

Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.

3. Confirmation of Minutes 9 - 16

To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Meeting held on 18 June 2025.

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/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1

The deadline for the submission of public questions is mid-day on Thursday 10 July 2025 [mid-day 3 clear working days before the meeting].

The deadline for the submission of a statement is mid-day on Tuesday 15 July 2025 [mid-day the working day before the meeting].

The deadline for the submission of a petition is Wednesday 2 July 2025 [10 working days before the meeting].

5. Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees

To consider recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny committees on items not otherwise included on the Cabinet Agenda.

ITEMS OF BUSINESS

6. Financial Outturn 2024/25 17 - 86

The report presents the revenue and capital budget outturn, reserves position, dedicated schools grant outturn, housing revenue account, and results of council company and partner organisations for the financial year 2024/25.

The financial revenue outturn is a £1.2m surplus, an improvement on the reported quarter three balanced position, with this delivered in a challenging budget environment.

In February 2024 Council set a balanced budget and medium-term financial plan over the 4-year period to 31 March 2028 based on conventional local government financial management process. This addressed the inherited

£30m structural deficit from using reserves rather than savings to balance the 2023/24 budget.

The non-deliverability of previous year savings was addressed, particularly those expected from the transformation investment. New fully itemised savings of £38m were programmed for 2024/25 with 86% being achieved through service transformation, third party spend reduction, staff savings and raising additional income. Mitigations have been found in other areas to reduce the impact of those unable to be delivered.

The budget recognised the ongoing cost-of-living and service demand pressures that face all local authorities and this required council tax to be increased by the maximum amount permitted by government of 4.99%, with the same increase assumed for future years.

A revised approach was taken to the annual repayment of debt with voluntary contributions made above the statutory minimum to reduce the burden for future years.

7. Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update 87 - 110

This report:

- Aims to ensure the council presents a legally balanced 2026/27 budget.
- Presents an update on the 11 June 2025 Spending Review.
- Provides details of two consultation documents issued on 20 June 2025 namely the Local Government Fair Funding Review and Modernising and Improving the administration of council tax.
- Presents an update on the MTFP position of the council.

Acknowledges the action of the Leader of the Council and Director of Finance in writing to Government to seek assurance around the council's ability to continue to cashflow the significant and growing Dedicated Schools Grants deficit within the statutory framework.

8. Poole Civic Centre – Soft Market Testing 111 - 140

This report presents the outcome of the market testing in respect of the disposal of Poole Civic Centre.

[PLEASE NOTE: Should the Cabinet wish to discuss the detail of the exempt Appendices at Appendix C1 & C2 it will be necessary to exclude the press and public and move into Confidential (Exempt) session]

9. Roeshot Nursery, Land Disposal 141 - 152

This report presents the proposal to dispose of the freehold of the former nursery site at Lyndhurst Road to Meyrick Estate for the sum of £850,000.

[PLEASE NOTE: Should the Cabinet wish to discuss the detail of the exempt Appendices at Appendix A & B it will be necessary to exclude the press and public and move into Confidential (Exempt) session]

10. Enhancement to Pay and Reward Offer 153 - 204

Since the creation of BCP Council through the local government reorganisation of the four preceding councils in April 2019 we have been negotiating with the trade unions to introduce a new Pay and Reward package which aligns pay and conditions across all colleagues.

This report sets out the progress made since Cabinet last considered the results of the November trade union ballot process and outlines next steps.

[PLEASE NOTE: Should the Cabinet wish to discuss the detail of the exempt Appendices at Appendix 6 it will be necessary to exclude the press and public and move into Confidential (Exempt) session]

11. BCP Homes Tenant Satisfaction Measures and Housing Regulatory Compliance Update 205 - 246

As a Registered Provider (RP) of Social Housing, BCP Council has increased responsibilities under the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023.

The Act provides greater powers, including inspections, to the Regulator of Social Housing to ensure that the outcomes for tenants as set out in revised regulatory consumer standards are delivered. It also ensures that tenant satisfaction is measured and reported annually through Tenant Satisfaction Measures, enabling tenants to see how well the council as their landlord is performing against other landlords who are also registered providers.

For many of the measures the council is within or near to the top quartile of performance especially those related to repairs and maintenance. For 2024/25 overall satisfaction has increased to 81.2 per cent.

The Housing Ombudsman has also been given enhanced powers through the Act to ensure that tenants have access to an effective complaints process when things go wrong and that landlords are held to account. Landlords have a legal duty to meet the standards set out in the Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code which sets out best practice in effective complaint handling.

The Act also sets out qualification requirements for senior housing managers to bring the profession more in line with others such as social workers and teachers.

Other provisions within the Act ensured a review of the Decent Homes Standard and the introduction of Awaab's law to compel landlords to address damp and mould in their homes.

Ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Act is challenging. This report sets out the council's responsibilities and progress in meeting these.

12. Our Place and Environment: Cross-Pavement Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Trial 247 - 256

The council has received requests from several residents who do not have off-street parking and use, or are planning to use, an electric car or van. This paper sets out arrangements for a trial to permit them to install a cross-pavement gully channel. This is to enable the vehicle to be charged from the domestic electricity supply using a cable inserted into a channel just below the surface of the pavement and safely out of the way of

pedestrians and wheelchair users.

The purpose of this paper is to seek council approval for the trial of EV gully charger installations, the outcome of which would inform a Council policy on such installations.

The installations would be at the cost of the householder.

13. Transport CIL 2025/26 to 2027/28 – Port of Poole Bridges Programme 257 - 262

A £6m allocation of strategic CIL was approved at March 2025 Full Council. The priority projects in this allocation relate to critical works on Poole Bridge and the Twin Sails.

The purpose of this report is to outline the proposed investment on the bridges and to gain Council approval to release the allocation and commence the programme.

14. Designation of Neighbourhood Forum and Area 263 - 356

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

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

BCP Council has received two applications for designation of a neighbourhood forum and area within (i) the East Cliff and (ii) East Cliff and Springbourne Ward. Both applications extend into a small part of Bournemouth Town Centre ward. Each application was subject to a statutory public consultation inviting representations. The consultations ran in tandem between 24 February and 7 April 2025.

A prospective forum can determine what area is most suitable to plan for. However, the Local Planning Authority must first formally designate the forum (as a 'qualifying body') and designate the neighbourhood area, having regard to a range of factors including comments received from consultation.

15. Local Area Energy Plan 357 - 436

This report presents the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP). This has been produced to provide a roadmap and informed action plan to enable the Council, working with partners and other organisations, to address its Climate and Ecological Emergency commitments and achieve the stated aim of carbon neutrality by 2045.

16. Adult Social Care Fulfilled Lives Transformation Programme 437 - 448

In July 2024, BCP Cabinet and Full Council agreed:

1. To support the business case for a new Adult Social Care (ASC) transformation delivery model to improve outcomes for residents and to achieve financial efficiencies and savings.
2. Establishment of a formal Adult Social Care four-year transformation programme called Fulfilled Lives, approving in principle a total

investment of up to £2.9m across the first three years.

3. The release of an initial £1.79m was approved for the first year of the programme to facilitate mobilisation, completion of the design and scope stage, and to commence the delivery phase from January 2025.
4. The Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee would provide regular scrutiny of progress towards benefits and sustainable change.

The programme entered its delivery phase in January 2025 and is making good progress towards implementing the necessary changes to achieve the anticipated benefits, and savings of £3.5m recurring by year four.

This report provides an update on progress with recommendations for investment in the next phase of the programme.

17. SEND Budget Pressures 449 - 468

This paper provides the 2024/25 outturn for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) high needs block, budget agreed for 2025/26 and actions being undertaken to manage the budget within a challenging national framework.

The outturn for 2024/25 was high needs expenditure of £111.9m compared with funding of £62.0m (a DSG funding gap of £49.9m) This was £5.3m more than reported to Cabinet in February 2025. There were some non-recurring payments made in the final months of the year that had not been included in the forecast but some of the increase is likely to be ongoing as more young people were being supported by the high needs budget by March 2025 than had been expected.

The high needs budget for 2025/26 was set with the expectation that the annual funding gap would grow to £57.5m as demand growth was expected to continue to outstrip funding growth. There are initiatives in the SEND improvement plan (some being invest-to-save) that should have an impact on the high needs budget over time, and these are set out in this report.

Work is in progress to establish the expenditure forecast outturn for 2025/26. Placements for the new academic year are in the process of being finalised for those new in the system, at transition ages, or requiring a change for other reasons. The forecast will also be updated to reflect progress on service initiatives currently underway or being developed.

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

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

19. Cabinet Forward Plan 469 - 488

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

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.

This page is intentionally left blank

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

CABINET

Minutes of the Meeting held on 18 June 2025 at 10.15 am

Present:-

Cllr M Earl – Chairman

Cllr M Cox – Vice-Chairman (Preent virtually)

Present:	Cllr D Brown, Cllr R Burton, Cllr J Hanna, Cllr R Herrett, Cllr A Martin, Cllr S Moore and Cllr K Wilson
Also in attendance:	Cllr S Bartlett, Cllr P Canavan (Chair of the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee), Cllr G Farquhar and Cllr B Nanovo
Also in attendance virtually:	Cllr S Carr-Brown (Chair of the Childen's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee), Cllr C Rigby (Chair of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee) and Cllr K Salmon (Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board)
Apologies:	Cllr A Hadley

12. Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of interest made on this occasion.

13. Confirmation of Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 13 May 2025 were confirmed and signed as a correct record.

14. Public Issues

Cabinet was advised that there had been no petitions, questions or statements submitted by members of the public on this occasion.

15. Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board, Councillor Kate Salmon addressed the Cabinet advising that the following recommendation in relation to access to leisure had been agreed by the Committee for submission to Cabinet for consideration: -

Overview and Scrutiny Board – 9 June 2025 - Agenda Item 9 – Leisure Services Presentation and Discussion (non- Cabinet item)

The Overview and Scrutiny Board recommended that Cabinet be urged to put in place an "Access to Leisure" scheme across the whole BCP area as soon as possible, recognising that people in Poole have lost this facility and with particular emphasis on ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities.

The Leader thanked the Chair of the Board for their recommendation and in relation to this advised that the recommendation would be taken away and brought back to the Overview and Scrutiny Board for a formal response.

RESOLVED that following consideration a formal response be provided to the Overview and Scrutiny Board within the two month requirements.

16. Bournemouth Air Festival

The Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'A' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the report provided an update on the feasibility of providing an agreement with a potential operator for 2026 onwards in relation to the Bournemouth Air Festival along with an update on the position of potential for sponsorship for 2026 onwards.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that following the work undertaken and discussions that have taken place, the paper recommended to stop any further work on delivery of an Air Festival whilst recognising the process in place for new events to come forward in the future.

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board, Councillor Kate Salmon addressed the Cabinet advising that the Board at their recent meeting had thoroughly debated this item in detail and that whilst not a unanimous decision the Committee had supported Option4 and agreed the following recommendation that: -

the Overview and Scrutiny Board agreed with the recommendation that Cabinet agrees to Option 4 as set out in the report, which acknowledges the ongoing process for new events to come forward and stops any further work on an Air Festival for 2026 onwards.

Cabinet members spoke on the report in particular highlighting the increased costs associated with the festival.

RESOLVED that Cabinet agreed to Option 4, which acknowledged the ongoing process for new events to come forward and stops any further work on an Air Festival for 2026 onwards.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations

Reasons

To enable staff resources to be refocused on working with external commercial and community events to support achieving the corporate strategy of working closely with partners, removing barriers and empowering others, having explored all options and acknowledging the council's current and future financial position.

17. Corporate Performance Report - / End of Year

The Leader of the Council presented 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.

Cabinet was advised that BCP Council adopted 'A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 2024-28' in May 2024, and that the shared vision is the corporate strategy which sets out the council's vision, priorities and ambitions as well as the principles which underpin the way the council works as it develops and delivers its services.

Cabinet was informed that incorporated in the vision is a set of measures of progress for achieving the vision, priorities and ambitions, and that this was the fourth quarterly performance monitoring report, presenting an update on the progress measures.

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

The Chair of the Health and Adult Social Care Overview & Scrutiny Committee addressed the Cabinet advising that whilst the exception report within the Corporate Performance Report associated with health and adult social care hadn't been considered by the Committee that the Committee were looking at fulfilled lives at every meeting.

Cabinet members spoke in support of the report highlighting good news stories across the service areas.

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

(a) Considered the quarter four/ end of year performance; and

(b) Noted that work continues to expand the data available on the interactive performance dashboard

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

Reasons

Our shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole sets out the priorities and ambitions against which the council's performance will be judged, and as such is a vital component of the council's performance management framework.

An understanding of performance against targets, goals and objectives helps the council to assess and manage service delivery and identify emerging business risks.

18. Bournemouth Development Company - Winter Gardens project

The Leader of the Council presented 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.

Cabinet was advised that Bournemouth Development Company (BDC) is a joint venture between Muse and BCP Council, established to unlock housing supply and attract private sector investment into the conurbation.

Further to this Cabinet was informed that the regeneration of Bournemouth Town Centre is a key priority to revitalise the retail and housing offer for residents and reimagine underutilised sites, and that the Winter Gardens site had been identified, for many years, as a priority regeneration project to deliver corporate strategic objectives.

Cabinet was informed that this report sought approval for the new BDC Partnership Business Plan which is required to set out the agreed priorities and confirm how sites will be taken forward through the Bournemouth Development Company, and that this will confirm the extension to the Site Option Execution Date for Winter Gardens to September 2028, which was approved in principle by Cabinet in March, subject to the production of a new Partnership Business Plan.

In relation to this Cabinet was further advised that the paper sets out the next steps for the Winter Gardens project to deliver circa 500 homes through the redevelopment of the existing surface car park and acquired land.

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board, Councillor Kate Salmon addressed the Cabinet advising that the Board at their recent meeting had thoroughly debated this item in detail and agreed the following recommendations that: -

1. *The Overview and Scrutiny Board supported the following recommendations to Cabinet:*

   (a) Cabinet approves the BDC Partnership Business Plan for 2025 – 2030.

   (b) Cabinet confirms the extension of the Site Option Execution Date to September 2028, allowing Muse as the Private Sector Partner in the BDC to fund the first stage of work on the new Winter Gardens scheme, resulting in a new Site Development Plan.

   (c) Cabinet approves proceeding on the understanding that public parking will not be included in a new scheme design.

2. *The Overview and Scrutiny Board would welcome the development of the Town Centre Vision for Bournemouth and requested to scrutinise the regeneration visions for the 3 Towns in the BCP Area as these are redeveloped.*

The Leader thanked the Overview and Scrutiny Board for their recommendations and support of the report.

Councillor Stephen Bartlett addressed the Cabinet providing background in relation to the site and urging Cabinet to not agree to the extension but to take stock and analyse whether further consideration should be given allowing the market to take the risk. In relation to this Councillor Bartlett requested the decision, whilst not required to, be taken to Council.

Councillor Patrick Canavan addressed Cabinet and expressed his support for taking the item to Council.

Cabinet spoke in support of the report highlighting the need to deliver the site and housing.

The Leader informed that there was no commitment of funds at this stage, and that when the site development plan comes forward in December that that is the time that the paper should go to Council for discussion, and that this report provided certainty for the council's private sector partner.

RESOLVED that: -

(a) Cabinet approves the BDC Partnership Business Plan for 2025 – 2030.

(b) Cabinet confirms the extension of the Site Option Execution Date to September 2028, allowing Muse as the Private Sector Partner in the BDC to fund the first stage of work on the new Winter Gardens scheme, resulting in a new Site Development Plan.

(c) Cabinet approves proceeding on the understanding that public parking will not be included in a new scheme design.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

Reasons

To contribute to the Council's Corporate Strategy, specifically helping to revitalise high streets and regenerate key sites to create new opportunities and to provide good quality homes that are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.

The draft Local Plan includes an allocation of 400 new homes in the Bournemouth Arc area. This project offers the potential to make a significant contribution to exceed this target.

The Council has reserved the right for Cabinet to approve Site Development Plans (SDP) and further approvals are necessary to vary terms.

19. Our Place and Environment: Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) – Pokesdown and Southbourne

The Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'D' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the report considered the outcome of public consultation on proposed alterations to parking and restrictions along Seabourne Road (and adjoining streets), Southbourne Grove and Southbourne Road aimed at improving journey times and reliability for buses and general traffic whilst balancing the needs of residents and businesses.

Further to this Cabinet was informed that the report recommended full consideration of the consultation outputs and implementation of the measures proposed.

Councillor George Farquhar addressed the Cabinet advising that he had been involved in the consultation and thanked officers whose engagement had been invaluable. Further to this Councillor Farquhar expressed the need for parking enforcement along the route, and requested that the bus company be able to record and report enforcement issues. In addition Councillor Farquhar requested that the bus company be encouraged to install benches to encourage older people to travel and the reinstatement of litter bins.

Cabinet members spoke in support of the report and of the proactiveness of MoreBus.

The Portfolio Holder in summing up advised that he would speak to the bus company with regards to the bins and the benches and that he would ask enforcement to pick up the areas raised by Councillor Farquhar.

RESOLVED that Cabinet approved that the scheme (as per Appendix A) is delivered as proposed.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holders: Climate Response, Environment and Energy

Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations

Reasons

Feedback from the public consultation was fully considered. It is recommended that the scheme is delivered as proposed.

The recommended scheme shall:

- improve reliability for bus passengers
- reduce overall journey times for all road users
- reduce congestion and emissions
- improve safety for cyclists and pedestrians
- safeguard limited wait parking for local businesses whilst balancing the needs of local residents

20. Our Place and Environment: Safer Roads Fund – 20mph Boscombe and Pokesdown (S107)

The Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'E' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that as part of a national programme, the Council was allocated £1.89m of Safer Roads Fund (SRF) grant by the Department for Transport (DfT) for road safety improvements along the A35 between Iford roundabout and St Pauls roundabout in Bournemouth.

Cabinet was informed that the recommendation is aligned with the emerging new Corporate Strategy and the Council Climate Action Strategy

2023 to 2028 and considered the outcome of the public consultation on the 20mph proposals in Boscombe and Pokesdown.

RESOLVED that Cabinet approved that the 20mph scheme is implemented as proposed.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holders: Climate Response, Environment and Energy

Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations

Reasons

(a) Feedback from the public consultation was fully considered. It is recommended that the scheme is delivered as proposed.

(b) The Department for Transport (DfT) awarded the council £1,890,00 to make safety improvements along the A35 corridor as per the Safer Roads Fund bid proposal for round 3 funding.

(c) The investment of the SRF funding is aligned with the Council's Corporate Strategy and the Climate and Ecological Emergency Action Plan.

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

Cabinet was advised that no urgent decisions had been taken in accordance with the Constitution since the last meeting of the Cabinet.

22. Cabinet Forward Plan

The Leader advised that the latest Cabinet Forward Plan had been published on the Council's website.

The meeting ended at 12.05 pm

CHAIRMAN

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Financial Outturn 2024/25**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The report presents the revenue and capital budget outturn, reserves position, dedicated schools grant outturn, housing revenue account, and results of council company and partner organisations for the financial year 2024/25. The financial revenue outturn is a £1.2m surplus, an improvement on the reported quarter three balanced position, with this delivered in a challenging budget environment. In February 2024 Council set a balanced budget and medium-term financial plan over the 4-year period to 31 March 2028 based on conventional local government financial management process. This addressed the inherited £30m structural deficit from using reserves rather than savings to balance the 2023/24 budget. The non-deliverability of previous year savings was addressed, particularly those expected from the transformation investment. New fully itemised savings of £38m were programmed for 2024/25 with 86% being achieved through service transformation, third party spend reduction, staff savings and raising additional income. Mitigations have been found in other areas to reduce the impact of those unable to be delivered. The budget recognised the ongoing cost-of-living and service demand pressures that face all local authorities and this required council tax to be increased by the maximum amount permitted by government of 4.99%, with the same increase assumed for future years. A revised approach was taken to the annual repayment of debt with voluntary contributions made above the statutory minimum to reduce the burden for future years.

Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **1. Note the final outturn position for 2024/25.** **2. Agree to set aside £0.5m in an earmarked reserve to manage the potential risk associated with future income streams from the introduction of the resident card pilot scheme in 2025/26.** **3. Agree the residual surplus of £0.7m is transferred to unearmarked reserves.** **4. Agree the capital virements between schemes funded by the bus services improvement plan as set out in appendix C1.** **5. Note that the museums capital scheme is forecast to exceed the approved resources by £0.55m, alongside a £0.8m shortfall in third party contributions as set out in appendix C3.** **6. Recommend that Audit and Governance Committee recommend to Council to approve the revised funding strategy for the Poole museums capital schemes which will mean an increase in the approved prudential borrowing of £1.3m as set out in appendix C3.** **It is RECOMMENDED that Council:** **1. Approves the revised funding strategy for the Poole museums capital schemes which subject to Audit and Governance Committee approval will mean an increase in the approved prudential borrowing of £1.3m.**
Reason for recommendations	To comply with accounting codes of practice and best practice which requires councils to regularly monitor the annual budget position and take any action to support the sustainability of the council's financial position. To comply with the council's financial regulations regarding capital virements, acceptance of grants and new borrowing.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Mike Cox, Finance
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Adam Richens, Director of Finance and Chief Finance Officer adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Nicola Webb, Assistant Chief Finance Officer nicola.webb@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Matthew Filmer, Assistant Chief Finance officer matthew.filmer@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Wards	Council-wide

Classification	For Decision

Background

1. In February 2024 Council agreed the 2024/25 annual general fund net revenue budget of £359m, and a capital programme of £148m. The revenue budget included delivery of £38m of itemised service and transformation savings. Budgets were also agreed for the ring-fenced housing revenue account (HRA) and Dedicated School Grant (DSG) for school funding.
2. Services have been expected to deliver balanced budgets by finding mitigations to budget pressures, with this aided by the expenditure control measures that have been in place across the council throughout the year.
3. At quarter three, the forecast revenue outturn was a balance budget position overall, with a small contingency remaining in central budgets for unexpected movements over the final quarter.

Revenue Outturn 2024/25

4. The final revenue outturn for 2024/25 is a £1.2m surplus after allowing for additional provisions and reserves in central budgets to reflect an updated assessment of expected commitments. A summary of the outturn is below in Table 1:

Table 1: Summary General Fund Outturn 2024/25

Quarter 3		Outturn Budget Position					
Total Variances £000's	**Budget Area**	**Gross Budget £000's**	**Net Budget £000's**	**Outturn £000's**	**Total Variance £000's**	**Savings undelivered £000's**	**Other Variance s £000's**
423	Wellbeing	304,013	125,143	124,237	(906)	2,680	(3,586)
3,398	Children	122,095	92,285	95,204	2,919	2,233	686
158	Operations	173,968	61,115	60,221	(894)	225	(1,119)
548	Resources	30,223	42,811	43,806	995	326	669
(4,485)	Central	52,284	37,439	37,095	(344)	(5,463)	5,119
(41)	Funding	0	(358,795)	(361,811)	(3,016)	0	(3.016
0	**Total**	**682,583**	**0**	**(1,247)**	**(1,247)**	**0**	**(1,247)**

5. Wellbeing directorate's £0.9m net surplus is largely due to employee savings with additional service demand and related costs covered by NHS contributions and other grants.
6. Children's service overspent largely due to undelivered savings as mobilisation of the transformation programme and staff restructure were delayed. The focus in the year has been to move the performance of the social care services to a good Ofsted rating and to improve the timeliness of the SEND service, both of which were achieved.
7. Operations services achieved a small net surplus. Commercial operations delivered a broadly balanced position with reduced expenditure particularly within seafront services, mitigating the £2m overspend in parking services, the latter largely due to the expenditure on card payments and parking app usage

exceeding budget. Other overspent budgets are within customer, arts, and property (mainly engineering and facilities management), and income was below budget in the planning service. These variances were offset by savings across environment services in areas such as bereavement, transport, and waste.

8. Resources overspent largely due to additional provisions made at the yearend following a review of uncertainties including insurance risks across the council.

9. Central budgets are showing a small net surplus. This budget area includes the contingency to offset undelivered savings and once this has been accounted for there is a variance of £5.1m on the remaining budgets. This is from movements to earmarked reserves £3.2m plus additional spend on interest payments, housing benefits and investment properties with some covered by the release of the remaining contingency and surplus budget in other areas.

10. The funding variance of £3m reflects additional section 31 grants for business rates. These had previously been expected to be offset by additional business rates levy payments to government, but a reassessment of the appeals provision has removed this cost.

11. Appendix A1 provides the detail and reasons for projected budget variances in each service area.

12. Appendix A2 provides a summary revenue outturn statement.

Savings Monitoring 2024/25

13. Savings delivered at outturn are 86% of the budgeted savings (88% was reported at quarter three). The final position is summarised below. The impact of savings not delivered during the year is included in the budget variances in Appendix A1.

Table 2: Summary of savings delivery 2024/25

2024/25 Savings by Directorate	Council Approved Savings £000s	Outturn £000s	Outturn Shortfall £000's
Wellbeing Directorate	(10,330)	(9,777)	554
Children's Services Directorate	(2,953)	(2,453)	500
Operations Directorate	(10,060)	(9,835)	225
Resources Directorate	(1,085)	(895)	190
Total general service-based savings	**(24,428)**	**(22,960)**	**1,468**
Wellbeing Directorate	(3,777)	(1,651)	2,126
Children's Services Directorate	(4,162)	(2,429)	1,733
Operations Directorate	(3,829)	(3,829)	0
Resources Directorate	(1,262)	(1,126)	136
Across services	(503)	(503)	0
Total transformation / efficiency savings	**(13,533)**	**(9,538)**	**3,995**
Total savings	**(37,961)**	**(32,498)**	**5,463**

14. Wellbeing savings delivered are significant at £11.4m but only 81% of those budgeted. Demographic growth and a delayed care home closure reduced

savings in adult social care and commissioning. Transformation savings undelivered are from the delay in reconfiguring the block beds contracts to better reflect the needs of service users with this programme progressing in 2025/26. Investment in new technology was delayed until quarter three with full year savings expected in the new year. Undelivered savings within housing and community reflect that the notice periods from the redundancy programme continued into 2024/25 but future full year savings have been secured.

15. Children's savings of £4.9m are 69% of the budgeted savings. As with adult social care, demographic growth has reduced the potential to realise savings in care costs and a planned saving in legal costs is not deliverable due to being unsighted on late charges until the end of the year. Mobilisation of the transformation programme and staff restructure was delayed due to preparation for Ofsted and the final inspection in quarter three. Undelivered savings were identified early in the year and the 2025/26 budget and future years in the MTFP adjusted accordingly.
16. Operations savings of £13.7m are delivered at 98% of the budgeted saving. The £0.2m shortfall is due to anticipated increased demand for an improved planning service and expanded telecare service not being realised. These issues will need to be managed in 2025/26.
17. Resources savings of £2m are 86% of budgeted saving. The shortfall is partly due to an over ambitious income target for marketing and within people and culture it was not possible to convert many posts to apprenticeships. Both issues have been reflected in the 2025/26 budget. There is also a delayed saving from redundancies in finance services due to staff notice periods, but the full future year saving has been delivered.
18. Appendix A3 provides a schedule of final savings delivery for 2024/25 for each service area with explanations for non-delivery and future expectations.

Transformation

19. The total one-off costs associated with the corporate transformation investment programme in 2024/25 was £3.8m of revenue and £0.4m of capital.
20. Revenue expenditure includes the strategic investment partner (SIP) costs of £0.6m to continue work to bring services on to the Microsoft Dynamics Customer Resource Management system. This new system continues to improve customer interaction with the council as well as drive out savings and efficiencies. Other expenditure includes for internal and agency staff to create additional capacity for implementation.
21. The revenue costs also include £1.4m for redundancies to permanently reduce the staff base of the council.
22. The revenue costs of the transformation programme are funded by capital receipts using the government's permitted flexible use of capital receipts (FUCR) policy. This includes for the separate transformation programmes for adult social care and children's services which incurred costs of £1.3 in 2024/25.
23. Capital expenditure for the transformation programme is funded by prudential borrowing.
24. Additional annual on-going transformation savings of £9.23m were delivered in the 2024/25 financial year from the main programme. The on-going annual total

for savings since the programme began is £23.9m with the cumulative total for all years since the programme began in 2021/22 being £49.6m for cumulative spend of £39.4m.

25. A further £0.3m in annual (and cumulative) savings was delivered from the specific programme for adults and children's services in 2024/25, making the total of £9.5m for transformation savings in appendix A3.

26. Appendix A4 provides details of the corporate transformation programme and funding through the FUCR.

Reserves Monitoring for 31 March 2025

27. Earmarked reserves are those set aside for specific purposes, and these were reconsidered in quarter one to release funding to support the children's services business case to improve the service.

28. Table 3 below summarises the movement in reserves during the current financial year.

Table 3: Summary of movements in reserves

	Balance 1 April 2024	Balance 31 March 2025	Movement
	£m	£m	£m
Un-earmarked reserves	26.1	27.3	1.2
Earmarked reserves	39.0	55.7	16.7
Total reserves	**65.1**	**83.0**	**17.9**

These reserves do not include revenue reserves earmarked for capital, school balances or the negative DSG reserve. The reserves for March 2025 include the proposed Cabinet recommendations included in this report.

29. The main movements included within the £16.7m for earmarked reserves include:

    a. £7.1m net increase in resources set aside for corporate priorities including additions at the year end for the estimated cost of the cliff stability investigation of £1.5m plus dilapidation costs for leased carparks and properties shortly due to be returned £1.7m. Included in the budget from the start of the year the collection fund business rates reserve of £8.5m was set up for drawn down from 2025/26. The balance of the movement is from net draw down of reserves for their intended purpose mainly in waste management and for the revenues and benefits new system implementation which went live November 2024.

    b. £2.8m increase in government grants carried forward (at quarter three expected instead to draw down £9.5m).

    c. £2.8m set up in the budget 2024/25 from one off resources, to support the financial stability of the MTFP from 2025/26.

30. Appendix B provides a summary of the actual earmarked reserves position as of 31 March 2025.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

31. The DSG in 2024/25 totals £363m and is provided to fund early years providers, schools, a small range of central services and provision for pupils with high needs. High needs funding within this total is £61m.

32. Consistent with many councils nationally, the growing demand and rising placement costs continues to outstrip funding growth for pupils with high needs. The high needs funding gap for 2024/25 was budgeted at £28m. This is net of a funding transfer of £1.3m from schools as agreed by the Department for Education in late February 2024.

33. The accumulated deficit reflecting the 2024/25 funding shortfall was budgeted to increase from £63.5m on 1 April 2024 to £91.5m by March 2025.

34. The historic trajectory of expenditure growth was budgeted to be curtailed for 2024/25. This was based on the slowdown in demand being experienced over autumn 2023 and the initiatives being planned through the development of the 15-year deficit recovery plan. In the event, the slowdown in demand was short lived, and the development of the inclusion fund and wider children's services improvements took longer than expected with no financial benefit in the year.

35. A greater proportion than previously of the new demand was accommodated in mainstream provision with payments to mainstream schools ahead of budget. However, the surge in demand also meant greater use of independent schools, alternative provision, and bespoke therapies due to capacity constraints in the state sector. This undermined the key assumptions in the budget. There was some offset from low spend charged to the inclusion fund (invest-to-save) budget due to the delayed timescale of implementation.

36. At quarter three the anticipated overspend was £16.5m, giving a total high needs funding gap of £44.6m, with a projected accumulated deficit for March 2025 at £108m as reported to Cabinet in February. The number of education, health, and care plans (EHCPs) and permanent exclusions, and the average placement costs continued to rise beyond expectations over the final quarter.

37. The year end position is in table 4 below:

Table 4: Summary position for dedicated school's grant

Dedicated Schools Grant	£m
Accumulated deficit 1 April 2024	**63.5**
Budgeted high needs funding shortfall 2024/25	28.1
High needs overspend 2024/25	21.8
Underspend across other areas	(0.1)
Accumulated deficit 31 March 2025	**113.3**

38. Actions included in the deficit management plan to change the trajectory of the deficit are still in the initial stages of implementation, but these should start to impact in 2025/26.

39. The Department for Education June 2025 Spending Review settlement confirmed funding for reform of the current Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) system, details of which will be set out in a White Paper in the autumn.

40. Government recognise that local authorities will need support during the transition to a reformed SEND system. There is to be a phased process which will include the government working with local authorities to manage their SEND system, including deficits, alongside an extension to the Dedicated Schools Grant Statutory Override, which is currently due to end in March 2026, until March 2028.

41. The government intend to provide more detail by the end of the year including a plan for supporting local authorities with both historic and accruing deficits. More details will be set out at the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement in the autumn.

Capital Investment Programme (CIP)

42. The original £148 million capital budget has been updated to £124.8m at the end of the year to take account of adding expenditure slippage from 2023/24 of £62m, and a net reduction from reprofiling some expenditure into 2025/26, adding new schemes, and removing schemes no longer viable or being reconsidered (£85.8m). Most schemes in the current programme are within the Operations directorate, accounting for £110m (86%) of the programme.

43. At the end of 2024/25, the council carried forward £21.7m of grants from prior years not yet allocated to specific schemes. Of this, £11.7m is for children services with a report to Cabinet in March 2025 considering the future children's services capital programme. A further £10m has been carried forward for the operations directorate, with £3.9m related to the tail end of the transforming cities fund and £5.8m for waste infrastructure.

44. Appendix C1 provides a monitoring report for the capital programme at the end of the year. This shows 82% of the current year programme has been delivered. The detail of each project is shown in Appendix C2.

45. Appendix C1 includes the detail in paragraph 2 of the recommendation for Cabinet to increase the budget for the bus priority project of Bournemouth station to town centre with funding provided by budget released from other bus service improvement schemes.

46. Appendix C3 provides a report from the Director of Customer, Arts and Property as the current senior responsible officer for the museum capital projects. The report provides an overview of the financial position for the projects which are nearing completion and provides recommendations for Cabinet and Council. There is a forecast overspend of £0.55m due to cost increases and income shortfalls of £0.8m, of which £0.6m has been underwritten by prudential borrowing. The recommendations are to revise the funding strategy to increase prudential borrowing by £1.35m, the combined budget shortfall from costs overruns and unachieved third-party contributions.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

47. The HRA is a separate account within the council that ring-fences the income and expenditure associated with the council's housing stock. The HRA does not therefore directly impact on the council's wider general fund budget.

48. The 2024/25 HRA budget was approved by Council in February 2024. It budgeted for total income of £55.6m for the year and a net surplus of £5.9m.

49. The main income variances are favourable, from rents (£1.6m) due to ongoing lower levels of rental voids and right-to-buy sales than expected and from higher utility recharges (£0.8m).

50. Favourable expenditure variances include from supervision and management largely due to lower utility costs, staff vacancies and reassessment of provisions (£1.8m). Net interest costs are also favourable (£1.2m) with rate movements ahead of budget with borrowing costs fixed and lower spending due to reprofiling of the capital programme.

51. There are higher repairs and maintenance costs from the remedial work identified and with a focus on damp and mould. This offset the previously identified saving from the lower number of void properties needing work to be undertaken prior to re-letting.

52. The forecast depreciation charge of £15.1m is £2.7m adverse to budget, a slight increase from the previous quarter. It follows the harmonisation of approaches between the two neighbourhoods implemented at the end of last year. As a non-cash charge, it has no overall impact on the financial position of the HRA.

53. The favourable forecast variances for both income and operating expenditure result in a forecast net operating surplus of £28m that is £3.9m favourable to budget. The impact of the higher depreciation charge and lower net interest payable results in a final net surplus of £8.1m that is £2.2m favourable to budget.

54. The HRA February 2024 budget paper set out a capital programme of £44.7m for 2024/25. This includes £25.2m investment in new-build projects delivered as part of the council newbuild housing & acquisitions strategy (CNHAS) and £16.2m in planned maintenance. Expenditure for the year at £29.1m is 65% of budget with slippage across all areas of the programme.

55. Appendix D provides a summary of HRA budget monitoring for both the revenue and capital account at outturn.

Companies and partner organisations

56. The financial sustainability of the council could be impacted by the performance of partners and subsidiaries in which it has a financial interest. Each of these entities has their own governance framework and arrangements for reporting their financial and operating performance.

57. Appendix E contains a summary of the outturns for partner and subsidiary organisations. It should be noted that these are provisional figures and are unapproved by the respective boards of directors and are also subject to audit.

Scenarios

58. The outturn includes some estimates and assumptions, with anticipated losses provided for where known and able to be estimated.

Summary of financial implications

59. This is a financial report with budget implications a key feature of the above paragraphs.

Summary of legal implications

60. The recommendations in this report are to comply with the council's financial regulations with attention drawn to significant budget variances as part of good financial planning to ensure the council remains financially viable over the current year and into the future.

Summary of human resources implications

61. There are no direct human resources implications from the recommendations in this report.

Summary of sustainability impact

62. There are no direct sustainability impacts from the recommendations in this report.

Summary of public health implications

63. The council is seeking to maintain appropriate services for the vulnerable as well as improve the sustainability of services important for the wellbeing of all residents.

Summary of equality implications

64. Budget holders are managing their budgets with due regard to equalities issues.

Summary of risk assessment

65. The outturn is prepared based on the best estimates available to close the financial statements. Any variations to these will impact in the 2025/26 financial year.

Background papers

66. The link to the 2024/25 quarter three budget monitoring report is below:

    Welcome to BCP Council | BCP item 112

Appendices

Appendix A Revenue Outturn 2024/25
- A1 Revenue Budget Variances by Service Area
- A2 Revenue Outturn Summary
- A3 Revenue Savings Monitoring
- A4 Transformation Programme

Appendix B Earmarked Reserves for 31 March 2025

Appendix C Capital Programme Outturn 2024/25
- C1 Summary Capital Programme Outturn and Narrative
- C2 Capital Programme Project Detail
- C3 Report from the Director of Customer, Arts and Property on the updated financial position for the museum projects.

Appendix D HRA Outturn 2024/25

Appendix E Company Outturns 2024/25

Appendix A1: Outturn Revenue Budget Variances by Service Area 2024/25

1. The outturn for each directorate is shown in the tables and narrative below. The projected annual variances reported at quarter three have been included for comparison.

Wellbeing – underspend £0.9m (0.7%)

2. The Wellbeing directorate includes adult social care and commissioning, public health, housing and community services with the projected outturn a £1.3m improvement compared with quarter three.

Q3 Variance £000's	Service	Working budget £000's	Outturn £000's	Outturn Variance £000's
	Adult Social Care Services			
4,187	Care packages – all ages and needs	175,862	180,301	**4,439**
(136)	Employees	26,005	25,502	**(503)**
(474)	Client Contributions	(31,672)	(31,624)	**48**
(1,974)	Health Funding: CHC/JF/Sec117/BCF	(25,406)	(28,651)	**(3,245)**
(330)	Income from NHS (Section 256)	(2,000)	(2,422)	**(422)**
(90)	Other Funding: grants, other authorities, Health.	(18,006)	(18,354)	**(348)**
(16)	Other services: training, running costs, etc.	429	442	**13**
1,167	**Total Adult Social Care Services**	**125,212**	**125,193**	**(19)**
	Commissioning			
(213)	Care and contracts (including Tricuro)	29,902	29,572	**(330)**
(13)	Employees	2,751	2,605	**(146)**
(107)	Client contributions	(1,717)	(1,812)	**(95)**
78	Health Funding: CHC/JF/Sec117/BCF	(9,123)	(9,059)	**64**
(337)	Income from NHS (Section 256)	(20)	(773)	**(753)**
(100)	Grants and other income	(32,095)	(32,303)	**(208)**
353	Other services/voluntary sector/ projects	478	1,240	**762**
(339)	**Total Commissioning**	**(9,824)**	**(10,531)**	**(707)**
	Strategic Housing & Partnerships			
0	Housing Options	6,524	7,546	**1,022**
0	Homelessness Strategy	318	(329)	**(647)**
0	Housing Portfolio	188	(141)	**(329)**
0	Housing Total	**7,030**	**7,076**	**46**
	Communities			
0	Community Engagement & Partnerships	931	647	**(284)**
0	Strategic Community Safety	476	760	**284**
(150)	Public Protection: Regulatory Services	2,433	2,387	**(46)**
0	Public Protection: Safer Communities	864	892	**28**
0	Public Protection: Service Management	271	313	**42**
(150)	Communities Total	**4,975**	**4,998**	**24**
	Asset Investment			
(255)	Asset Investment	(2,250)	(2,499)	**(249)**
(255)	Asset Investment Total	**(2,250)**	**(2,499)**	**(249)**
(405)	**Housing & Communities Total**	**9,755**	**9,575**	**(180)**
0	**Public Health** (fully funded by government grant)	**0**	**0**	**0**
423	**Wellbeing Total**	**125,143**	**124,237**	**(906)**

Adult Social Care

3. The Adult Social Care (ASC) Service Unit ended 2024/25 financial year with a broadly balanced position.
4. Care cost pressures, emerging from the demand for council funded care as well as market price fluctuations were the key component impacting adult social care costs. Learning disability and specialism areas of spend were controlled at the end of financial year. The demand for adults aged 65+ population for care home beds was on average 3% higher than planned, whilst these care home beds proved to be 5.5% more expensive than budgeted. Domiciliary care demand, fees payable to home care agencies and direct payment spend were controlled, easing the pressure emerging from the residential care home budget.
5. Complexity of care provided to service users discharged from hospitals had additional impact on the cost of services by £0.42m, with costs recovered under Section 256 from the NHS.
6. Employee savings of £0.5m were due to ongoing vacancies emerging from expenditure control measures. A frugal approach was taken with reduced short term agency worker engagement in the last quarter, where this was possible without incurring to risks within services.
7. Service user contributions for social care incurred a minor deficit in the year, however the change from the December position is due to the increase in provision for doubtful debts as delays in raising invoices has led to longer collection periods.
8. Additional income from Health of £3.25m relates to funding recovered upon positive continuing health care (CHC) eligibility outcomes and favourable joint funding under various arrangements – from Section 117 Mental Health Act to Section 22 Care Act. Part of this variance is directly linked to the increase in cost of care packages, as the NHS has contractual obligation to contribute appropriate share of the cost. NHS Dorset Integrated Care Board (ICB) has set out planned changes to processes and procedures around CHC joint funding arrangements, to which both BCP and Dorset Council will respond as these changes bring increased financial risk and will likely manifest in reduced income.
9. Other funding available has increased since December by over £0.25m and favourable ordinary residence judgement with retrospective income attached was the largest contributor to this reporting line. This is achieved through the diligence of adult social care actively progressing cases.
10. Other services minor variances include the favourable impact from reviewing long standing funding arrangements with other authorities.

Commissioning

11. The commissioning service unit finished 2024/25 with an underspend of £0.7m.
12. The use of external grants has been maximised to cover expenditure along with the extension to the Fairways lease which is the key element of the £0.3m surplus within care contracts.
13. Voluntary sector investment noted an overspend of £0.8m. This was totally mitigated by Section 256 funding available from NHS Dorset shown in the separate line. When this funding source ends additional budget will be required in the future.
14. Service user contributions recorded from block commissioned arrangements with Tricuro and Figbury Lodge showed positive variance by nearly £0.1m with service users moved when Fairways closed to contracted block beds in other care homes.

15. Receipt of international recruitment grant, positive resolution of funded nursing care income related to Avon View, and care home rental fees increase – all contributed to a positive variance of £0.2m within grants and other income.

16. Better controls over the pay bill, efficient use of existing workforce in teams where vacancies existed and improved demand for agency contractors secured a £0.1m surplus for employee cost in commissioning.

Public Health

17. BCP Council public health services and those run by the Public Health Dorset Partnership are funded exclusively via the public health grant which was fully allocated. During the year a balanced position was achieved despite the dissolution of the partnership. From 2025/26 the council will be solely responsible for the administration of the public health funding for contracted services.

Housing & Communities

18. Strategic housing encountered in-year pressures, including the repayment of borrowing for the acquisition strategy and an increase in bad debt provisions. Emergency accommodation was particularly challenging during the winter. However, additional government grants were allocated to help manage pressures.

19. Bed & breakfast placements remain volatile, but the average numbers have significantly decreased in the last quarter of the year, aligning with our expectations. This improvement is due to the CNHAS programme and the increase in temporary accommodation properties. Additionally, an increase in income due to the number of properties becoming occupied has helped mitigate the higher cost of borrowing.

20. The in-year homelessness prevention grant (HPG) has been fully utilised, and the reserve maintained at £1.8m, which will help support the future management of the temporary accommodation portfolio.

21. Community engagement and strategic community safety are largely funded through grants, community support schemes and partnerships. Spending against these grants was committed in consultation with Cabinet and all funding was allocated and utilised within the year.

22. The ward improvement fund was available for community project bids and was well used. After the last bidding round in February 2025, there were unavoidable delays in projects commencing before the end of the financial year. A reserve of £0.1m has been created to continue the support for these projects into the next financial year. A further almost £0.1m of budget, for which no bids were received, has also been set aside in earmarked reserves for future community-related work.

23. The overall outturn for public protection services is a small deficit compared with a projected surplus at quarter three. The service achieved early delivery of savings ahead of financial year 2025/26 but unexpected legal costs have arisen from managing judicial reviews linked to policy challenges, such as public space protection orders. Although the costs were expected in 2025/26, some expenses were incurred earlier than anticipated reducing the planned underspend.

24. Asset investment includes the income and maintenance from photovoltaic (PV) panels and garages with the outturn in line with the quarter three forecast. The income is derived from earlier rates, which were higher than current levels. The PV stock requires substantial repairs, which may lead to a decrease in revenue in the coming years, which the service will need to develop a plan to manage.

Children's Services – overspend £2.9 (3%)

25. The 2024/25 projected outturn position presented in the table below shows an outturn position of £2.9m overspent an improvement of £0.5m compared with quarter three.

26. The pressures have been managed across services with mitigations and application of reserves with the improved position largely due to children's social care costs.

Q3 Variance £000's	Service	Working budget £000's	Outturn £000's	Outturn Variance £000's
(2,275)	Management & Commissioning	3,917	1,779	**(2,137)**
0	Grant Income	(8,506)	(8,506)	**0**
1,956	Safeguarding & Early Help	13,415	15,323	**1,908**
2,764	Corporate Parenting & Permanence	55,352	57,649	**2,297**
71	Quality and Governance	4,419	4,574	**155**
881	Education & Skills	21,527	22,215	**688**
0	Partnerships	2,161	2,168	**8**
3,398	**Children's General Fund Total**	**92,285**	**95,204**	**2,919**

27. Children's management & commissioning incorporates various budgets including that for service agency costs overall. This is held centrally as the agency use within individual service units fluctuates based on demand and vacant positions. The forecast variance offsets the staffing overspends shown in all other directorates as described below. Use of agency staff has reduced over the year and there is optimism this will continue into the new financial year.

28. The annual budget savings for the service were also set against management & commissioning. Where savings have been achieved for the year, these will be included as underspends within other services. There has been an expectation since early in the year that not all savings would be delivered in-year. This is due to their ambitious nature and the resources required to achieve in full have not been available due to the full Ofsted inspection taking priority until the final quarter. The shortfall in 2024/25 has been reflected in the budget for 2025/26 or carried forward to a future year, if ultimately expected to be delivered.

29. Safeguarding & early help financial position has seen a further slight improvement over the final quarter. Payment by results funding for successfully supporting families has been applied over the year.

30. Corporate parenting & permanence service continued to experience high agency costs within the teams for children in care with the costs of care also over budget. The final allocation for the unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) grant income for 2023/24 provided some offset as it had been under-accrued. The number of new arrivals has slowed over 2024/2025, with the Home Office grant for the first 6 months lower than for the last six months of the previous year. The council claim the grant in arrears, and the Home Office can disallow claims with a prudent estimate made for the grant covering the second half of the year. Overall, the additional UASC grant accounted for in 2024/25 provided a £0.9m contribution to offset additional care costs.

31. There has been a review of costs charged to grants over the quarter which has enabled more expenditure to be charged to grants within their grant conditions for the education & skills service. Staffing pressures continue due to delays with the implementation of the new SEND structure and the requirement to continue with agency costs for case workers and educational psychologists. School transport was broadly in line with budget.

Operations – Underspend £0.9m (1.5%)

32. The outturn position is an underspend of £0.9m. Many of the services had accurately forecast their outturn position but the main positive variances compared to quarter three are attributable to leisure, bereavement, seafront and waste services as explained in more detail in the individual service commentary below.

Q3 Variance £000's	Service	Working budget £000's	Outturn £000's	Outturn Variance £000's
	Commercial Operations			
(6)	Flood and Coastal Erosion	1,032	1,032	**0**
(829)	Head of Commercial Operations	262	127	**(135)**
0	Leisure and Events	788	440	**(348)**
1,736	Parking Services	(19,566)	(17,495)	**2,071**
(230)	Seafront	(6,313)	(7,739)	**(1,426)**
670	**Commercial Operations Total**	**(23,797)**	**(23,635)**	**162**
	Environment			
(4)	Service Management	685	645	**(40)**
(5)	Neighbourhood Services & Grounds	16,570	16,276	**(294)**
(323)	Passenger Transport	522	121	**(401)**
30	Bereavement & Coroner	530	(150)	**(680)**
(340)	Waste	15,854	15,322	**(531)**
134	Greenspace	490	428	**(62)**
(750)	Transport & Operating Centres	5,892	4,875	**(1,016)**
(1,258)	**Environment Total**	**40,542**	**37,518**	**(3,024)**
	Planning & Transport			
0	Planning Management	467	456	**(11)**
(114)	Planning Operations	346	817	**471**
(62)	Strategic Planning	814	730	**(84)**
(13)	Transport Policy / Sustainable Travel	11,756	11,923	**167**
(189)	**Planning & Transport Total**	**13,382**	**13,925**	**543**
	Investment and Development			
(192)	Housing Delivery	135	66	**(69)**
(171)	Regeneration Delivery	751	751	**0**
149	Smart Places	(63)	86	**149**
(214)	**Investment and Development Total**	**822**	**902**	**80**
(41)	**Operations Strategy Total**	**1,702**	**1,643**	**(139)**
	Customer & Property			
0	Business Support	7,555	7,632	**77**
0	Culture	1,383	1,261	**(122)**
(19)	Customer Services	2,815	2,848	**33**
(14)	Libraries	4,563	4,442	**(121)**
(50)	Bournemouth Library PFI contract	1,505	1,463	**(43)**
571	Engineering	4,666	5,308	**641**
380	Facilities Management	7,278	8,046	**769**
0	Property Maintenance	(1,356)	(1,315)	**41**
322	Telecare	(25)	182	**208**
1,189	**Customer & Property Total**	**28,384**	**29,867**	**1,483**
158	**Operations Services**	**61,115**	**60,221**	**(894)**

Commercial Operations

33. Commercial operations are almost at breakeven for the year. Despite this, parking services net overspend is £2.1m. Income generation was slightly down on forecast particularly within pay and display carparks. However, permit income offset most of this shortfall. Inherent expenditure pressures include £1.5m additional costs of collection charges and £0.1m for staff costs due to labour market supplements. The service managers have worked hard to freeze discretionary spending and hold vacancies to mitigate those unavoidable pressures. The expenditure pressures have also been reviewed and partially mitigated for 2025/26 and the shift to different channels of cost collection should see reduced costs going forward.

34. The 2024 pay award budget uplift was allocated against the head of service budget in quarter three with this redistributed in quarter four. This has reduced the surplus between the two quarters. The overall saving achieved of £0.1m within this area was due to spend freezes against project budgets to mitigate a service overspend.

35. Seafront services experienced a reduction in visitor footfall, coupled with cliff slippages which led to a drop in income and increased repairs and maintenance costs. Those pressures were mitigated by a further freeze on reactive maintenance spending and savings in casual staff associated with a drop in trading. The surplus of £1.6m is mainly due to an increase in beach hut income of £0.3m, savings in casual employee costs of £0.5m, spending freeze of repairs and maintenance £0.3m and smaller spend freeze savings across the seafront, some partly connected to a drop in trade of £0.4m.

36. Flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) services reported a balanced position and partnership working with East Devon Council is anticipated to continue to progress positively.

37. Within leisure services there is an unanticipated surplus of £0.35m. This is primarily due to a review of transition costs from insourcing the leisure centres that established some could be capitalised.

Environment

38. Transport and operating centres underspent by just over £1m which was a favourable movement of £0.3m from quarter three. Diesel was under budget due to lower prices and a switch to electric vehicles. The fuel budget underspend of £0.3m has been taken towards 2025/26 budget savings. Employee costs are also under budget due to the difficulty in retaining staff, however, this was partly offset by the increased use of external providers to complete repair work. Additionally, there was a significant underspend in the budget for borrowing with costs delayed until 2025/26. This is due to planned slippage in the fleet replacement programme as efforts are made in the fleet management service to maximise the efficient lifespan of existing assets.

39. A £0.4m underspend is within passenger transport due to vacancies being held whilst a full review of adult community services takes place.

40. The bereavement service achieved an unexpected surplus outturn position of £0.6m. Cremation numbers are down on last year, but there has not been a corresponding fall in income. Much of this is attributable to increased memorial income and prudent accruals being made whilst the service caught up on invoicing, with a one-off spike in income for this year. In addition, debt collection processes have improved, enabling some release of the bad debt provision. Underspends have also been realised due to staff vacancies and lower expenditure on some supplies and services.

41. Waste disposal contract tonnages and recycling costs were lower than expected each quarter. Internalisation of the Christchurch household recycling centre and Hurn waste transfer station incurred one off revenue costs, but they were lower than forecast. Net commercial waste income exceeded budget, and this mitigated pressures within employee costs. The sale of replacement bins was also favourable against budget. This all contributed to a forecast outturn position of £0.5m surplus.

42. Greenspace achieved a positive outturn of £0.06m mainly due to the spike in contracted income from improved collection of backdated rents.

Planning and Transport

43. The planning and transport overall deficit of £0.5m is mainly attributable to an underachievement of the planning income target previously thought to have been achievable by the service at quarter three. The demand for planning has reduced and the income generation will need to be monitored carefully in 2025/26.

44. The overspend in transport of £0.2m is in large part due to two budget areas. Concessionary fares were over budget by £0.1m from increased free bus passenger journeys, particularly in the last quarter, compared with previous years. This is a statutory duty that is not within the control of the council. Second, network management, incurred higher costs for the repair and maintenance of traffic signal equipment coupled with a reduction in income from street works from a large-scale broadband provider scaling back operation.

Investment and Development

45. The overall deficit position is mainly due to a £0.15m pressure within the smart places team from the cessation of the WAN project. This was partially mitigated by recharges to capital within the housing delivery team although, this was lower than had been previously expected.

Operations Strategy

46. The surplus of £0.1m is mainly due to the part year salary saving from a retirement, with the full year budget being included in savings for next year. Higher than anticipated recharge income has also contributed to the overall surplus.

Customer, Arts, & Property

41. Poole museum is currently undergoing a major capital project due to finish and re-open in July 2025. As it has been closed for the entirety of 2024/25 this has led to savings in business rates and staff causing an overall underspend of £0.2m

42. The libraries underspend of £0.2m is primarily due to staffing savings and the private finance initiative (PFI) charge.

43. In facilities management historically, there has been a trend of exceeding the budget allocated for corporate repairs and maintenance, despite limiting expenditures to essential works necessary to keep buildings open. The corporate repairs overspend of £0.3m was also compounded by the three leisure centres which returned in-house on 1 October and the waste transfer stations. These facilities were in a poor state and there is ongoing complicated technical work required to bring them back up to standard. The cleaning contract has also resulted in a £0.4m deficit, partially due to increased fees from the contractor. Work is ongoing to rationalise the council's estate and progress needs to be made in 2025/26 to avoid a further overspend.

44. Within engineering the street lighting PFI pressure remains at just over £0.3m, due to increased electricity prices. Discussions have been held with Dorset Council, and it is expected that a 19% reduction in electricity costs for 2025/26 will be achieved due to a national reduction in charges with the budget adjusted accordingly.

45. Within building control there are historic income pressures from a reduction in demand for the discretionary services and external competition in the local market. The outturn position showed a £0.1m overspend with the £0.24m income shortfall mitigated by savings in staff and a reduction in other expenditure.

46. The overall pressure within the engineering service has been partially offset by staff vacancies within the team.

47. Property maintenance includes the construction works team (CWT) and in house team (IHT) providing repairs and maintenance to the council housing stock and corporate property portfolios. Overall, both areas combined were below the budgeted surplus

resulting in a combined outturn pressure of £0.04m. CWT had less turnover than anticipated resulting in a lower absorption of overhead costs and the IHT experienced higher material costs than forecast.

48. Telecare achieved a slightly better outturn position compared with quarter threes at £0.2m overspent, due to some staff salary savings equating to just over £0.1m. The telecare pressure stemmed mainly from unachieved savings as the higher income target proved unachievable. The agreed fee increases for 2025/26 will help narrow the income shortfall and the budget will continue to be monitored closely.

Resources – overspend £1m (2.3%)

49. Executive and Resources provide professional support services to the council and undertake council tax and business rates collection and housing benefits administration.

Q3 Variance £000's	Service	Working budget £000's	Outturn £000's	Outturn £000's
0	Executive	895	961	**66**
784	Law and Governance	4,894	5,265	**372**
78	Marketing, Comms and Policy	2,314	2,447	**133**
66	People and Culture (Incl. Workforce Development)	3,956	3,780	**(176)**
(170)	Finance, Estates and Benefits	17,001	17,851	**850**
(210)	IT and Programmes	13,751	13,502	**(249)**
548	**Executive & Resources Total**	**42,811**	**43,806**	**995**

50. Executive ended the year with a small overspend due to recruitment costs and the shortfall in achieving the vacancy factor.

51. Law and governance were able to reduce their forecast outturn by £0.4m. Mitigation of the overspend was partly achieved though reducing by £0.2m some of the locum costs. Plans are in place to review their vacancies and locum costs going forward to identify a sustainable long term recruitment strategy.

52. Democratic Services achieved a late saving of £0.1m as members chose not to implement the pay award increase as provided for in the budget.

53. Income from land charges and registrars exceeded expectation in the last quarter of the year reducing the pressure by £0.1m. Additionally the registrar's service was able to manage some of their staff cost pressures through vacancy control.

54. Marketing, communications & policy has carried a pressure throughout the year due to credit notes issued across financial years and this has been mitigated where possible. However, in-year income has remained challenging due to an optimistic income target and the situation has deteriorated over the year as advertising has not generated the expected revenue.

55. The outturn for people and culture showed positive improvement. The service was able to use the transformation budget to offset costs and had already implemented expenditure control methods. Grants were used to release base budget and there was unexpected late income to the service.

56. Within Finance there are underspends across estates, revenues & benefits and procurement totalling £0.3m because of vacancies and ongoing recruitment challenges across the service. This is offset by increases in contributions towards insurance and bad debt provisions.

57. IT and Programming ended the year as expected, in line with the forecast. Some projects were charged to the transformation budget where allowed, and the service has been conservative in managing contracts and keeping salary costs within budget.

Corporate Budgets – surplus £3.4m

58. The surplus arises from the release of the central contingency to mitigate net pressures across all budget areas. The table below provides a summary of the variances:

Q3 Variance	Service	Working budget	Outturn	Outturn Variance
£000's		£000's	£000's	£000's
(793)	Pay related costs	793	-	**(793)**
(6,934)	Contingency	7,858	(8)	**(7,866)**
1,395	Interest Payable	5,175	6,570	**1,394**
805	Investment Income	(1,855)	(1,195)	**660**
0	Pay & grading project – move to reserves	1,060	1,060	**-**
0	Debt Repayment - MRP & VRP	10,188	10,188	**-**
835	Transformation	3,813	4,602	**789**
240	Housing Benefits	(1,623)	396	**2,019**
0	Contribution from HRA	(3,564)	(3,219)	**344**
367	Investment and vacant properties incl Poole Civic	(4,898)	(3,875)	**1,023**
0	Dividend Income	(227)	(311)	**(84)**
0	Levies	652	648	**(4)**
0	Apprentice Levy	782	804	**22**
0	Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	1,384	1,384	**-**
0	Earmarked Reserves & One-off Business Rates	15,385	18,606	**3,221**
0	Pension Back funding	3,819	3,812	**(7)**
0	Admin Charged to Grant Income	(1,445)	(1,629)	**(184)**
(400)	Release of historic income suspense	-	(400)	**(400)**
0	One off Corporate Items	140	(338)	**(478)**
(4,485)	**Corporate Items Total**	**37,439**	**37,093**	**(344)**
	Funding			
0	Council Tax Income	(258,620)	(258,618)	**2**
0	Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	(1,384)	(1,384)	**-**
0	New Homes Bonus	(55)	(55)	**-**
0	Revenue Support Grant	(4,198)	(4,198)	**-**
(459)	Business Rates (NNDR) Net Income	(38,922)	(38,323)	**599**
417	NNDR levy	-	-	**-**
0	NNDR 31 Grants	(26,562)	(30,177)	**(3,615)**
0	Service Grant	(383)	(383)	**(0)**
0	Estimated Surplus Collection Fund - NNDR	(25,671)	(25,673)	**(2)**
0	Estimated Surplus Collection Fund - CTAX	(3,000)	(3,000)	**-**
(4,526)	**Corporate Total**	**(321,356)**	**(324,716)**	**(3,360)**

Expenditure Budgets

59. Following the confirmation of the 2024/25 pay award which was subject to trade union agreement, the budget has been allocated out to services with £0.8m not needed.

60. An amount of £7.9m has been released for unused contingency, including £5.5m to cover undelivered savings across services. The budget also included a general contingency and at quarter three £0.9m had not been released into the projected outturn to cover unexpected costs in the final quarter.

61. The outturn is an investment income deficit of £0.6m and increased borrowing costs of £1.4m. This is due to lower than forecasted cash balances available for investments and

reduction in interest rates during 2024/25. Cash balances have reduced as expenditure is incurred on the council's capital programme and the impact of the increasing deficit on the dedicated school grant without any increased long-term borrowing.

62. The budget included £0.8m of staff costs in services being transferred to the transformation budget and funded by the flexible use of capital receipts. Sufficient evidence is not available to justify using all of this funding source, consistent with the approach taken in finalising the accounts last year.

63. The expected income from housing benefits has been replaced by a net cost with a £2m overspend on the budget. This is due to a complex housing benefit rules in awarding for 'exempt accommodation' cases. These cases involve landlords who meet specific criteria and provide care, support, or supervision to tenants. The council must use the 'old scheme' rules, which only allow housing benefit to be restricted if suitable, cheaper accommodation is available and it is reasonable for the tenant to move. However, due to the vulnerability and care needs of these tenants, and the high rents in the housing market, it is nearly impossible to meet these criteria. As a result, the council often has to pay the full rent minus ineligible service charges.

64. Costs of running, maintaining and securing vacant properties is forecast to cost £1m more than budget due to delayed disposals and additional costs of security, energy and some cases business rates. This overspends amount includes £0.25 unbudgeted costs incurred at Poole Civic centre.

65. The budget was set allocating £15.4m of earmarked reserves across services, including £14m from the collection fund surplus reserve established in the previous year. In addition to the planned drawdown of reserves, the central budget has set aside funding in-year for cliff stabilisation investigation activity £1.4m and £1.5m in support for urgent dilapidation works in a number of properties.

66. One off release of £0.4m from historic income suspense. This is income that has been received by the council but due to poor referencing by those making the payments amounts could not be allocated to any income codes. After 3 years the policy is to write off these balances to central income.

67. One off corporate item saving of £0.5m is net of pension costs being higher than expected by £0.2m offset by release of a provision no longer required.

Funding

68. An additional £3.6m of national non-domestic rates (NNDR) income via Section 31 grants has been received. Of this, £0.6m is from the national collection which was slightly ahead of the amount indicated by government in December 2024. The increase in grants had largely been expected to be offset by a similar increase in the council's own levy payment to government, but this did not occur due to the increased provision needed for appeals.

BCP Council - General Fund Summary 31 March 2025

Quarter 3 Forecast Variance £'000	Directorate	Working Budget £'000	Actual Outturn £'000	Outturn Variance £'000
423	Wellbeing	125,143	124,237	(906)
3,398	Children's Services	92,285	95,204	2,919
158	Operations	61,115	60,221	(894)
548	Resources & Executive	42,813	43,807	995
4,527	**Total Net Cost of Service**	**321,356**	**323,468**	**2,113**
	Corporate Items			
(793)	Pay related costs	793	0	(793)
(6,934)	Contingency	7,858	(8)	(7,866)
1,395	Interest Payable	5,175	6,570	1,394
805	Investment Income	(1,855)	(1,195)	660
(400)	Unallocated income from prior years	0	(400)	(400)
	Pay & grading project	1,060	1,060	0
	Debt Repayment - MRP & VRP	10,188	10,188	0
835	Transformation	3,813	4,602	789
240	Housing Benefits	(1,623)	396	2,019
0	Contribution from HRA	(3,564)	(3,219)	344
0	Investment Properties	(5,301)	(4,818)	483
367	Vacant properties	403	942	540
0	Dividend Income	(227)	(311)	(84)
0	Levies	652	648	(4)
0	Apprentice Levy	782	804	22
0	Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	1,384	1,384	(0)
0	To and (From) Reserves	15,385	18,606	3,221
0	Pension Backfunding	3,819	3,812	(7)
0	Admin Charged to Grant Income	(1,445)	(1,629)	(184)
0	One off Corporate Items	140	(338)	(478)
(4,485)	**Corporate Items**	**37,439**	**37,093**	**(344)**
42	**Net Budget Requirement**	**358,794**	**360,562**	**1,768**
	Funding			
0	Council Tax Income	(258,620)	(258,617)	2
0	Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	(1,384)	(1,384)	0
0	New Homes Bonus	(55)	(55)	0
0	Revenue Support Grant	(4,198)	(4,198)	0
417	NNDR Net Income	(38,922)	(38,323)	599
(459)	NNDR 31 Grants	(26,562)	(30,177)	(3,615)
0	Service Grant	(383)	(383)	(0)
0	Estimated (Surplus) / Deficit on the Collection Fund - NNDR	(25,671)	(25,673)	(2)
0	Estimated (Surplus) / Deficit on the Collection Fund - CTAX	(3,000)	(3,000)	0
(42)	**Total Funding**	**(358,795)**	**(361,810)**	**(3,016)**
0	**Net Position**	**(0)**	**(1,248)**	**(1,248)**

This page is intentionally left blank

BCP Council - Approved Savings for 2024/25 - Monitoring Schedule

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
ASCS14	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	One off use of third party resources from previous years	(2,000)	(2,000)	n/a	N/A
ASCS15	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Demographic Savings - Long Term Conditions	(1,125)	(700)	(1,125)	At the end of financial year 24-25 ASC-Services underspent. This was achieved via robust oversight in relation to securing income from areas that are above local authority legal limit. Demographic pressures coupled with substantially increased demand is continuing to push spend up. This will impact on the overall budget position within new financial year 2025/26.
ASCS1	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	Additional income - client contributions and deferred payments	(2,213)	(2,213)	(2,213)	N/A
ASCS16	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	NHS Inflationary increase for contribution to Sec117 after care costs	(523)	(523)	(523)	N/A
ASCS2	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Extra Care Housing	(250)	(250)	(250)	N/A
ASCS3	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Review of care arrangements for people with Learning Disabilities and Mental health	(407)	(407)	(407)	N/A
ASCS4	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Enhance support to Self Funders to make decisions about their care	(225)	(225)	(225)	N/A
ASCS5	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Non Regulated Support	(200)	(200)	(200)	N/A
ASCS17	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Use of Disabled Facilities Grant (one-off)	(100)	(100)	n/a	N/A
		Saving Total - Adult Social Care Directorate		**(7,043)**	**(6,618)**	**(4,943)**	
C&PS1	Commissioning & Procurement	Service Reduction	Day Service Review	(684)	(684)	(684)	N/A
C&PS7	Commissioning & Procurement	Service Reduction	Day Service Review - Transitional funding provided for 2024/25 to cover 2025/26 impact	(600)	(600)	(600)	N/A
C&PS3	Commissioning & Procurement	Service Efficiency	Reconfiguration of care home placements	(257)	(129)	(257)	Reconfiguration planned target assumed full year saving. Fairways care home residents were transferred to other, more cost efficient placements by the end of September 2024, resulting in only half of planned savings achieved.
		Saving Total - Commissioning		**(1,541)**	**(1,413)**	**(1,541)**	
PHS1	Public Health	Service Efficiency	Proposed savings - Options 2024/25	(744)	(744)	(744)	N/A
		Saving Total - Public Health		**(744)**	**(744)**	**(744)**	
H&CS1	Housing & Communities	Service Efficiency	Backdated recharge of officer time to refugee grant - One off	(300)	(300)	n/a	N/A
H&CS2	Housing & Communities	Service Reduction	Service reduction Public Protection- reduction to deliver core statutory functions only including CSAS reduction and recharge to grant funding	(143)	(143)	(143)	N/A
H&CS3	Housing & Communities	Fees and Charges	Increase HRA Recharges for relevant Housing and Communities Officers	(121)	(121)	(121)	N/A
H&CS4	Housing & Communities	Service Reduction	Reduce non-operational administrative community safety functions to minimum statutory requirements	(110)	(110)	(110)	N/A
H&CS5	Housing & Communities	Fees and Charges	Base budget reduction due to full cost recovery mandatory HMO licensing model	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
H&CS18	Housing & Communities	Fees and Charges	Increase in Seascape Homes & property rental income as a result of the Local Housing Allowance uplift	(70)	(70)	(70)	N/A
H&CS7	Housing & Communities	Service Reduction	Kinson Community centre income increase	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
H&CS9	Housing & Communities	Service Reduction	Remove community engagement and retain base budget for community development	(64)	(64)	(64)	N/A
H&CS11	Housing & Communities	Fees and Charges	Increase fixed penalty notice (FPN) fines for fly tipping	(30)	(30)	(30)	N/A
H&CS12	Housing & Communities	Fees and Charges	Garages income	(14)	(14)	(14)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Housing & Communities		**(1,002)**	**(1,002)**	**(702)**	
		Saving Total - WELLBEING DIRECTORATE		**(10,330)**	**(9,777)**	**(7,930)**	
CSS2	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Specific project to review all over 18 placements (link with housing)	(850)	(500)	(850)	Significant pressure on care - some savings are being evidenced and delivered but they are offset by continued growth in demand
CSS4	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Children's Services Pay Review - October Cabinet 2022	(539)	(539)	(539)	N/A
CSS22	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Application of one-off grant funding	(494)	(494)	n/a	N/A

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
CSS5	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Education - Revised Delivery Models	(396)	(396)	(396)	N/A
CSS7	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Workforce Development (under QPIG)	(134)	(134)	(134)	N/A
CSS8	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	PPG - use of grant against VS	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
CSS24	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Reduce level of legal expenditure	(100)	0	0	Given the final spend in 23/24 (and a large cost transferred out of corporate legal into Childrens as part of Closedown which was unsighted at budget setting), this saving cannot be delivered with the budget re-instated for 2025/26.
CSS10	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Early Years saving	(57)	(57)	(57)	N/A
CSS11	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Premises cost for Ted Webster potential repurpose for Special Educational Needs and Disability Service	(55)	(55)	(55)	N/A
CSS12	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	FIS Advertising & Marketing	(54)	(54)	(54)	N/A
CSS13	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Quality Performance Information & Governance	(50)	0	(50)	DfE Improvement bid was unsuccessful
CSS26	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Reduce Agency Expenditure	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
CSS14	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Music Service	(34)	(34)	(34)	N/A
CSS15	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Flippers Nursery - Lease liability	(25)	(25)	(25)	N/A
CSS16	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Other miscellaneous savings - Education	(15)	(15)	(15)	N/A
		Saving Total - Children's Service Directorate		**(2,953)**	**(2,453)**	**(2,359)**	
		Saving Total - CHILDREN'S DIRECTORATE		**(2,953)**	**(2,453)**	**(2,359)**	
COS1	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Destination & Culture - Beach hut prices as per December 2022 Cabinet report	(623)	(623)	(623)	N/A
COS2	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Harmonisation of beach huts fees and charges as per December 2022 Cabinet report	(206)	(206)	(206)	N/A
COS3	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Car Park harmonisation (Cabinet decision September 2023)	(400)	(400)	(400)	N/A
COS4	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Bournemouth Air Festival. Removal of funding from the base budget of the Council	(400)	(400)	(400)	N/A
COS5	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Events Saving	(330)	(330)	(330)	N/A
COS23	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Further events related savings	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
COS22	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Reduction in seasonal services	(90)	(90)	(90)	N/A
COS7	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Close Kings Park Plant Nursery and work with community for alternative community use	(85)	(85)	(85)	N/A
COS8	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Review options for provision of beach furniture	(80)	(80)	(80)	Note that alternative saving found from seafront budget overalll.
COS11	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Increase income target seafront	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
COS13	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Procure contract for film location income	(35)	(35)	(35)	N/A
COS14	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Close, increase rental income or transfer to community the sports pavilions where they don't generate income and are costing the council	(15)	(15)	(15)	N/A
COS15	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Remove Sports Grants	(15)	(15)	(15)	N/A
COS16	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Transfer Hengisbury Head Outdoor Education Centre to the community, make cost neutral or close	(10)	(10)	(10)	N/A
COS17	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	New lease 5 Pods Boscombe	(10)	(10)	(10)	N/A
COS18	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Seek community management of Littledown Leisure Centre Paddling Pool (Outdoors) if not secured close	(7)	(7)	(7)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Commercial Operations		**(2,406)**	**(2,406)**	**(2,406)**	
ES1	Environment	Service Efficiency	Waste Disposal - one-off	(1,250)	(1,250)	n/a	N/A
ES2	Environment	Service Reduction	Fundamental review of grounds maintenance services.	(150)	(150)	(150)	N/A
ES3	Environment	Service Efficiency	Commercial Waste income	(200)	(200)	(200)	N/A
ES4	Environment	Service Reduction	Restructure of Greenspace and Conservation team	(160)	(160)	(160)	N/A
ES6	Environment	Fees and Charges	Increased charges for non BCP residents access to recycling centres	(140)	(140)	(140)	N/A

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
ES9	Environment	Service Reduction	Harmonise Community Transport provision * see note in column AB	(23)	(23)	(23)	N/A
ES10	Environment	Service Reductions	Seek community management / transfer of paddling pools and if not secured close	(100)	(100)	(100)	2024/25 savings achieved 2025/26 at risk for facilities to close with the exception of Quomps under tennancy at will with CTC with ongoing work to complete community asset transfer. No opportunities currently identified for Redhill which if funding not reinstated will require a closure of the facility. Hamworthy Park using ringfenced funding for 24/25 to operate. Friends of group working to source donatations but large ask at £45k per annum so facility remains at risk for 2025
ES15	Environment	Service Reduction	Cease contribution to Dorset Local Nature Partnership	(10)	(10)	(10)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Environment		**(2,033)**	**(2,033)**	**(783)**	
P&DS3	Planning & Destination	Fees and Charges	Increased income generation	(125)	0	(125)	Significant reduction in demand below bullish expectations for the final quarter.
P&DS5	Planning & Destination	Service Efficiency	PPA pre app advice - full cost recovery for our Development Management and other planning efforts with developers.	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
P&DS6	Planning & Destination	Fees and Charges	Raising pre-app fee's (£30k from 24/25).	(30)	(30)	(30)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Planning & Destination		**(205)**	**(80)**	**(205)**	
IS1	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	Bus Subsidy: Option 4: Phase out no impact BSIP	(155)	(155)	(155)	N/A
IS2	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	Harmonise street lighting turn off to match Christchurch turn off at midnight (not main roads, key town and district centres). Will initially turn off in Poole	(68)	(68)	(68)	N/A
IS3	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	Reduce Road Safety Budget	(70)	(70)	(70)	N/A
IS5	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	Reduce structures maintenance budget (one-off)	(60)	(60)	n/a	N/A
IS7	Infrastructure	Service Efficiency	Replace school crossing patrols with 24/7 pedestrian crossings	(15)	(15)	(15)	N/A
IS9	Infrastructure	Service Efficiency	Increased officer recharge against Transport income related activity	(20)	(20)	(20)	N/A
IS8	Infrastructure	Service Efficiency	Building Control stop out of hours service	(15)	(15)	(15)	N/A
IS12	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	Adjustment to the two bridge lifting timetable to reflect marine demand and to make associated cost savings (subject to consultation)	(41)	(41)	(41)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Infrastructure		**(444)**	**(444)**	**(384)**	
CA&PS15	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Savings from amalgamating services to provide community hubs with transitional funding provided for 2024/25. Permanent savings required for 2025/26 onwards.	(532)	(532)	(532)	N/A
CA&PS2	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Operational Savings in Cultural activity	(174)	(174)	(174)	N/A
CA&PS4	Customer, Arts & Property	Fees and Charges	Telecare income generation	(100)	0	(100)	Telecare income below budget for the year with variance reported
CA&PS5	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Efficiences to DBS checks and Information Governance	(40)	(40)	(40)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Customer, Arts & Property		**(846)**	**(746)**	**(846)**	
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years	(0)	(0)	(0)	N/A
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Commercial Operations	(1,848)	(1,848)	(1,848)	N/A
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Infrastructure	(36)	(36)	(36)	N/A
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Customer, Srts and Property	(153)	(153)	(153)	N/A
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Environment	(398)	(398)	(398)	N/A
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Communities	(3)	(3)	(3)	N/A
OS2	Operations - General	Service Efficiency	Operations Directorate to restructure in line with size of services post budget savings decisions	(75)	(75)	(75)	N/A
OS3	Operations - General	Service Efficiency	Finance additional investment in Regeneration differently	(1,351)	(1,351)	(1,351)	N/A
OS4	Operations - General	Service Efficiency	Finance Regeneration Development Commissioning Function differently	(261)	(261)	(261)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - General		**(4,126)**	**(4,126)**	**(4,126)**	
		Saving Total - OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE		**(10,060)**	**(9,835)**	**(8,750)**	
EXS1	Executive	Service Efficiency	Corporate Leadership team	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
EXS2	Executive	Service Efficiency	Additional saving proposals not included in any other specific saving line	(100)	(80)	(80)	Additional savings were identified from voluntary redundancies outside of service specific savings. However, these savings were lower than anticipated due to other commitments.
		Saving Total - Executive		**(200)**	**(180)**	**(180)**	
L&GS1	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Termination of Schools Admissions Appeals Service to non-maintained schools	(44)	(44)	(44)	N/A
L&GS2	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Reduced payments to other local authorities for local land charge work	(22)	(22)	(22)	N/A
L&GS3	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Apprenticeships in Legal Services	(17)	(17)	(17)	N/A
L&GS4	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Legal literature savings (subject to confirmation of cost of additional bolt-ons)	(13)	(13)	(13)	N/A
L&GS5	Law & Governance	Fees and Charges	Legal Services Review of Fees and Charges	(12)	(12)	(12)	N/A
L&GS6	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Stop paying for solicitors practising certificates	(9)	(9)	(9)	N/A
L&GS7	Law & Governance	Fees and Charges	Registrars Service Review of Fees and Charges	(8)	(8)	(8)	N/A
L&GS9	Law & Governance	Fees and Charges	Recharges to Chartered Trustees	(49)	(49)	(49)	N/A
		Saving Total - Law & Governance		**(174)**	**(174)**	**(174)**	
MC&PS1	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Advertising income from on street opportunities with Operations	(100)	(3)	(100)	The initial savings scope was optimistic, given the time required to implement the changes. Consequently, targets have been adjusted in the MTFP for future years to better align with a more realistic schedule.
MC&PS2	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Refinancing and increasing the projects element of the Climate Change and Ecological Emergency Budget via a £1m Earmarked Reserve	(280)	(280)	(280)	N/A
MC&PS8	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Delete vacant Communications and Policy Team post in proposed structure	(40)	(40)	(40)	N/A
MC&PS3	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Increase advertising income	(5)	(5)	(5)	N/A
MC&PS4	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Fees and Charges	Review charges to HRA, grants	(5)	(5)	(5)	N/A
		Saving Total - Marketing, Communications and Policy		**(430)**	**(333)**	**(430)**	
P&CS1	People and Culture	Service Efficiency	Apprenticeships	(67)	0	0	
		Saving Total - People and Culture		**(67)**	**0**	**0**	
	Finance	Service Reduction	Do not take out marine impact insurance for the two lifting bridge	(45)	(45)	(45)	N/A
FS1	Finance	Fees and Charges	Estates - rebase easement income in line with levels achieved	(34)	(34)	(34)	N/A
FS2	Finance	Fees and Charges	Accountancy Recharge to Chartered Trustees	(1)	(1)	(1)	N/A
		Saving Total - Finance		**(80)**	**(80)**	**(80)**	
IT&PS1	IT and Programmes	Service Efficiency	Apprenticeships	(10)	(10)	(10)	N/A
		Saving Total - IT and Programmes		**(10)**	**(10)**	**(10)**	
RS1	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Housing Revenue Account of charges in line with impact of inflation, particularly those associated with the pay award costs. Bournemouth and Poole Neighbourhood Account	(55)	(55)	(55)	N/A
RS2	Across Authority Savings	Fees and Charges	Increase Staff Car Parking Charges - 1 June 2024	(50)	(44)	(50)	Implementation was delayed by one-month
RS3	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Dorset Adult Learning	(11)	(11)	(11)	N/A
RS4	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Bournemouth Companies	(8)	(8)	(8)	N/A
		Saving Total - Resources General		**(124)**	**(118)**	**(124)**	
		Saving Total - RESOURCES DIRECTORATE		**(1,085)**	**(895)**	**(998)**	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies			**(24,428)**	**(22,960)**	**(20,037)**	

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 £000s	2024/25 Forecast Actual Savings £000	Forecast Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
ASCS6	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Reconfiguration of Care Home Beds Purchasing Structure	(2,000)	(486)	(2,000)	Market saturation prevented achieving previously declared saving of £1m in 2024/25. Programme is still progressing, the slow down visible in 2024/25 reflected the misalignment between service users' needs and care homes offer of block beds.
ASCS7	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Investment in care technology	(322)	(69)	(322)	New operating model introduced Nov/Dec24. Evidence of demand savings of £69k Dec'24 - Mar'25. Achieving full saving target on track in the new financial year.
ASCS8	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Additional income - client contributions (budget rebase)	(300)	(300)	(300)	N/A
ASCS9	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Vision & Validation savings linked to business case under preparation	(250)	0	(250)	The assumed 24/25 savings were predicated on the original transformation business case being put forward in December 2023, however this was suspended to allow for the 3-month sprint to take place which resulted in the final business case being approved in July 2024. This delay impacted on achieving savings target. It is asknowledged that Transformation work is not showing signs of efficiencies and there is a clear target for the new financial year on track.
ASCS10	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Recoup costs not within Section 22 of the Care Act (rebase)	(200)	(200)	(200)	N/A
ASCS11	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Catering Services - Transfer to Tricuro (budget rebase)	(22)	(22)	(22)	N/A
ASCS12	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	Social Care running costs (budget rebase)	(20)	(20)	(20)	N/A
ASCS13	Adult Social Care	Service Transformation	No Recourse to Public Funds (budget rebase)	(20)	(20)	(20)	N/A
		Saving Total - Wellbeing - ASC		**(3,134)**	**(1,117)**	**(3,134)**	
C&PS5	Commissioning & Procurement	Service Transformation	Commissioning running costs (rebase)	(60)	(60)	(60)	N/A
		Saving Total - Wellbeing - Commissioning		**(60)**	**(60)**	**(60)**	
H&CS14	Housing & Communities	Service Transformation	Public Protection – Reconfiguration of tier 5 and 6 management/senior posts	(296)	(187)	(296)	Acheived but staff exits from July therefore £187k in 24/25 and balance of £109k in 25/26
H&CS15	Housing & Communities	Service Transformation	Reduction, including reduction in non essential expenditure	(139)	(139)	(139)	N/A
H&CS16	Housing & Communities	Service Transformation	Community Safety and Engagement - Community grants rebase budget	(93)	(93)	(93)	N/A
H&CS20	Housing & Communities	Service Efficiency	Reduce budget for Housing Related Support in relation to a small scheme that has moved from supported housing to general needs	(55)	(55)	(55)	N/A
		Saving Total - Wellbeing - Housing & Communities		**(583)**	**(474)**	**(583)**	
CSS17	Children's Services	Service Transformation	Transformation - New delivery models	(1,455)	(222)	(1,455)	Delayed mobilisation of new service delivery model due to Social Care Inspection in the third quarter.
CSS23	Children's Services	Service Reduction	Early Help Delivery Model	(1,060)	(1,060)	(1,060)	
CSS18	Children's Services	Service Transformation	Transformation - Commissioning	(994)	(994)	(994)	Significant pressure on care - some savings are being evidenced and delivered but they are offset by continued growth and demand
CSS19	Children's Services	Service Transformation	Transformation - Health leverage health spend	(500)	0	(500)	Difficulty in achieving increasd contributions
CSS20	Children's Services	Service Transformation	Transformation - Other smaller third party spend efficiencies	(130)	(130)	(130)	N/A
CSS21	Children's Services	Service Transformation	Unused conditions survey budget	(23)	(23)	(23)	N/A
		Saving Total - Children's Services		**(4,162)**	**(2,429)**	**(4,162)**	
COS9	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Upton Country Park - Move to full cost recovery - Transitional funding provided to cover 2025/26 impact	(171)	(171)	(171)	N/A
COS10	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Highcliffe Castle - Move to full cost recovery over a 4 year period - transitional funding provided to cover 2025/26 impact	(162)	(162)	(162)	N/A
COS6	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Destination and Culture - Leisure Centres	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
COS12	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Queens Park Golf course - Full Cost Recovery	(47)	(47)	(47)	N/A
COS21	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Bring car parking staff into operational buildings	(10)	(10)	(10)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations - Commerical Operations		**(490)**	**(490)**	**(490)**	
ES5	Environment	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies against short term vehicles hire contract spend	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
ES16	Environment	Service Transformation	Reduction in head of service post	(95)	(95)	(95)	N/A
ES11	Environment	Service Reduction	Efficiencies from move to perennial plants and flowers	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
ES13	Environment	Service Transformation	Amalgamate Environment & Planning Arboricultural Teams	(30)	(30)	(30)	N/A
ES14	Environment	Service Reduction	Kingfisher barn move to Full Cost Recovery	(14)	(14)	(14)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations Environment		**(289)**	**(289)**	**(289)**	
P&DS1	Planning & Destination	Service Efficiency	Economic Development - Move service to full cost recovery - Transitional funding provided to cover 2025/26 impact	(655)	(655)	(655)	N/A
P&DS2	Planning & Destination	Service Efficiency	Destination Team move to full cost recovery	(142)	(142)	(142)	N/A
P&DS4	Planning & Destination	Service Efficiency	Smart Places - Move service to full cost recovery - Transitional funding provided to cover 2025/26 impact	(104)	(104)	(104)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations Planning & Destination		**(901)**	**(901)**	**(901)**	
IS4	Infrastructure	Service Efficiency	Change all subway lighting to LED	(64)	(64)	(64)	N/A
IS10	Infrastructure	Service Efficiency	Capital investment in alternative to School Crossing Patrols at specific locations	(12)	(12)	(12)	N/A
IS13	Infrastructure	Service Reduction	FCERM - Service Efficiency	(3)	(3)	(3)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations Infrastructure		**(79)**	**(79)**	**(79)**	
CA&PS16	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Externalisation of Russell Cotes Museum with transitional funding provided for the period to 1 October 2025.	(626)	(626)	(626)	N/A
	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Externalisation of Russell Cotes Museum - Reduction in corporate maintenance funding with transitional funding provided for the period to 1 October 2025	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
CA&PS1	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Operational Savings in Libraries in 2024/25	(500)	(500)	(500)	N/A
CA&PS10	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Transformation	Business support saving	(250)	(250)	(250)	N/A
CA&PS12	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Transformation	Remove PA functions below Service Directors	(240)	(240)	(240)	N/A
CA&PS13	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Transformation	Customer service saving	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
CA&PS11	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Transformation	Business Support saving	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
H&CS17	Housing & Communities	Service Transformation	Sales and Marketing saving	(55)	(55)	(55)	N/A
CA&PS3	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Capitalise Telecare Equipment	(149)	(149)	(149)	N/A
		Saving Total - Operations Customer, Arts, and Property		**(2,070)**	**(2,070)**	**(2,070)**	
L&GS8	Law & Governance	Service Efficiency	Democratic Services Budget - Rebase in line with 2022/23 Outturn	(63)	(63)	(63)	N/A
		Saving Total - Law & Governance		**(63)**	**(63)**	**(63)**	
MC&PS5	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Transformation	Consolidating Advertising Opportunities across services	(80)	0	(80)	Work ongoing to audit opportunities and links in with centralising of marketing budgets. Options are being explored across commercial team and on street advertising.
MC&PS6	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Transformation	Centralise marketing purchasing 2023/24	(50)	(50)	(50)	Savings doublecounted by services (budget sits within services) - alternative identified in extra on-street income generated through closer contract management.
MC&PS7	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Transformation	Centralise marketing purchasing 2024/25	(20)	0	(20)	Marketing expenditure control agreed with roll out pending resource and refined process
		Saving Total - Operations Marketing, Comms and Policy		**(150)**	**(50)**	**(150)**	
P&CS3	People and Culture	Service Transformation	Payroll System -- Budget rebase	(49)	(49)	(49)	N/A
P&CS5	People and Culture	Service Transformation	Disclosure & Barring Service - Budget Rebase in line 2022/23 Actuals	(12)	(12)	(12)	N/A
P&CS6	People and Culture	Service Transformation	Procured framework for future executive recruitment	(8)	(8)	(8)	N/A
		Saving Total - Resources - People and Culture		**(69)**	**(69)**	**(69)**	
FS3	Finance	Service Transformation	Accountancy - 10% Net Budget Savings - Fast track delivery of Target Operating Model savings via a voluntary redundancy process - Vision & Valid savings	(175)	(139)	(175)	Delayed voluntary redundancy process with only part year savings achieved.
FS4	Finance	Service Transformation	Accountancy - replacement of the old Oracle Fusion	(59)	(59)	(59)	N/A
FS5	Finance	Service Transformation	Accountancy - Cash collection contract (1 supplier instead of 3)	(60)	(60)	(60)	N/A

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2024/25 Rebased Savings £000s	2024/25 Actual Savings £000	Annualised Saving £000s	Comment for all undelivered savings
FS6	Finance	Service Transformation	Estates - Third Party Spend saving - Accounts valuation	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
FS7	Finance	Service Transformation	Health & Safety Team reduced budget to reflect operational efficiences	(46)	(46)	(46)	N/A
FS8	Finance	Service Transformation	Audit & Management Assurance - Third Party Spend savings - Rebase budget	(35)	(35)	(35)	N/A
FS9	Finance	Service Transformation	Service Director Budget Rebase	(21)	(21)	(21)	N/A
FS10	Finance	Service Transformation	Estates - Rebase recharges in line with levels achieved	(5)	(5)	(5)	N/A
FS11	Finance	Service Transformation	Revenue and Benefits System - Target Operating Model - Vision and Valid savings	(44)	(44)	(44)	N/A
C&PS6	Commissioning & Procurement	Service Transformation	Third Party Spend - Stationery	(70)	(70)	(70)	N/A
		Saving Total - Resources - Finance		**(565)**	**(529)**	**(565)**	
IT&PS2	IT and Programmes	Service Transformation	Contract Management - Vodafone	(234)	(234)	(234)	N/A
IT&PS3	IT and Programmes	Service Transformation	Microsoft Enterprise Licencing Agreement	(100)	(100)	(100)	N/A
IT&PS4	IT and Programmes	Service Transformation	Contract Management - Centralise IT contracts and challenge vendors	(50)	(50)	(50)	N/A
IT&PS5	IT and Programmes	Service Transformation	Move from PAYG Azure Instances to Reserved Instances	(27)	(27)	(27)	N/A
IT&PS6	IT and Programmes	Service Transformation	Reduce the number of virtual machines supporting Process Automation	(4)	(4)	(4)	N/A
		Saving Total - Resources - IT and Programmes		**(415)**	**(415)**	**(415)**	
AAS1	Across Authority Savings	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	0	0	0	N/A
	Wellbeing	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	(70)	(70)	(70)	N/A
	Childrens	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	(158)	(158)	(158)	N/A
	Operations	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	(196)	(196)	(196)	N/A
	Resources	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	(79)	(79)	(79)	N/A
	Executive	Service Efficiency	Across authority savings inline with 2022/23 actuals e.g. Subscriptions, Staff milage and volunteer expenses	(1)	(1)	(1)	N/A
		Saving Total - Resources - IT and Programmes		**(503)**	**(503)**	**(503)**	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies			**(13,533)**	**(9,538)**	**(13,533)**	

	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies			**(37,961)**	**(32,498)**	**(33,570)**	

Marked as CONTROLLED - INTERNAL

This page is intentionally left blank

Transformation Investment Programme

Including the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts

1. As might be expected the council inherited a range of legacy staffing arrangements, processes and systems and therefore had an opportunity to remove duplication, remove inefficiencies, and to leverage economies of scale whilst improving governance. Much of this formed the foundation of the argument for establishing the new council alongside the opportunity to fundamentally transform public services. Achievement of these benefits was delivered by the adoption of a radically different operating model and specifically via:

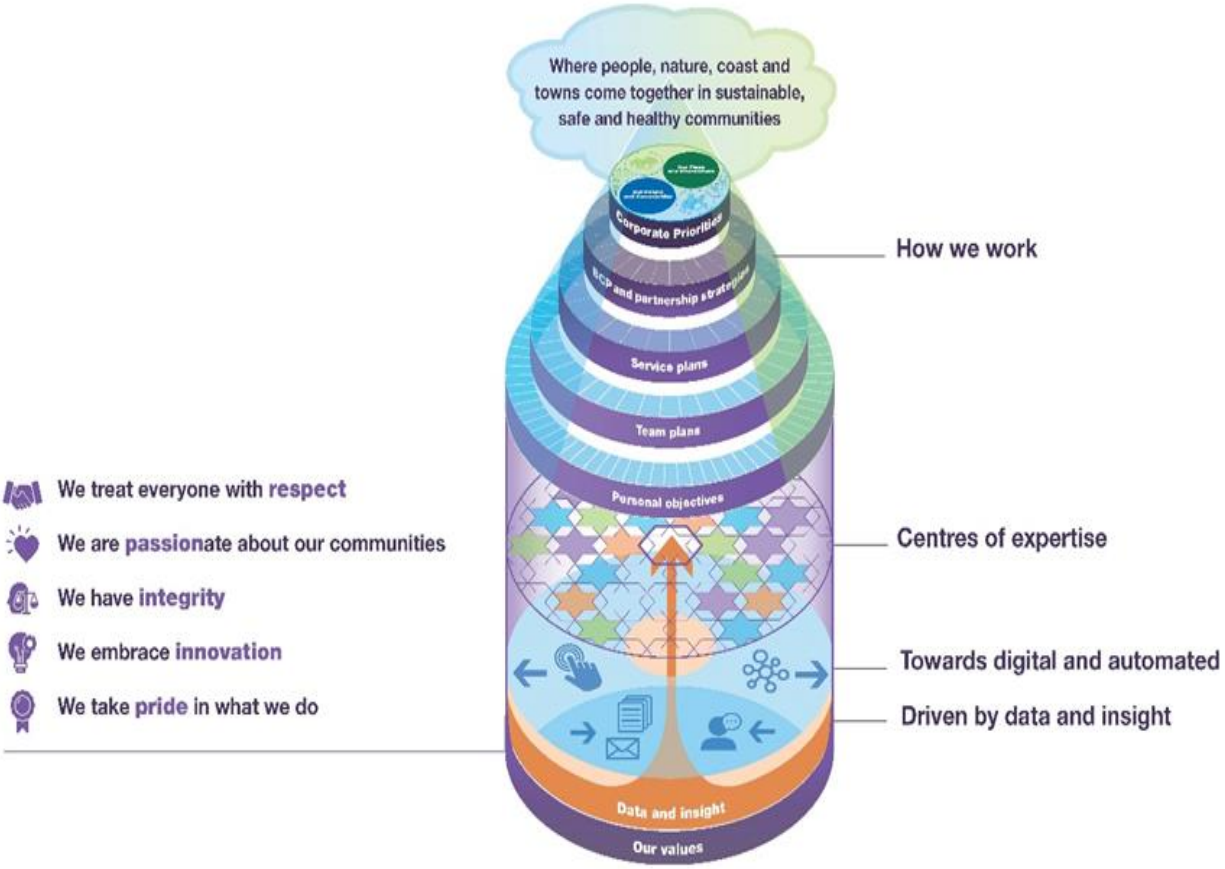
   - Investment in technology
   - Investment in data and insight
   - Investment in new ways of working
   - Engaging and empowering our communities
   - Leveraging our partnerships
   - Creating equity in pay & conditions
   - Investing and rationalising the civic estate

2. Investment in three core technologies, along with the rationalisation and effective integration of our core service technologies, was designed to enable the council to become the leading digital and insight driven local authority in the UK. Specifically, these were an investment in a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, investment in an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (Finance and Human Resources), alongside establishing an appropriate data platform.

3. A high-level business case was presented to Cabinet in November 2019 which set out the original scope of the council's organisation design project, which was facilitated by KPMG, and identified that it could potentially deliver up to £43.9m of gross annual savings by year 4 based on an investment of £29.5m. The original profile of these savings was assumed to accumulate as £7.8m in year 1 growing to £16.5m in year 2, £36.9m in year 3 and £43.9m in year 4. It should be highlighted that these savings impact on the whole council including both General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) services.

Appendix A4

Figure 1: Our Operating Model



4. Council on 7 July 2020 agreed to the extension of the project to a £38m programme referencing the accelerated leap forward in different ways of working because of the Covid-19 public health emergency and the need to accelerate the pace at which we generate savings and efficiencies. This report also approved the procurement of a strategic partner, approved oversight of the programme by a Cabinet Working Group as part of the governance arrangements and set out that the £43.9m was adopted as the minimum expectation of savings and efficiencies. Key milestones in the development of the Transformation Investment programme can therefore be set out as follows.

a) November 2019. First presented to Cabinet based on a report, costing £314,650, commission from KPMG.

b) June 2020 Cabinet (July Council). Establishment of a £37.62m budget for the implementation of the programme.

c) February 2021 (part of the 2021/22 budget report). Increase in the budget to £44.52m to allow an additional £6.9m for redundancy costs.

d) February 2022 (part of the 2022/23 budget report). Further increase in the budget to £67.86m to reflect the following additional elements.

- £20.09m Inclusion of internal base revenue budget staff costs, £6.7m for 3 years, where staff are not available to support day to day or statutory improvement duties, and will be apportioned and charged against the transformation investment programme.

- £1.75m Investment in the data and insight capability
- £1.5m Extra contingency

e) February 2023 (as part of the 2023/24 budget report). Reduced the transformation investment programme to £57.36m to reflect.

- (£10.5m) Reduction in the annual recharge of internal base revenue costs to £3.2m for 3 years.

f) July 2023 (as part of this 2022/23 Financial Outturn report). Reduce the transformation investment programme to £56.87m to reflect.

- (£0.5m) Reduction in the annual recharge of internal base revenue costs to £2.7m for 2022/23.

g) February 2024 (as part of the 2024/25 budget report). Reduced the transformation investment programme to £52.13m to reflect.

- (£4.7m) Reduction in the annual recharge of internal base revenue costs to £0.8m for both 2023/24 and 2024/25.

h) July 2024 (as part of the 2023/24 financial outturn report). Reduced the transformation investment programme to **£50.48m** to reflect.

- (£1.65m) Remove the annual recharge of internal base revenue costs both 2023/24 and 2024/25.

5. Resource not spent in 2024/25 will in the first instance transfer into 2025/26.

6. Figure 2 below provides a summary table of the return on investment for the transformation investment programme to the end of March 2025. This indicates that at the end of the 2024/25 financial year the council have made net revenue savings of **£35m** (£49.6m - £14.5m) for a total one-off estimated investment of **£39m.** The 2025/26 budget report indicated that a minimum net annual ongoing revenue saving of £21m per annum could be anticipated moving forward for a further one-off investment which would be a maximum of £9m in 2025/26.

Figure 2: Summary of Return on Investment

Summary Table	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
One-Off Investment (Capital and Revenue)	1.50	5.93	16.37	11.36	4.25	39.41
Ongoing Revenue Savings	0.00	(3.95)	(7.10)	(14.66)	(23.88)	(49.59)
Ongoing Revenue Licensing & Financing Costs	0.34	2.52	2.36	4.10	5.21	14.52

6. A more detailed consolidated position in respect of the transformation investment programme is set out in figure 3 below.

Appendix A4

Figure 3: Main Transformation Programme Table

	Transformation Investment Programme One-off / time-limited budget provision for the delivery of the programme	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
Capital Spend	**Expenditure**						
	Capital expenditure	1.19	0.05	0.76	0.89	0.42	3.31
		1.19	0.05	0.76	0.89	0.42	**3.31**
	Funding						
	Prudential Borrowing (funded from General Fund MRP)	0.00	0.00	(0.56)	(0.89)	(0.42)	(1.87)
	Prudential Borrowing (funded from HRA land tfr)	(1.19)	(0.05)	(0.20)	0.00	0.00	(1.44)
		(1.19)	(0.05)	(0.76)	(0.89)	(0.42)	**(3.31)**
Revenue Spend	**Expenditure**						
	One-off costs - including data and insight and capability	0.31	5.32	12.90	7.21	2.46	28.20
	Redundancy costs	0.00	0.56	0.01	3.26	1.37	5.20
	Contingency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Staff costs apportioned to Transformation	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	2.70
		0.31	5.88	15.61	10.47	3.83	**36.10**
	Funding						
	Assumed fundable by Capital Receipts	(0.31)	(3.88)	(15.61)	(10.47)	(3.83)	(34.10)
	Contributions from outside of the General Fund	0.00	(2.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(2.00)
		(0.31)	(5.88)	(15.61)	(10.47)	(3.83)	**(36.10)**
Total	**Total expenditure**	**1.50**	**5.93**	**16.37**	**11.36**	**4.25**	39.41
	Total funding	**(1.50)**	**(5.93)**	**(16.37)**	**(11.36)**	**(4.25)**	(39.41)

	Transformation Investment Programme Ongoing base revenue budget of the council	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
Revenue Budget	**Expenditure**						
	Licences and other revenue costs of the programme	0.34	2.24	2.08	2.75	3.64	11.05
		0.34	2.24	2.08	2.75	3.64	**11.05**
	Savings and efficiencies						
	Transformation Programme Savings	0.00	(3.95)				(3.95)
	Budgted savings from 2022/23						
	2022/23 In year - Savings delivered			(7.10)	(7.10)	(7.10)	(21.30)
	Savings from 2023/24						
	3rd Party savings - Included within budgeted savings proposals				(0.91)	(0.91)	(1.81)
	Staff savings - Included within budgeted 23/24 services savings proposals				(5.76)	(5.76)	(11.52)
	Additional 2023/24 in-year savings				(0.89)	(0.89)	(1.78)
	Savings from 2024/25						
	2023/24 In year - Savings delivered					(9.23)	(9.23)
		0.00	(3.95)	(7.10)	(14.66)	(23.88)	**(49.59)**

	Funding Implications on the revenue budget	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
Revenue Budget	**One-off Capital Investment**						
	Minimum Revenue Provision and interest implications	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.47	0.69	1.72
		0.00	0.28	0.28	0.47	0.69	**1.72**
	One-off Revenue Investment						
	Revenue foregone on asset disposed off	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88	1.75
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88	**1.75**

Appendix A4

Transformation Expenditure

7. The £16.37m of expenditure incurred in **2022/23** can be analysed as follows.

£0.76m	Laptops
£11.03m	Strategic Investment Partner – work package costs
£1.65m	Internal direct staff costs
£0.09m	Agency staff costs
£0.01m	Redundancy costs
£0.14m	ICT costs
£2.70m	Apportioned staff costs
£16.38m	**Total 2022/23 costs**

The work packages costs of the strategic investment partner include those supporting the delivery of the new integrated Finance and Operations (Enterprise Resource Planning) system.

8. The £11.361m of expenditure incurred in **2023/24** can be analysed as follows

£0.822m	Laptops
£0.066m	Other Capital Expenditure
£4.815m	Strategic Investment Partner – work package costs
£3.262m	Redundancy costs
£1.709m	Internal direct staff costs *
£0.606m	ICT costs
£0.081m	Agency staff costs
£11.361m	**Total 2023/24 costs**

*	£0.51m	ICT Services
	£0.43m	Project Management Office and Communications
	£0.36m	People & Cultural Services
	£0.20m	Procurement and Commissioning
	£0.14m	Financial Services
	£0.06m	Other Services

9. The £4.25m of expenditure incurred in **2024/25** can be analysed as follows.

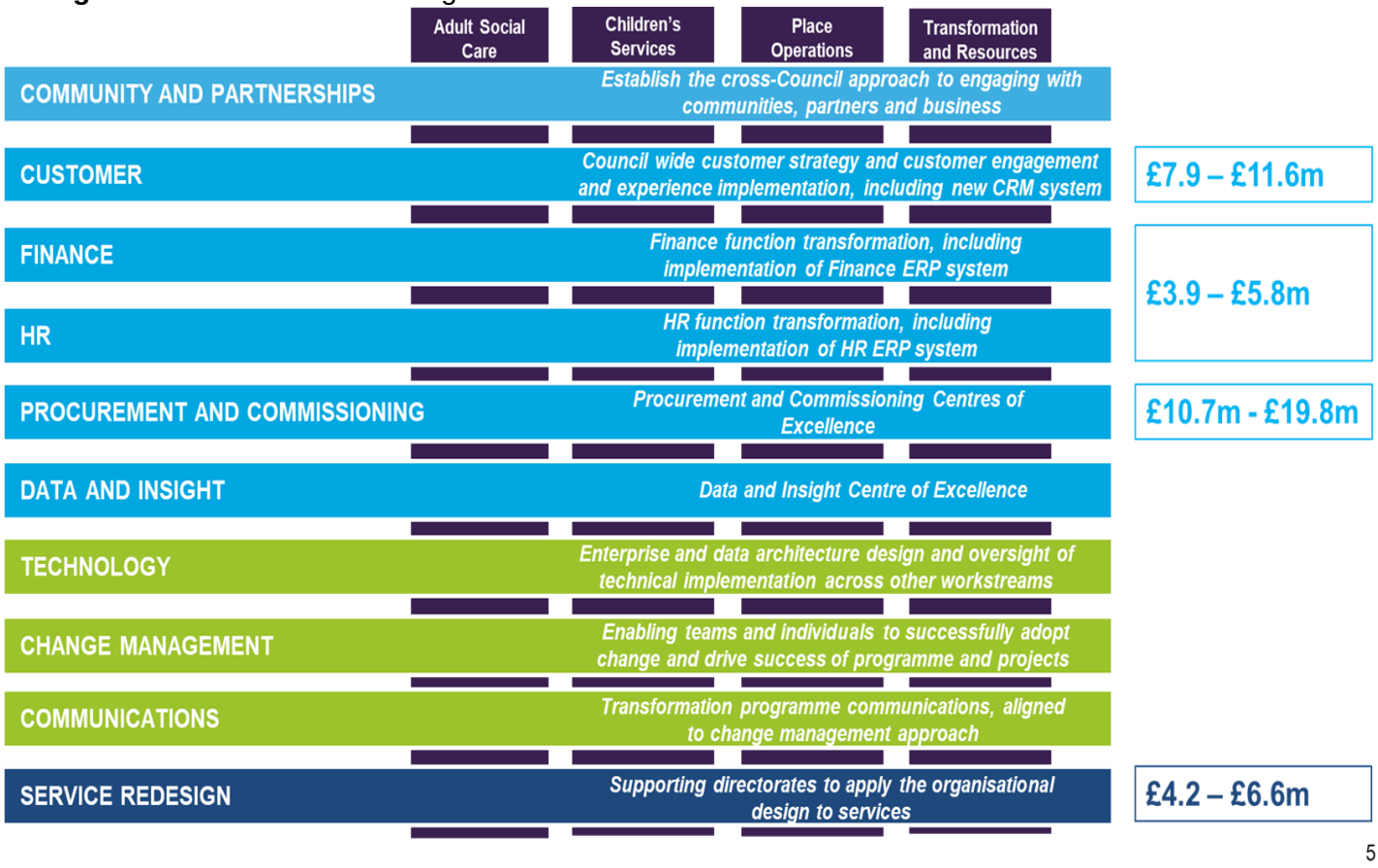
£0.33m	Laptops
£0.09m	Other Capital Expenditure
£1.47m	Internal direct staff costs *
£1.37m	Redundancy costs from reducing the headcount of the authority
£0.63m	Strategic Investment Partner – work package costs
£0.29m	IT costs
£0.07m	Governance review and coroners
£4.25m	**Total 2024/25 costs**

*	£0.58m	ICT Services
	£0.38m	Project Management Office
	£0.29m	People & Cultural Services
	£0.16m	Financial Services
	£0.05m	Other Services
	£0.01m	Procurement and Commissioning

Transformation Savings

10. The savings from the programme can be broken down into 10 separate workstreams with the total original business case estimate being in the range £26.7m to £43.8m. These workstreams, and the savings they are assumed to deliver, can be articulated as follows.

Figure 4: Transformation savings workstreams.



11. Savings from the transformation investment programme are therefore specifically associated with.

(a) Reduction in employee headcount through the consolidation of common roles/work.

(b) Reduction in employee headcount through the consolidation of organisational layers/structures.

(c) Reduction in third-party spend through more robust procurement and contract management. This will include smarter ways of working such as the digital mail and the reduction of spend throughout the council by the centralisation of spending on items such as stationery, photocopying and printing.

(d) Review of the corporate structure to enable the council to continue to reflect and realign its management structure to ensure we are continuously improving towards being the organisation that we aspire to be and to ensure we deliver our priorities for our residents. This includes the integration of the library services with customer facing services and community hubs.

(e) The Council's estate and accommodation project.

Transformation Savings

12. The (£7.1m) of ongoing savings delivered in **2022/23** can be analysed as follows.

(£3.327m)	Third Party expenditure reductions
(£1.726m)	Implement of new Smarter Staff Structures
(£1.141m)	Estate workstream - lease surrender, operating costs civic buildings
(£0.793m)	Business Support savings via vacancy management
(£0.111m)	Cost recovery – additional income
(£7.100m)	**Total Savings 2022/23 onwards**

13. The (£7.56m) of additional ongoing savings delivered in **2023/24** can be analysed as follows.

(£5.761m)	Staffing savings including £2.3m from increasing the vacancy drag.
(£1.171m)	Third party spend.
(£0.625m)	Utility (Electricity/Gas) savings from contract arrangements
(£7.557m)	**Total additional savings from 2023/24 onwards**

14. The (£9.23m) of further additional ongoings savings delivered in 2024/25 as set out elsewhere within the July 2025 Financial Outturn for 2024/25 report can be analysed as follows.

(£1.560m)	Wellbeing Directorate (Budgeted £3.433m).
(£2.207m)	Children's Directorate (Budgeted £2.707m)
(£3.829m)	Operations Directorate (Budgeted £3.829m)
(£1.126m)	Resource Directorate (Budgeted £1.262m)
(£0.503m)	Authority-wide Transformation Savings (Budgeted £0.503m)
(£9.225m)	**Total further additional savings from 2024/25 onwards**

15. Details of Transformation savings being assumed for 2025/26 onwards were set out as part of the 2025/26 budget report.

Service Specific Transformation Programmes

16. Building on the success of the main Transformation Investment Programme Cabinet and Council have also agreed a number of service investment programmes within both Adult Social Care and Children's Services. For a one-off investment of £5m the Council is aiming to lever annual savings of circa £11m per annum by 2027/28. As at the end of March 2025 £0.31m of the ongoing savings have been delivered with £2.42m of the upfront investment incurred as set out in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Service Specific Transformation Programme

	Service Specific Investment Programmes	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
Revenue Spend	Expenditure						
	Children's Service Specific Investment Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.60	1.25
	Adult Social Care -Assistive Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36
	Adult Social Care -Transfer of catering services to Tricuro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.21
	Adult Social Care - July 2023 Business Case	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.51	0.60
		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	1.34	**2.42**
	Funding						
	Assumed fundable by Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1.09)	(1.34)	(2.42)
		0.00	0.00	0.00	(1.09)	(1.34)	**(2.42)**
	Savings and efficiencies						
	Children's Service Specific Investment Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.22)	(0.22)
	Adult Social Care -Assistive Technology	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.07)	(0.07)
	Adult Social Care -Transfer of catering services to Tricuro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.02)	(0.02)
	Adult Social Care - July 2023 Business Case	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Adult Social Care - UEC Transformation Net Savings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.31)	**(0.31)**
Total	**Net Position of Service Specific Transformation**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.09**	**1.65**	**2.74**

17. Once the main and the service specific Transformation Programmes are combined, they demonstrate that at the end of the 2024/25 financial year the council has made net revenue savings of **£35m** (£49.9m - £14.5m) for a total one-off estimated investment of **£42m.** The 2025/26 budget report indicated that a minimum net annual ongoing revenue saving of £23m per annum could be anticipated moving forward for a further one-off investment which would be a maximum of £11m in 2025/26.

Figure 6: Combined Transformation Investment & Service Specific programmes

Summary Table	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Actual £m	2022/23 Actual £m	2023/24 Actual £m	2024/25 Actual £m	Total Actuals £m
One-Off Investment (Capital and Revenue)	1.50	5.93	16.37	12.45	5.59	41.83
Ongoing Revenue Savings (actual and budgeted)	0.00	(3.95)	(7.10)	(14.66)	(24.20)	(49.90)
Ongoing Revenue Licensing & Financing Costs	0.34	2.52	2.36	4.10	5.21	14.52

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts (FUCR)

18. As part of 2015 Spending Review (SR15), the government announced that to support local authorities to deliver more efficient and sustainable services it would allow local authorities to spend up to 100% of their fixed asset receipts on the revenue costs of service reform and transformation. Guidance on the use of this flexibility stipulated that it applied to the three financial years to end March 2019. However, this was extended for a further three years to 31 March 2022 as part of the 2018/19 local government finance settlement, for a further three years to 31 March 2025 in April 2022, and for a further 5 years to 31 March 2030 as part of the 2024/25 local government finance settlement.

19. The current guidance makes it clear that local authorities cannot borrow to finance the revenue costs of service reforms or improvements. In addition, local authorities can only use capital receipts from the disposal of property, plant and equipment assets received in the years the flexibility is offered. Local authorities may not use any existing stock (pre-2016) of capital receipts to finance the revenue costs of reforming their services. Set up and implementation costs of any new processes or arrangements that will generate future ongoing savings and/or transform service delivery to reduce or improve the quality-of-service delivery in future years can be classified as qualifying expenditure. Costs associated with business-as-usual activity and the council's statutory duty to improve cannot be classified as qualifying expenditure. The ongoing revenue costs of any new processes or arrangements can also not be classified as qualifying expenditure. In addition, the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003 specifies that.

- The key determining criteria to use when deciding whether expenditure can be funded by the new capital receipts flexibility is that it is forecast to generate ongoing savings to an authority's net service expenditure.
- In using the flexibility, the council will have due regard to the requirements of the Prudential Code, the CIPFA Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and the current edition of the Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice

20. Council has previous engaged with both CIPFA Consultancy and the External Auditor to provide assurance that any such costs which it wishes to fund from the FUCR accords with the statutory guidance.

21. For 2022/23 the Council has funded the £15.61m of revenue expenditure on its transformation programme via the FUCR set out as follows.

(£5.069m)	**31.3.22 Brought Forward Capital Receipts**
(£19.039m)	In-year capital receipts (excluding those from vehicle sales)
£0.136m	Costs of disposal
£15.610m	Transformation Investment Programme expenditure
(£8.362m)	**31.3.23 Capital Receipts carried forward.**

Capital receipts delivered included £12.6m for the Wessex Trade Industrial Centre in Poole, and £5.642m for most of the units the council owned at Airfield Industrial Estate, Christchurch.

22. For 2023/24 the Council has funded £11.558m of revenue expenditure on its transformation programme via the FUCR set out as follows.

(£8.362m)	**31.3.23 Brought Forward Capital Receipts**
(£4.545m)	In-year capital receipts.
£0.029m	Costs of disposal
£10.473m	Transformation Investment Programme expenditure
£0.656m	Children's Services service specific transformation expenditure
£0.429m	Adult Social Care service specific transformation programme
(£1.320m)	**31.3.24 Capital Receipts carried forward.**

Capital receipts delivered included the councils share of the Bargates site, 35 Willis Way Fleet Industrial Park Poole and 3 of the remaining units previously owned by the council on the Airfield Industrial Park in Christchurch.

23. For 2024/25 the Council has funded £5.168m of revenue expenditure on its transformation programme funded via the FUCR as follows.

(£1.320m)	**31.3.24 Forecast Brought Forward Capital Receipts**
(£6.992m)	In-year capital receipts.
£0.175m	Costs of disposal
£3.830m	Transformation Investment Programme expenditure
£0.596m	Children's Services service specific transformation expenditure
£0.742m	Adult Social Care service specific transformation programme
(£2.969m)	**31.3.25 Capital Receipts carried forward**

Capital receipts delivered included those from Southbourne Crossroads Car Park and Christchurch Civic Centre.

Appendix A4

Appendix B - Earmarked Reserves for 31 March 2025

Detail	31/03/24 Actual Balances £000's	Estimated movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated Balances £000's
Application of one-off resources to support the financial sustainability of the MTFP following a fundamental review as part of the process of building the budget for 2024/25	0	(2,790)	(2,790)
Transition and Transformation Reserves	(2,202)	(924)	(3,126)
Insurance Reserve	(5,115)	97	(5,018)
Held in Partnership for External Organisations	(3,110)	(355)	(3,465)
Required by Statute or Legislation	(763)	(32)	(795)
Planning Related	(628)	274	(354)
Government Grants	(16,120)	(2,836)	(18,956)
Maintenance	(1,547)	(1,683)	(3,230)
ICT Development & Improvement	(2,880)	(757)	(3,637)
Corporate Priorities & Improvements	(6,675)	(7,143)	(13,818)
Total Earmarked Reserve Balance	(39,039)	(16,149)	(55,188)

One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP Reserve

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Designed to provide the Council with the ability to manage any emerging issues. Includes reserves to enable the management of the MTFP.			
Total One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP	**0**	**(2,790)**	**(2,790)**
One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP Reserve	**0**	**(2,790)**	**(2,790)**

Transition and Transformation Reserves

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Resources set aside to support the one-off change costs of associated with creating the new council and meeting the Councils costs associated with the transformation pro			
BCP Programme Resources Pay & Reward Strategy	**(185)**	**136**	**(49)**
Pay and reward implementation funding	**0**	**(1,060)**	**(1,060)**
Redundancy - Non Transformation Funded	**(2,017)**	**0**	**(2,017)**
Transition and Transformation Reserves	**(2,202)**	**(924)**	**(3,126)**

Insurance Reserve

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserve to enable the annual fluctuations in the amounts of excesses payable to be funded without creating an in-year pressures on the services. Subject to ongoing review by an independent third party.			
Insurance Reserve	**(5,115)**	**97**	**(5,018)**

Held in Partnership for External Organisations

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts held in trust on behalf of partners or external third party organisations.			
Youth Programme	(112)	(62)	(174)
Music and Arts Education Partnership	(544)	125	(419)
ICS Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health	(78)	0	(78)
Flippers Nursery	(140)	(67)	(207)
Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Partnership	(508)	(111)	(619)
Dorset Adult Learning Service (Specific Bequeath)	(99)	0	(99)
Dorset Adult Learning Service	(678)	(8)	(686)
FCERM - Shared with East Devon DC	0	(190)	(190)
Adult Safeguarding Board	(208)	(8)	(216)
Better Care Fund	(261)	(65)	(326)
UP2U	(74)	0	(74)
Kinson Community Centre - Community Benefit Fund - Enhancement works	0	(1)	(1)
Domestic Homicide Reviews	(10)	0	(10)
- Russell Cotes revenue grant (New)	(399)	32	(367)
Held in Partnership for External Organisations	**(3,110)**	**(355)**	**(3,465)**

Required by Statute or Legislation

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts which the council is required to hold as a reserve in line with current accounting practice or legislative requirements.			
Building Regulation Account	(69)	69	0
Bournemouth Library Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	(761)	22	(739)
Carbon Trust	67	(123)	(56)
Required by Statute or Legislation	**(763)**	**(32)**	**(795)**

Planning Related

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserves designed to support planning processes and associated planning activity where expenditure is not incurred on an even annual basis.			
Local Development Plan Reserve	(222)	152	(70)
Other Planning Related Reserves	(406)	122	(284)
Planning Related	**(628)**	**274**	**(354)**

Government Grants

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts which the council is required to hold as a reserve in line with specific grant conditions.			
Government Grants	(16,063)	(2,862)	(18,925)
COVID 19 Government Grants	(57)	26	(31)
Total Unspent Grants	**(16,120)**	**(2,836)**	**(18,956)**

Maintenance

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserves and sinking funds designed to support maintenance investments in specific services or assets.			
Corporate Maintenance Fund	(1,169)	(1,449)	(2,618)
Other Maintenance Related Reserves	(378)	(234)	(612)
Maintenance	**(1,547)**	**(1,683)**	**(3,230)**

ICT Development & Improvement

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Resources set aside to meet various ICT improvement projects			
ICT Development & Improvement	**(2,880)**	**(757)**	**(3,637)**

Corporate Priorities & Improvements

	31/03/24 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/25 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts set a side to deliver various priorities, some of which will be of a historical natured inherited from the predecessor authorities.			
Other Service Priority reserves	(4,636)	(7,985)	(12,621)
Local Elections Reserve	(199)	(170)	(369)
Revenue & Benefits Reserve	(1,401)	769	(633)
Covid recovery resources	(438)	242	(196)
Corporate Priorities & Improvements	**(6,675)**	**(7,143)**	**(13,818)**

This page is intentionally left blank

General Fund Capital Investment Programme (CIP) budget position by service area end of March 2025.

Capital budget Virements:

1. In accordance with the council's financial regulations the following rules associated with capital virements apply (after advice from the Chief Finance Officer):
   - Virements over £1 million require prior Council approval.
   - Virements over £500,000 and up to £1 million require prior Cabinet approval.
   - Corporate Directors can approve virements over £100,000 up to £500,000.
   - Service Directors can approve virements up to £100,000.

2. According to the above financial regulations, the following decision for changes within the capital programme greater than £500,000 are required by **Cabinet:**

Bus Services Improvement Plans (BSIP) - movement between schemes of £0.9m

It is recommended that Cabinet reallocate the underspend in the scheme for High Street and Bargates Christchurch (£490,000), and to defer the Poole College bus lane project (£375,000). The released funding from both schemes of £865,000 to be used to increase funding for the Bournemouth Station to Town Centre bus priority scheme.

Significant improvement works have been delivered using BSIP funding to upgrade the main bus stops in Christchurch High Street and at Bargates. These include widened footways with accessible boarding kerbs provided at the stops. New bus shelters with real time information and CCTV have also been installed. The works have now been completed as planned and an underspend of £490,000 remains available. It is therefore the intention to vire this to the Bournemouth Station to Town Centre bus priority scheme as this enters the delivery stage.

In addition, the BSIP delivery plan approved by Cabinet in March 2025 included a bus priority scheme for Poole Civic Centre. Following consideration by the Enhanced Partnership Board, it has been agreed to defer this scheme and reallocate the £375,000 budget to the Bournemouth Station to Town Centre Bus Priority scheme.

The table below shows the impact of the virement on the related schemes:

	25/26 current budget	5 March Cabinet approval	Proposed virement July '25	25/26 revised budget
	£	£	£	£
BSIP High street and Bargates Christchurch	670,100		(490,000)	180,100
BSIP Bmth station to Town centre bus priority	2,636,600		865,000	3,501,600
Poole College bus lane		375,000	(375,000)	0
Total	**3,306,700**	**375,000**	**0**	**3,681,700**

Capital investment Programme Summary

3. The tables below show the summary position for capital investment programme (CIP) in the general fund as of 31 March 2025.

4. The main changes between the original CIP and the final budget are a net result of reprofiled slippage from 2023/24, further reprofiling into 2025/26, new schemes introduced during 2024/25 and some schemes being removed from the capital programme because new business cases are being considered, or they are no longer viable in the current climate.

5. A detailed list of each scheme with the financial position as at end of March 2025 can be found in Appendix C2.

6. Summary budget movements are shown in table 1 below with the detail by directorate included in table 2. How the programme is funded is included in table 3 followed by narrative detail.

Table 1 – Summary of budget movement

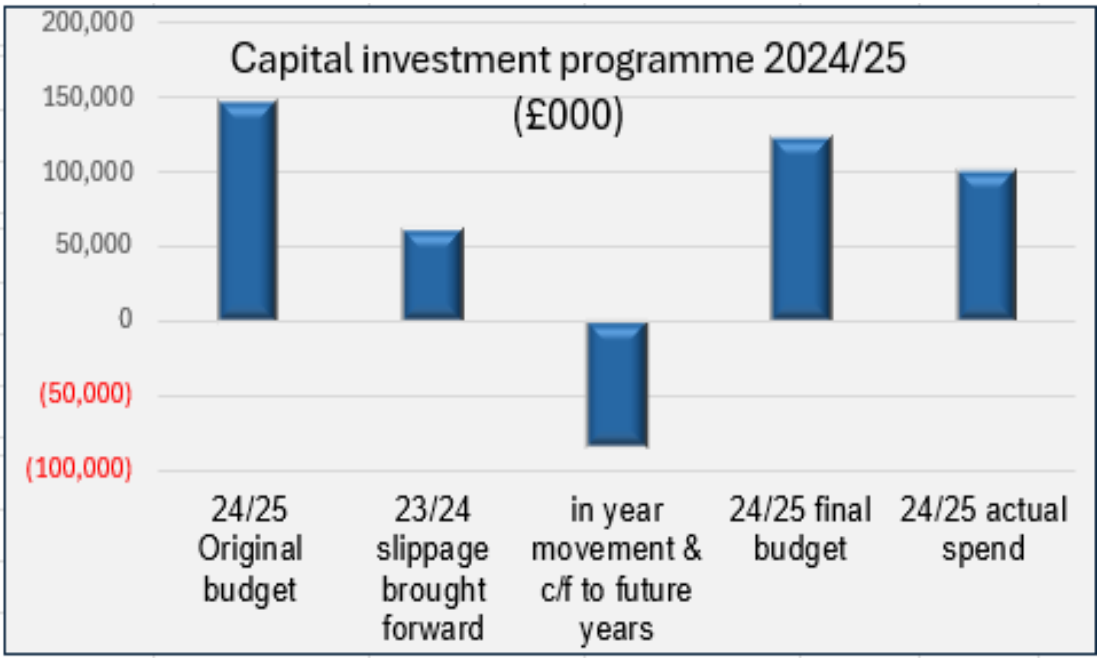


Table 2 – Summary movement and final position by Directorate

Capital Investment Programme 24/25 Monitoring	24/25 Original budget £000	23/24 slippage brought forward £000	in year movement & c/f to future years £000	24/25 Final budget £000	Actual 24/25 £000	% budget consumed
Operations						
Commercial Operations	47,207	2,740	(31,625)	**18,322**	16,730	91%
Investment and Development	47,321	5,220	(10,039)	**42,502**	36,368	86%
Customer Arts and Property	30,918	17,427	(14,912)	**33,433**	27,017	81%
Planning and Transport	9,650	2,701	(7,349)	**5,002**	1,804	36%
Environment	8,073	11,596	(9,358)	**10,311**	8,121	79%
Operations Strategy	0	130	533	**663**	635	96%
	143,169	**39,814**	**(72,750)**	**110,233**	**90,675**	**82%**
Children Services						
Education and Skills	800	19,015	(11,098)	**8,717**	5,131	59%
	800	**19,015**	**(11,098)**	**8,717**	**5,131**	**59%**
Wellbeing						
Housing and Community	1,424	2,453	(1,374)	**2,503**	3,392	136%
Adults Commissioning	2,172	0	575	**2,747**	2,654	97%
	3,596	**2,453**	**(799)**	**5,250**	**6,046**	**115%**
Executive						
IT and Programmes	682	509	(629)	**562**	775	138%
Marketing Comms & Policy	0	26	0	**26**	25	96%
Finance	0	582	(582)	**0**	0	
	682	**1,117**	**(1,211)**	**588**	**800**	**136%**
	148,247	**62,399**	**(85,858)**	**124,788**	**102,652**	**82%**

Table 3 – Capital Investment programme funding profile

Capital Investment Programme Funding	24/25 Original budget £000	23/24 slippage brought forward £000	in year movement & c/f into future years £000	24/25 Final budget £000	Actual 24/25 £000	% budget consumed
Prudential Borrowing	(64,985)	(10,850)	27,671	(48,164)	(41,389)	86%
Capital Receipts (General Fund)	(667)	0	644	(23)	0	0%
Reserve Funding (general fund Capital	(618)	(148)	557	(209)	(59)	28%
Reserve Funding (General fund revenu	(518)	(574)	351	(741)	(670)	90%
RCCO	(25)	(30)	(17)	(72)	(71)	99%
BCP Funding Requirement	**(66,813)**	**(11,602)**	**29,206**	**(49,209)**	**(42,189)**	**86%**
S106	0	(1,629)	136	(1,493)	(824)	55%
CIL	(1,558)	(2,636)	1,650	(2,544)	(2,085)	82%
Non-government grants	0	(3,056)	512	(2,544)	(1,904)	75%
Government Grants	(77,143)	(44,581)	54,395	(67,329)	(54,932)	82%
Third party contributions	(2,733)	1,105	(41)	(1,669)	(718)	43%
External Funding Contributions	**(81,434)**	**(50,797)**	**56,652**	**(75,579)**	**(60,463)**	**80%**
	(148,247)	**(62,399)**	**85,858**	**(124,788)**	**(102,652)**	**82%**

OPERATIONS (£110.2m)

Commercial Operations - £18.3m

7. The Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) had a planned programme for 2024/25 of £11.3m funded from Environment Agency grant. Of this, £10.9m (96%) was spent during the year. The balance has been reprofiled to 2025/26.

8. Seafront Development of which £19.1m is funded from the Seafront Levelling Up Infrastructure Fund (MHCLG grant) and a community infrastructure levy (CIL) contribution of £0.2m. £3.1m was spent on the programme during 24/25, there is further £15.9m levelling up fund (LUF) remaining profiled for 25/26 which is due to the usual weighting of contractual payments towards the end of the programme.

9. For the remaining non-grant funded projects, the 2024/25 profiled budget was £3.7m. This was 72% spent, the main slippage was in the Canford Cliffs Pavilion, 3G artificial pitch Rossmore leisure centre and Upton House stabilisation which are being reprofiled to 2025/26.

Investment & Development - £42.5m (excluding HRA)

10. The total Towns Fund (MHCLG grant) is £21.7m of which £7.1m has been utilised up to March 2025 with £14.6m remaining for the next two years. The grant allocation of £7.7m earmarked for Hawkwood Road residential development will be spent within the HRA. The grant needs to be contractually committed in full by the end of March 2026 with £2.4m spent in year of which £0.5m relates to revenue.

11. Council New build Housing and Acquisition Strategy (CNHAS) Acquisitions - £31.7m has been spent in year, bringing the total spend to £71.2m. A total of 275 units have been purchased overall.

12. Wessex Fields Infrastructure - £2.5m was spent in 2024/25, the new link road is nearing completion with £400,000 slippage reprofiled to 25/26.

Customer, Arts and Property - £33.4m

13. The South-East Dorset (SED) Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) programme is in the latter stages of delivery. Profiled spend this year is £11m. Actuals at the end of the year are £8.9m (81%). The end date for final delivery of this programme has been extended into 2025/26 as agreed by the DfT. Approximately £22m remains to be utilised during 2025/26.

14. The in-house engineering unit manages a high proportion of the Highways Asset Management, improvement and travel programme on behalf of the planning and transport directorate. A total of £15.8m was planned spend for 2024/25 of which £12.8m (81%) was spent. The programme is funded primarily by DfT Government Grants including Local Transport Plan (LTP), Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP), Highways Challenge Fund, Safer Roads Partnership and Active Travel Fund.

15. The Poole Museum programme which includes Scaplens Court as well as the main museum has £4.2m profiled expenditure in 2024/25 with £3.6m (86%) spent by the end of the financial year. Completion and re-opening are expected for the Summer of 2025. An update on the current position for this scheme is included in Appendix C3.

16. Approximately £2m for estates management and accommodation strategy was budgeted for 24/25, actual spend was £1.4m (70%)

Planning and Transport - £5.0m

17. A high proportion of the Highways asset management, improvement and sustainable travel programme is briefed by the Planning and Transport capital programme management acting as client to the inhouse Engineering Unit within the Customer Arts and Property Directorate.

18. Within the Planning and Transport service direct reporting sits £5m planned spend in 2024/25 of which £1.8m (36%) was spent during the year for sustainable travel and transport improvements. The programme is mainly funded by grants which have been reprofiled to 25/26.

Environment - £10.3m

19. Of the £10.3m expected spend in 2024/25 £8.1m (79%) was spent by the end of the financial year.

20. The capital programme for this area covers green spaces and conservation, sustainable waste and recycling and fleet, fleet being the largest scheme in this service, with £5.8m expenditure in-year.

21. Whilst the fleet was fully funded from borrowing, green spaces and conservation are mainly funded from Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 contributions. Waste and recycling are mainly funded from grant.

WELLBEING (£5.3m)

Adults Commissioning £2.7 m

22. The majority of spend within this programme relates to the Integrated Community Equipment Store (ICES) funded by the Disabled Facilities Grant 2024/25 allocation. The council continues to provide support to the community through this means from an annual allocation from the Better Care Fund pooled budget with Health. The grant was 97% spent in 24/25.

Housing and Communities - £2.5m

23. The Disabled facilities Grant usage profiled for 24/25 of £1.7m was overachieved with actual expenditure of £2.7m. The additional spend represents some catch up with backlog of property adaptations and was funded from unused prior year grant carried forward.

24. The remaining expenditure of £0.7m was incurred on CCTV systems, community related activity and tenancy services.

CHILDREN SERVICES (£8.7m)

25. The 2024/25 capital programme includes investment in SEND and school condition and maintenance schemes with £5.1m spent in 2024/25 (59%). Of this, £4m was utilising the schools high needs grant, £0.4 was funded from the schools Conditions grant and the remainder utilised the child care expansion grant and allocation of the devolved formula grant to maintained schools.

26. Unspent grants were reprofiled to the new financial year. The 2025/26 capital programme was outlined in the children services capital strategy approved by Council in March 25.

EXECUTIVE & RESOURCES (£0.6m)

IT and Programmes Capital - £0.6m

27. The councils ICT investment programme spent an additional £0.4m in 2024/25. This represents the capitalisation of transformation IT equipment which was not included in the ICT investment programme.

Capital Investment programme 2024/245 project list	24/25 Original Budget	23/24 Slippage Brought Forward	In year movement/ c/f to future years	24/25 Final Budget	Actual 24/25	% Budget Consumed
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
CHILDREN - CAPITAL						
Education and Skills Capital						
Basic Needs Grant	-	349	(349)	-	-	
Schools Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	-	-	127	127	127	100%
School Conditions Grant	-	2,671	(2,671)	-	-	
SEND Options Apprisal Works- Rolling Programme	-	-	75	75	-	0%
High needs Grant	-	12,867	(12,867)	-	-	
Ocean Academy	-	12	-	12	(55)	-456%
Childcare Expansion- Wraparound	-	-	34	34	21	62%
Childcare Expansion- Expanded Entitlement	-	-	405	405	212	52%
Hillbourne - New School	-	444	-	444	28	6%
Condition Surveys (Children's Strategy)	50	78	(123)	5	-	0%
CS Urgent Work	183	(64)	(119)	-	-	
Health & Safety works (Maintained schools)	-	-	22	22	-	0%
Advanced Design Fees Maintained Schools	-	-	-	-	5	
Poole High Planned Maintenance investigations	-	165	230	395	341	86%
Feasibility studies Winchelsea and Linwood	-	-	-	-	43	
Old Town & Baden Powell Caretaker property sale reimbursement	-	-	504	504	284	56%
Parkstone Grammar School	-	252	(252)	-	-	
Longspee Ensbury Park Academy Campus	-	42	(42)	-	-	
Broadstone Middle School-Resource Base Expansion	-	125	(108)	16	16	100%
Advanced Design Fees SEND	75	70	(129)	16	23	142%
Broadstone Resource Base/Satellite	-	1,326	(230)	1,096	1,144	104%
Elm Academy	-	-	99	99	-	0%
Victoria Education Centre	-	-	110	110	37	34%
Langside Special School	-	-	-	-	1	
Bournemouth Learning Centre	-	35	-	35	-	0%
Winchelsea temporary office space	-	109	(60)	49	-	0%
CS URGENT WORK Somerford Primary School	-	22	-	22	-	0%
CS URGENT WORK Linwood School	-	-	25	25	27	107%
Planned Repairs and Maintenance	292	78	(370)	-	-	
Mudeford Infants Suitability	-	40	(11)	29	30	102%
Somerford safety works (decommissioned)	-	-	-	-	9	
Climate Change/Low Carbon Reduction	200	250	(450)	-	-	
Winchelsea interim accommodation	-	-	94	94	(0)	0%
Throop Learning Centre-Post 16 Internships	-	43	(43)	-	-	
Linwood School Expansion	-	3	13	16	4	27%
Canford Heath Infant Junior SEND Provision	-	100	1,975	2,075	1,535	74%
Linwood at Oakdale SEND satellite	-	-	496	496	469	95%
Link at Bourne Academy SEND provision	-	-	499	499	488	98%
Linwood School Post-16 at Ted Webster	-	-	550	550	285	52%
Linwood Satellite 1	-	-	500	500	-	0%
Linwood Satellite 2	-	-	500	500	-	0%
Linwood Special School- Stourfield Satelllite	-	-	72	72	-	0%
Christchurch Learning Centre - AP School Satellite	-	-	200	200	-	0%
Linwood at Stourfield Satellite	-	-	16	16	-	0%
Linwood School Accessibility works	-	-	16	16	17	103%
Family Hubs Transformation	-	-	163	163	33	20%
SEND Adaptations	-	-	-	-	6	
Education and Skills Capital Total	**800**	**19,015**	**(11,098)**	**8,717**	**5,131**	**59%**
Children Capital Total	**800**	**19,015**	**(11,098)**	**8,717**	**5,131**	**59%**
EXECUTIVE - CAPITAL						
Finance Capital						
Beach road Car Park and Residential	-	582	(582)	-	-	0%
Finance Capital Total	**-**	**582**	**(582)**	**-**	**-**	**0%**
IT and Programmes Capital						
Enterprise Hosting	-	67	2	69	40	58%
Enterprise Security	-	63	129	192	102	53%
Enterprise Comms (WAN Migration)	-	13	45	58	50	86%
Enterprise Storage & Data	-	80	-	80	54	68%
Enterprise Apps (Applications)	-	191	(53)	138	57	41%
LGR infrastructure spend (pre transformation agenda funding)	682	52	(734)	-	-	
Enterprise Compute (Platform Modernisation)	-	(2)	2	-	-	
Enterprise Endpoints (Desktop Replacement)	-	20	(20)	-	-	
Enterprise Comms (Telephony)	-	25	-	25	57	227%
Transformation - ICT Equipment	-	-	-	-	415	
IT and Programmes Capital Total	**682**	**509**	**(629)**	**562**	**775**	**138%**
Marketing Comms and Policy Capital						
Climate Emergency - ECO top-up fund	-	26	-	26	25	95%
Marketing Comms and Policy Capital Total	**-**	**26**	**-**	**26**	**25**	**95%**
Executive - Capital Total	**682**	**1,117**	**(1,211)**	**588**	**800**	**136%**

OPERATIONS - CAPITAL

Commercial Operations Capital

3G Artificial Pitch Rossmore Leisure Centre - Feasibility	-	157	-	157	29	18%
Ashdown Leisure Centre Floodlights	-	-	138	138	132	95%
Avon Beach to Highcliffe Beach Management	-	-	5	5	1	15%
BCP Cliff Management Strategy	-	96	-	96	-	0%
Beach Road Rear Car Park	-	-	23	23	-	0%
BIC Medium Term Refurbishment Plan	731	15	-	746	746	100%
Bistro Redevelopment (Southbourne)	5,981	(1)	(5,980)	-	-	
Boscombe Pier	-	9	-	9	9	99%
Broadstone Underpass Mural	-	21	-	21	(9)	-45%
Canford Cliffs Pavilion	1,142	-	(642)	500	-	0%
Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy	-	83	(67)	16	25	157%
Christchurch Town Centre Strategy	-	64	(64)	-	-	
Creekmoor & Sterte Flood Defence Works	-	2	-	2	2	68%
Dolphin Swimming Pool	-	16	-	16	-	0%
Durley Chine Environmental Innovation Hub	-	270	(270)	1	5	
Durlston to Hurst Sediment Resource Management programme	-	114	-	114	154	135%
FCERM Partnership Funding	-	82	(52)	30	47	155%
Events Infrastructure	-	147	(140)	6	-	0%
Highcliffe Beach Access Ramps	-	-	30	30	21	71%
Highcliffe Castle, (inc Phoenix Flies Project)	-	101	-	101	69	68%
Holes Bay Saltmarsh Regen	-	-	-	-	6	
Inland Asset Management System	-	68	-	68	32	47%
Kinson Catchment Surface Water FAS	-	-	10	10	11	111%
Lake Pier Major Refurbishment	-	330	-	330	328	100%
Leisure centre management in-house set up and investment	529	100	(100)	529	474	90%
Manor Steps Overnight Huts	-	11	-	11	-	0%
Market Canopies - Westover Gardens	-	5	-	5	-	0%
MCA Project	-	3	(3)	-	-	
Mudeford Beach House Café	953	2	(955)	-	-	
Mudeford Ferry Pontoon	-	171	(64)	107	107	100%
Mudeford Sandbanks Beach Management	-	-	5	5	0	10%
New Beach Huts - Canford Cliffs	3,118	-	(3,118)	-	-	
Poole Bay Beach Management 2020-2031	10,181	-	(836)	9,345	8,595	92%
Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill (PB2HH)	5,000	-	(3,451)	1,549	2,026	131%
Poole Park Floodlights (Tennis courts)	-	8	-	8	0	1%
Preston and Chesil Beach Man Plan Updates	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Prom Cafe Development	-	2	-	2	-	0%
RNLI Signage and Public Rescue Equipment	-	309	(80)	229	251	110%
Sandbanks Pavilion	-	4	(4)	-	-	
SEAFRONT (LUF) Alum Chine Cloisters (Feasibility)	28	25	(43)	10	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Boscombe Pier (Feasibility)	28	14	(39)	3	17	487%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Lifeguard Corps (New Building)	1,321	(260)	200	1,261	1,205	96%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Pier (Future Leisure Offer)	4,797	-	(4,681)	116	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Pier (Structural Engineering)	4,801	-	(4,582)	219	252	115%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Coastal Heritage Trail (Culture)	555	12	(499)	68	112	165%
SEAFRONT (LUF) East Cliff Lift (Future Leisure Offer)	2,196	-	(2,194)	2	2	102%
SEAFRONT (LUF) East Cliff Lift (Stabilisation Works)	2,096	-	(1,973)	123	329	268%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Hamworthy Sea Wall (Repairs)	293	254	-	547	473	87%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Holes Bay Visual Arts Centre	43	10	(53)	-	-	
SEAFRONT (LUF) Project Management & Sundry Costs	-	106	-	106	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Promenade Infrastructure (Utility & Digital)	968	10	(687)	291	191	66%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Seafront Beach Huts (Repairs & Upgrades)	1,470	10	(1,466)	14	21	150%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Seafront Toilets (Repairs & Upgrades)	434	(181)	200	453	384	85%
SEAFRONT (LUF) The Strand (Access, Amenity & Wellbeing)	397	(9)	(368)	20	117	594%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Upton Country Park (Bridge & Cycle Path)	147	25	-	172	171	100%
Seafront BBQs	-	19	(13)	5	5	100%
Upton Country Park - Discovery project	-	402	(23)	379	318	84%
Upton Country Park New Play Attraction	-	16	-	16	-	0%
Upton House stabilisation	-	-	222	222	64	29%
Poole Bay, Harbour & Wareham FCERM Strategy	-	-	50	50	9	18%
Whitley Lake Sea Defence Study	-	90	(60)	30	1	3%
Commercial Operations Capital Total	**47,207**	**2,740**	**(31,624)**	**18,323**	**16,730**	**91%**

Customer, Arts and Property Capital						
2Riversmeet Energy efficiency works	-	17	-	17	18	104%
2Riversmeet PV panels	-	-	157	157	157	100%
A3060 CASTLE LANE WEST (MUSCLIFFE WAY TO BROADWAY R'BOUT)	-	1,520	(1,500)	20	2	10%
A341 WIMBORNE RD (FERNCROFT RD TO N'BOURNE RD)	-	735	(600)	135	5	3%
A35 COMMERCIAL RD (PARK RD TO CHURCH RD)	-	-	76	76	5	6%
Active Travel Fund - Permanent Tranche 1 schemes	-	40	(5)	35	35	100%
ATF4 Baiter footpath and cycleway imp	800	10	94	904	947	105%
ATF4 Bournemouth Gardens path	-	1,138	-	1,138	663	58%
ATF4 School streets permanent measures	350	(2)	(50)	298	244	82%
ATF4 Turbary Park Link	350	20	-	370	105	28%
ATF4 Wallisdown Road phase 4 (Bndry to Uni)	100	3	-	103	17	16%
ATF4 Wallisdown Road phase 5 (crossroads)	300	33	-	333	10	3%
Avenue Road Car Park	-	22	-	22	-	0%
B- Wayfinding	-	448	(148)	300	272	91%
BH Live	518	-	(518)	-	-	
BMS Systems (Building energy management)	-	39	-	39	34	87%
Bournemouth Pier - Feasibility	-	11	-	11	-	0%
Bournemouth Pier - Fire Protection	-	34	-	34	35	104%
Bridge Maintenance	-	175	400	575	587	102%
Bridge Maintenance RETENTION (Poole)	-	-	-	-	(33)	
BSIP Bmth station to Town centre bus priority	2,765	-	(2,573)	192	156	81%
BSIP Bus shelters accessible boarding	-	174	0	174	187	107%
BSIP High street and Bargates Christchurch	1,025	-	(238)	787	442	56%
BSIP Westbourne bus priority	730	-	(690)	40	23	59%
Bus Priority on TCF Corridors	-	82	-	82	-	0%
C- Bus Infrastructure	-	214	-	214	74	35%
C3-2 - Carter works (Cornerstone Academy)	-	8	-	8	-	0%
Capital Replacement - Corporate Estates	-	165	-	165	155	94%
Capitalised Maintenance Neighbourhood Services (Pru borrowing)	-	-	900	900	779	87%
Castle Lane West - Muscliffe to Broadway	4,500	-	(4,069)	431	316	73%
Ceramics Gallery (Poole Museum)	-	-	84	84	20	24%
Christchurch Priory, Wall Repairs	-	137	(130)	7	4	67%
Civic Centre data centre air con units	-	-	28	28	5	16%
Civic Hub (decarbonisation works)	-	18	-	18	-	0%
Communications	-	256	(240)	16	-	0%
Community Engagement (inc Diplomatic Engineer)	-	256	(254)	2	-	0%
Coroners Service - Vertical Slice (Buildings and Fittings)	1,060	-	(1,060)	-	-	
Corridor C2 Sections 6 to 8 off line Route Redhill-Airport	-	114	(15)	99	47	47%
Cycle Corridor Section C2-3A-B Glenferness Ave Bridge	-	2,959	(2,059)	900	1,835	204%
DLEP Lansdowne Business District	-	176	-	176	56	32%
Ducking Stool Boardwalk	-	28	1	29	-	0%
Durley Car Park - School Zone (Developer funded)	-	242	210	452	448	99%
Extension Zero + Kinson Hub (from B customer Services above)	200	212	(362)	50	13	25%
Ferndown, Wallisdown, Poole (FWP) Corridors Phase 3	-	26	650	676	907	134%
Fisherman's Walk Cliff Lift	-	30	-	30	13	44%
Gervis Place	-	151	-	151	4	2%
Highcliffe Castle - Draft proofing and BMS	-	13	-	13	-	0%
Honeycombe Chine - waterproofing	-	25	-	25	-	0%
Highways Structural Maintenance - Design Fees	-	63	137	200	280	140%
Highways structural maintenance - Drainage Improvements	-	11	128	139	195	140%
Highways structural maintenance - Footways (resurf + slurry)	-	63	100	163	154	94%
Highways structural maintenance - Resurfacing Programme	-	-	1,273	1,273	1,267	100%
Highways structural maintenance - Surveys & software	-	34	72	106	73	69%
ICT investment	-	56	(53)	3	5	168%
Kings Park (inc crossings on Ashley)	2,175	907	(2,637)	445	380	85%
Lamp columns Shore road	-	25	-	25	21	85%
Library Replacement ICT Programme	-	202	(165)	37	20	53%
Mallard Road Investment	-	379	(379)	-	-	
Millhams Recycling Centre (Slab remediation)	-	-	68	68	-	0%
TCF enabling activity Monitoring	880	281	(1,139)	22	-	0%
Neighbourhood Services (Streetscene) -Pothole investment	500	-	-	500	-	0%
Neighbourhood Services HMSP Planned pre-patching	1,100	-	(550)	550	1,166	212%
Network Rail Bridge Crossing C2 Section 3	-	4	(3)	1	1	52%
New BCP Depot	-	268	(230)	38	57	150%
New Inn to Trigon Footbridge	-	-	241	241	274	114%
Parkway House (insurance and landlord works)	-	307	(255)	52	21	40%
Poole Museum - Our Museum project	3,000	719	(1,206)	2,514	2,013	80%
Poole Museum - Our Museum project - Activity Plan	100	7	(80)	27	-	0%
Poole Museum - Temporary Exhibition Gallery	500	(55)	-	445	376	84%
Poole Museum Public Realm	-	235	(200)	35	14	40%
Poole Museum Decarbonisation (Salix)	-	-	20	20	3	
PR 42 - Asset Management BIC	-	36	79	115	123	108%
PR 43 - Asset Management Pavilion	-	34	116	150	177	118%
PR 44 - Asset Management Littledown	-	(136)	423	286	200	70%
PR 45 - Asset Management Stokewood	-	46	5	51	57	113%
PR 46 - Asset Management Pelhams	-	(33)	39	6	13	226%

Principal Inspection Programme (BCP)	-	64	100	164	154	94%
Programme Management	-	509	(5)	504	-	0%
Remodelling BCP Civic space- West Wing	555	50	(350)	255	244	96%
Ringwood Rd - Controlled crossing only	-	940	(459)	481	390	81%
Ringwood Rd Sea View to Manning Heath	7,046	(904)	-	6,142	4,563	74%
Road Safety Improvements 20mph schemes	-	-	74	74	10	14%
Road Safety: Casualty Reduction Measures, Cluster Sites	-	446	(190)	256	14	5%
Road Safety: Safe Routes to School (SRTS)	-	141	234	376	263	70%
Road Safety: Safety Improvements - Pedestrian Crossings	-	330	223	553	305	55%
Russell Cotes MEND Project	-	355	-	355	321	90%
Russell Cotes Museum - roof/balcony water proofing	-	39	-	39	-	0%
S6 Section 1 Magna Road Arrowsmith to Bearcross	-	365	376	741	599	81%
Safer Roads Partnership	1,741	-	(698)	1,043	754	72%
Scaplen's Court Museum	623	529	(94)	1,057	1,157	109%
Scaplen's Court Museum Paving works	-	14	-	14	-	0%
Sopers Lane Pedestrian Crossing	-	24	-	24	-	0%
Street Lighting Investment project	-	-	-	-	(16)	
Street Lighting Maintenance	-	-	650	650	578	89%
Supporting activity	-	25	(23)	2	-	0%
Surface treatment - Road markings, patching, micro asphalt	-	515	1,381	1,895	1,932	102%
Thames Street Public Realm	-	131	-	131	51	39%
Traffic Management and TRO's	-	77	(74)	3	3	112%
Transforming Cities Fund (TCF)	-	-	(0)	-	-	
Walking and Cycling improvements	-	180	65	245	36	15%
SLM Capital Dilapidations	-	-	300	300	13	4%
Wimborne Road - Serpentine to New Inn	-	619	(316)	303	172	57%
Customer, Arts and Property Capital Total	**30,918**	**17,427**	**(14,912)**	**33,433**	**27,017**	**81%**
Environment Capital						
Alexandra Park Pavilion Refurbishment	-	62	44	106	96	91%
ANPR Cameras at Recycling Centres	-	15	-	15	15	100%
Ashtree meadows access improvements	-	15	-	15	5	35%
Baiter Skate Park	-	-	100	100	-	0%
Branksome East Open Spaces improvements	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Broadstone Rec Play Build	-	42	-	42	37	87%
Canford Heath (East & West) Open Space improvements	-	90	(80)	10	25	259%
Car park Vicarage Fields (adj Cherry Tree Nursery)	-	1	-	1	1	74%
Christchurch Legacy Play areas	-	188	(188)	-	-	
Cleaner Greener Safer Equipment	-	236	134	370	152	41%
Coastal Country Park (SANG)	-	160	(150)	10	14	140%
Connecting Christchurch Project	-	-	41	41	7	18%
Fernheath Playing fields - construction of new pavilion	-	9	-	9	-	0%
Fleet Management	6,463	2,460	(2,407)	6,516	5,814	89%
Hamworthy Park Wall	-	19	-	19	-	0%
Harbourside Masterplan (Whitecliff and Baiter)	-	46	-	46	-	0%
Harbourside Park Open Space improvement	-	71	(71)	-	12	
Haskells BMX Track	-	6	-	6	-	0%
Hatchpond electricity works upgrade	-	-	-	-	14	
Hengistbury Head Visitor Centre	-	-	21	21	0	0%
Iford Meadows and Playing Fields	-	145	(128)	17	14	82%
Insourcing Ch'ch Recycling and Hurn WTS	-	882	-	882	868	98%
Knyveton Gardens Improvements	-	-	10	10	13	128%
Lake pier launch site improvements	-	1	-	1	-	0%
Millhams Civic Amenity Site	-	22	-	22	-	0%
Mudeford Woods infrastructure improvements	-	218	(200)	18	36	199%
Muscliff Natural Burial Ground	-	107	(107)	-	-	
Newtown - Turners Nursery	-	52	(52)	-	-	
Nuffield site improvements	-	143	-	143	142	100%
Osprey viewing platform	-	3	-	3	-	0%
Paddleboarding signage	-	-	10	10	9	85%
Parkstone Benches	-	6	-	6	-	0%
Plan for Play - Repurpose & Review Ownership	-	85	(33)	52	-	0%
Poole Park - delivery phase	-	17	-	17	0	2%
Poole Park Miniature Railway	-	7	-	7	-	0%
Queens Park access improvements	-	6	-	6	5	79%
Sluice Channel infrastructure - Poole Park to Poole Harbour	1,200	12	(1,162)	50	71	142%
Small Plant replacement - Highways (3 yrs)	-	-	79	79	80	101%
St Catherine's Hill Access Improvements	-	-	9	9	8	82%
Talbot Village Noticeboards	-	-	4	4	4	100%
Throop Nature Park (Hicks SANG)	-	217	(130)	87	79	91%
Turbary Common Mire water quality imp	-	200	(125)	75	164	219%
UE1 Footpath	-	-	31	31	27	86%
Underground Refuse Systems	-	-	20	20	-	0%
Waste Bin Replacement	410	174	(250)	334	385	115%
Waste Infrastructure Grant	-	5,817	(5,817)	-	-	
Waste Infrastructure Project officer	-	19	-	19	-	0%
Weekly Food Waste Collections	-	-	1,037	1,037	-	0%
Winton Heathland Mitigation Project (HIP)	-	35	-	35	25	71%
Environment Capital Total	**8,073**	**11,596**	**(9,358)**	**10,311**	**8,120**	**79%**

Investment & Development - Capital						
Carter's Quay	7,000	-	(6,980)	20	-	0%
CNHAS - Temporary Accommodation Properties	1,481	(1)	19,631	21,111	23,456	111%
CNHAS - Local Authority Housing Fund properties	1,000	381	1,149	2,530	2,422	96%
CNHAS - Rough sleepers Accommodation properties	21,286	41	(21,286)	41	41	101%
CNHAS - Single Homeless Accommodation properties	4,010	3,399	1,019	8,428	5,819	69%
CNHAS (TA) Harbour Sail	-	-	4,352	4,352	-	0%
CNHAS Crescent Road	811	-	(800)	11	-	0%
CNHAS Oakdale	50	-	(50)	-	-	
CNHAS Surrey Road	1,128	-	(1,128)	-	9	
Community Land Trust Project (Affordable housing)	-	421	-	421	-	0%
Holes Bay Development	-	467	(300)	167	190	114%
Poole Dolphin Leisure centre (formerly Heart of Poole)	618	44	(550)	112	-	0%
SLA support for CLT projects	-	-	24	24	24	101%
Smart Place Gigabit Fibre Scheme	2,833	-	(2,833)	-	-	
Towns Fund - Masterplan Contingency	20	4	(20)	4	-	0%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Digital Connectivity - Phase 2	300	548	(548)	300	263	88%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Digital Connectivity - Phase 2 REVENUE	45	-	18	63	-	0%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Skills and Digital Hub	39	-	40	79	79	100%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Skills and Digital Hub REVENUE	200	-	41	241	-	0%
Towns Fund - Events Programme REVENUE	33	-	(17)	16	-	0%
Towns Fund - Hawkwood Road Community Centre	-	-	3	3	3	100%
Towns Fund - Hawkwood Road Community Centre Demolition	-	-	-	-	3	
Towns Fund - High Street	199	-	182	381	358	94%
Towns Fund - Local Transport	570	-	(442)	128	84	66%
Towns Fund - Masterplan	2,255	-	(1,679)	576	631	110%
Towns Fund - Parks in Mind	41	-	253	294	285	97%
Towns Fund - Programme Management	126	-	34	160	141	88%
Towns Fund - Programme Management REVENUE	88	-	-	88	-	0%
Towns Fund - Royal Arcade	188	-	(150)	38	29	77%
Towns Fund - TOSH	-	-	11	11	11	99%
Wessex Digital Infrastructure Accelerator	-	-	(14)	(14)	2	-11%
Wessex Fields infrastructure works	3,000	(83)	-	2,917	2,516	86%
Investment & Development - Capital Total	**47,321**	**5,220**	**(10,039)**	**42,502**	**36,368**	**86%**
Operations Strategy Capital						
Public Realm Canford Cliffs	-	-	11	11	1	10%
Town centre strategy (Econ Dev)	-	18	-	18	12	64%
UKSPF Decarbonisation E29	-	75	17	92	81	89%
UKSPF District Centres (Capital) E1	-	7	320	327	340	104%
UKSPF Start-up and Growth E23	-	-	44	44	33	75%
Electric powered Boat for Christchurch Harbourmaster	-	-	25	25	22	88%
UKSPF Seafront Catering (E17)	-	-	140	140	140	100%
UKSPF Visitor Economy E17	-	30	(24)	6	6	100%
Operations Strategy Capital Total	**-**	**130**	**533**	**662**	**635**	**96%**
Planning & Transport Capital						
Active Travel Fund - Baiter/Whitecliff cycleway	-	39	(39)	-	(2)	
Active Travel Fund - Programme monitoring	-	119	(111)	8	3	32%
Active Travel Fund - Tranche 3 schemes	-	102	(102)	-	-	
Advanced Design for Future LTP Schemes (new code)	-	83	70	153	-	0%
Boscombe Towns Fund	-	56	141	197	66	33%
BSIP Branksome roundabout	20	-	23	43	4	10%
BSIP Bus priority at 65 signalised junctions	85	-	48	133	3	2%
BSIP Live stream CCTV bus shelters to control rm	-	264	-	264	248	94%
BSIP New RTI Displays	-	210	-	210	203	97%
BSIP Poole bus station RTPI inc CCTV	-	267	-	267	257	96%
BSIP Purewell Bus Priority	70	-	5	75	0	1%
BSIP Southbourne bus priority	33	-	5	38	13	35%
Bus Facilities	-	14	-	14	12	85%
Business Travel Network	-	11	-	11	-	0%
Data Collection	-	81	27	109	-	0%
DFT Traffic Signals Funding Bid	-	74	619	693	183	26%
Dropped crossings/Accessibility improvements	-	89	5	94	34	36%
E- Bike Sharing and E-Bikes	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	-	30	-	30	1	5%
Employment sites	-	71	-	71	14	19%
Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) & Data Collection	-	173	(31)	142	60	42%
Local Transport Plan Funding	7,792	-	(6,902)	890	-	0%
Minor Transportation Works	-	45	100	145	58	40%
National Passenger Travel Information	-	1	25	26	-	0%
Network efficiency measures (Tower Park roundabout)	-	227	13	240	52	22%
Pokesdown Railway Station	1,650	8	(1,648)	10	3	31%
Poole High Street - Heritage Action Zone	-	136	-	136	136	100%
Programme Management Fees	-	-	95	95	-	0%
Rights of Way	-	22	75	97	85	88%
SANG - Barn (and General Purpose Building Obligation)	-	56	-	56	30	54%
School Streets	-	89	30	119	8	7%
South East Dorset Multi-modal Transport Model	-	-	65	65	65	100%
STB, DfT, LCWIP, OBC Development & Bidding	-	260	80	339	145	43%
UTMC - Pelican upgrades	-	163	58	221	123	55%
Planning & Transport Capital Total	**9,650**	**2,701**	**(7,349)**	**5,002**	**1,804**	**36%**
Operations - Capital Total	**143,169**	**39,814**	**(72,750)**	**110,233**	**90,675**	**82%**

WELLBEING - CAPITAL

Adults Commissioning Capital						
Care technology service - equipment	77	-	(21)	56	-	0%
Disabled Facilities Grant - Integrated Community Equipment Store (BCP)	2,095	-	596	2,691	2,654	99%
Adults Commissioning Capital Total	**2,172**	**-**	**575**	**2,747**	**2,654**	**97%**
Housing & Communities Capital						
CCTV Operating System	-	350	-	350	344	98%
Cleaner Greener Safer - additional CCTV	-	66	-	66	-	0%
Cleaner Greener Safer - safer improvements	-	40	-	40	-	0%
Disabled Facilities Grant - Housing	1,424	1,885	(1,614)	1,695	2,705	160%
Private Sector Renewal-warmth & well-being	-	77	-	77	68	88%
6 Braidley Road	-	-	50	50	50	100%
UKSPF Communities and Place E11	-	34	140	174	174	100%
UKSPF Parks and Open Spaces E3	-	-	50	50	50	100%
Housing & Communities Capital Total	**1,424**	**2,453**	**(1,374)**	**2,503**	**3,392**	**135%**
Wellbeing - Capital Total	**3,596**	**2,453**	**(800)**	**5,250**	**6,046**	**115%**
Grand Total	**148,247**	**62,399**	**(85,858)**	**124,788**	**102,652**	**82%**

Appendix C3

Senior Responsible Officer Report - Poole museums capital schemes financial position as of July 2025

It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:

a. **Note that the museums capital scheme is forecast to exceed the approved resources by £553k alongside which there is a £785,500 shortfall in 3rd party contributions.**
b. **Recommend that Audit and Governance Committee recommend to Council to approve the revised funding strategy for the Poole museums capital schemes which will mean an increase in the approved prudential borrowing of £1.3m.**

It is RECOMMENDED that Council:

c. **Approves the revised funding strategy for the Poole museums capital schemes which subject to Audit and Governance Committee approval will mean an increase in the approved prudential borrowing of £1.3m**

Financial summary and budget approvals history

1. The information detailed in this document relates to 'Our Museum', 'Scaplens Court' and 'Temporary Exhibition Gallery', the three projects impacted by financial forecast change to end the projects.

   The overall affordability assessment is based on all projects borrowing requirements including Salix.

   Table 1 below shows the funding movement for the three projects from the outset in April 2021 to the current projected financial position and proposed expenditure budget increase of £552,717.

Table 1

Musems projects funding history					Proposed changes	
Funding Stream	Cabinet 14/04/2021 £000	ODR 06/11/2021 £000	Cabinet 25/05/2022 £000	Cabinet 19/06/2024 £000	Cabinet 16/07/2025 £000	Total £000
Grant: Natinal Lottery Heritageg Fund	(2,240)			(750)		(2,990)
Grant: Historic England	(478)	106	(226)	16	(15)	(597)
Grant: Arts Council England				(450)		(450)
						0
Third parties & other		(420)		(558)	165	(813)
Third parties & other (underwritten by prudential borrowing)	(300)	(400)		80	620	0
						0
Community Infrastructure Levy/Sec 106	(200)	(239)	(500)	(16)		(955)
BCP Revenue Contribution to capital		(25)		(30)	(28)	(83)
Borrowing	(1,023)		(557)		(1,295)	(2,875)
Total project funding increase	**(4,241)**	**(978)**	**(1,283)**	**(1,708)**	**(553)**	**(8,763)**
Cumulative total projects cost	**4,241**	**5,219**	**6,502**	**8,210**	**8,763**	

2. History of budget movements: -

   Officer Decision Record (ODR 06/11/2021): Identified cost increase from estimates at feasibility stage (Q4-2019) - this was revealed through design work and cost exercise (August 2021). Additional £978,000 was added to the projects. Third party contributions increased from £300,000 to £1.1m of which at this point £700k was underwritten by prudential borrowing. The Destination and Culture service directorate deemed the increase in underwriting by £0.4m, from £0.3m to £0.7m, to be low risk as there was a clear plan to achieve third party partnership fundraising target, and a considerable amount had already been secured.

   Cabinet 25/05/2022: Costs increased across the schemes as a result of a number of factors, including scope increase and national pressures on construction projects as a result of Covid and Brexit which resulted in a funding gap of £1.28m for the projects considered in this report.

   Additional scope work included backlog of essential preventative maintenance, urgent conservation and running repairs, fire regulations, mechanical and electrical costs, temporary exhibition gallery.

   Cabinet 19 June 2024: Project costs for the Our Museum project and Scaplen's Court project increased overall with main drivers being the impact of inflation (c.14.5%), including a period of super-inflation, new scope, design development, site and market conditions, and an extended programme of around one year.

   Our Museum, the Temporary Exhibitions Gallery, and the Ceramics and Design Gallery on the third floor of the Museum was new scope costing £0.334m.

3. The total Museums projects also include Salix of £1.496m and Public Realm phase 1of £150,000 both now complete. Public Realm phase 2 of £ 300,000 is still ongoing not projecting any variances. Therefore, the overall budgets for the Museums projects totals £10.1m. The forecast funding gap of £674,717 equal 6.7% of the overall budget. The increase in borrowing requirement of £1.295m (including take up of borrowing previously underwritten) equals 12.8% of the overall museums programme.
4. Table 2 below shows the forecast expenditure increase of the Poole museums capital schemes since the Cabinet approval in May 2024 together with new funding shortfall, swap between third party contributions and prudential borrowing resulting in a net funding gap of £674,717.

Table 2

	Our Museum (including Activity plan) £	Scaplen's Court £	Temporary Exhibitions Gallery £	Ceramics Gallery £	Total £
Approved Capital Programme May 2024					
Community Infrastructure Levy	200,000	755,087	-	-	955,087
Third-Party - Other Trusts and Foundations	599,500	-	300,000	78,300	977,800
Third-Party - Other Trusts and Foundations (underwritten by borrowing)	620,500				620,500
Prudential Borrowing	1,071,696	508,253	-	-	1,579,949
Other BCP (revenue)	55,132	-	-	-	55,132
Grant: Natinal Lottery Heritageg Fund	2,990,000	-	-	-	2,990,000
Grant: Historic England	-	581,582	-	-	581,582
Grant: Arts Council England	37,867	-	156,930	255,203	450,000
Total Revised Capital Programme May 2024	**5,574,695**	**1,844,922**	**456,930**	**333,503**	**8,210,050**
Latest forecast capital expenditure	**6,145,147**	**1,886,800**	**397,317**	**333,503**	**8,762,767**
Variance between forecast capital expenditure and approved funding	**570,452**	**41,878**	**-59,613**	**0**	**552,717**
Variance forecast on approved funding					
Third-Party - Other Trusts and Foundations			150,000		150,000
Other third party contribution shortfall	15,000				15,000
Third-Party - Other Trusts and Foundations (underwritten by borrowing)	620,500				620,500
Additiona borrowing underwritten ODR November 2021	-620,500				-620,500
Net variance from budget	**585,452**	**41,878**	**90,387**	**0**	**717,717**
Overspend %					8.7%
Proposed funding to finance overspend					
Other BCP (revenue)		(28,000)			(28,000)
Historic England (underspend public realm phasese 1)	(15,000)				(15,000)
Net funding gap	**570,452**	**13,878**	**90,387**		**674,717**

5. Variances in Funding

a. **£620,500 Third party fundraising**: efforts were led by an experienced team and successfully secured over £2m from third party trusts and foundations (excluding NLHF). Ultimately, based on funder priorities these funds could not be applied to the third-party fundraising target, which was underwritten by Prudential Borrowing in November 2021, and instead covered new scope.

Approvals under the Council's Financial Regulations were given for applications for funding for new scope that:

- provided for operational cost efficiencies including insulation, LED lighting, glazing and renewables; provided for critical upgrades to capacity of services and utilities,
- enabled critical repair and maintenance to roofs and rainwater goods,
- provided for enhancement of the setting of the museum through public realm improvements,
- added a permanent exhibition gallery and a temporary exhibitions gallery to significantly increase the visitor offer

None of the funds secured made a substantive contribution to the underwritten target for the NLHF project, however, all new scope benefitted the originally scoped scheme, offered value for money, and contributed to the Museum's strategic business plan and relevant Council Corporate Strategies.

The affordability of the underwritten third-party funding had already been assessed and approved, and the museum's business plan made the assumption that borrowing would be needed, in order that the risk of this funding not being secured was mitigated. From early

2024, it was apparent this target could not be met for a range of reasons; however, this was not clearly indicated or discussed in the financial implications section of the previous Cabinet paper in June 2024, which incorrectly noted this amount as 'underwritten'.

b. **£150,000 third party fundraising**: funding for the Temporary Gallery was incorrectly stated as a result of being double counted in the June 2024 cabinet paper. The cost of the gallery decreased at tender, and the pressure resulting is £90,000 and not £150,000 for this project.

c. **£15,000 third party fundraising**: this funding was withdrawn by a funder.

6. Variances in Expenditure

It is important to note that an overspend at the end of a major capital project—particularly one involving multiple Grade I and II listed buildings—is not unusual. These projects often encounter unforeseen conditions during final phases, such as specialist requirements, contractor claims, or final fit-out complexities.

The overspend is primarily due to:

- Construction cost uplift – resulting from adverse site conditions (including major temporary works redesign as a result of structural issues, asbestos discoveries, and other structural challenges), significant prolongation (contractor's costs), design development, and inflation
- Professional fees uplift – resulting from significant programme prolongation (design team costs), change, in particular significant claims for architectural and exhibition design services.

Overspend has crystalised subsequently to last capital programme report in June 2024 and could not have been foreseen at that time. All expenditure is unavoidable and has been minimised where possible. All contracts are let, and outputs and outcomes must be delivered to open the Museum and meet funder requirements.

7. Borrowing Requirement

Table 3 below shows the Poole museums projects total borrowing requirement:

Table 3

Borrowing requirement for museums projects	loan	rate	years	annual repayment
	£			£
Cabinet report 14 Apirl 2021	1,023,000			
Cabinet report 26 May 2022	688,949			
Less Salix borrowing not included in this statement	(132,000)			
Borrowing approved by Cabinet	**1,579,949**	3%	25	**110,596**
Third party funding underwritten with Officer Decision record 5 November 2021	620,500	5.50%	25	58,948
Additional borrowing request July 2025	647,717	6.00%	25	67,472
Total borrowing repayment excluding Salix	**2,848,166**			**237,016**
Salix borrowing repayment	132,000	3%	25	9,240
Total borrowing requirement all museums projects	**2,980,166**			**246,256**

The borrowing repayment costs assume an asset lifecycle of 25 years. The different interest rates used reflect the original rates when the prudential borrowing was approved.

The 6% interest rate for the new borrowing request of £647,717 represents the prevailing rate on 5 June 2025.

The total borrowing repayment for all museums projects will be £246,256 per annum.

Table 4 below shows the cost of borrowing affordability assumptions. The borrowing cost is included in the expenditure section of the table. The assumptions show a net modest surplus of £13,994 per annum.

Table 4

Museums business case affordability assumptions	
Visitor Numbers per annum	220,000
Income	£
BCP Council Real Terms Contribution	(750,000)
Full Cost Recovery Fundraising	(25,000)
Business Units - (income)	(709,500)
Total income	**(1,484,500)**
Expenditure	
Business Units - (cost)	300,500
Employment Costs	475,000
Other running costs and overheads	273,750
Borrowing costs	246,256
Total direct costs and overheads	**1,295,506**
BUSINESS CASE LINES (FOR INVESTMENT)	
Apprenticeship	50,000
Outreach and Engagement Investment	25,000
Collections and Resources Care and Conservation	25,000
Additional Marketing and Promotion	25,000
Allowance for Increased Management and Maintenance	25,000
Sinking Fund' Wool Hall	25,000
Total other optional costs	**175,000**
Total Expenditure	**1,470,506**
Deficit/(Surplus)	**(13,994)**

8. Affordability of Proposed Prudential Borrowing for Poole Museums

The Poole Museum redevelopment represents a major capital investment, and as with many complex cultural projects within listed historic buildings, some end-of-build cost pressures have emerged. The requirement for establishing accessibility and opportunities for all to engage with, and benefit from the museum and its activities has been paramount throughout the capital project and will be embedded into the future operating plans and objectives of the museum.

Third party contribution of £437,800 is currently held in the Poole Museum Foundation bank account awaiting transfer to BCP Council once bank mandate has been changed. The drawdowns from The National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and Arts Council England (ACE), are expected in due course and carry no associated risk. This report seeks approval for additional borrowing of £647,717 representing the current forecast funding gap. Additionally, at this point, the Museum wishes to confirm the need to draw down previously underwritten borrowing of £620,500 (representing the shortfall of hoped for third party other contributions), a total new borrowing requirement of £1.3m

Affordability Assessment

The affordability of this borrowing is being evaluated based on the following key assumptions, professional expertise and financial indicators:

1. **Visitor Forecast and Revenue Potential**

    - The redevelopment of Poole Museum is not only a cultural and architectural achievement—it is a strategic investment in public health and wellbeing. At its core, the transformation recognises the museum's power to improve lives through cultural

engagement. Programmes are designed to foster creativity, connection, and mental wellbeing, creating an environment where lives and relationships can flourish. This focus on wellbeing is embedded in the museum's design, processes, programming, and staffing, ensuring that inclusion and accessibility are not afterthoughts but foundational principles. This gives a confident forecast of circa 600 visitors per day, operating 360 days a year, equating to approximately 220,000 visitors annually with the Museum being free to enter and delivering a vastly enhanced estate of historic buildings alongside exhibitions and activities of the highest possible quality.

- The redevelopment of Poole Museum is a direct response to the ambitions set out in the BCP Cultural Strategy, which emphasises the importance of inclusive, accessible, and high-quality cultural experiences that contribute to placemaking, wellbeing, and economic growth. Conservative estimates on ticketed experiences, donations, retail, café and private hire have been developed, and this level of inclusivity provides a strong revenue base to support borrowing repayments.

2. **Operational Budget Capacity**

- The Museum's existing budget has been reviewed to identify areas where efficiencies or reallocations can support borrowing, and this is most likely in permanent staffing lines. This operational budget has also been reviewed to demonstrate where potential increases in earned income require cost control measures and sensible investment

- The Museum's operating model and 10-year plan is being reviewed with a NHLF Resilience fund (ESP) to ensure long-term sustainability. This includes a review of the staffing structure to ensure it reflects the challenges and opportunities that the new museum presents, and the need for efficiencies. As part of this a mixed economy cultural delivery structure supported by strategic partnerships, volunteers, freelance and project-based roles is being explored, ensuring flexibility, resilience, and continued excellence in service delivery.

- The Museum will reopen later this year and so the focus now turns to planning for its long-term sustainability. The Ensuring Sustainability Project (ESP) is developing a resilience strategy to address ongoing challenges such as staffing capacity, organisational structure, and pressures on non-statutory funding. This work is vital to maintaining the momentum of the redevelopment and supporting the museum's continued success.

3. **Contingent Opportunities**

- A potential £214,000 business rate rebate is under consideration. While not yet confirmed, if realised, this would significantly reduce the net borrowing requirement.

- An important part of the Museum strategy is strengthening partnerships that underpin the museum's resilience. The new Poole Museum Foundation (PMF) is one such partnership and plays a key fundraising role, providing support that enables the museum to deliver ambitious programmes and respond to emerging opportunities. It is regrettable that the external funding that would have avoided the need to draw down borrowing was not achieved, but with a new Board in place and with their continued involvement being central to the museum's ability to attract external funding it is anticipated that new funding opportunities will be possible going forward.

- In parallel, the museum is reviewing a range of operational approaches to enhance strategic flexibility (e.g. multiple income pipelines), broaden funding opportunities (e.g. with public health), and deepen public participation (e.g. with community and academic co-curation). These explorations reflect national trends in research and cultural

leadership and are designed to ensure the museum remains adaptable, inclusive, and well-positioned for the future. Significant efforts are in train to innovate and enhance fundraising, in summary;

1. a fundraising consultant will be appointed (funded by NHLF), a 'Development Strategy' and Campaign pipeline will be outputs of this
2. a refreshed relationship with the Poole Museum Foundation (PMF) who play a vital role in ongoing fundraising and advocacy efforts has been established
3. co-funded Wellbeing pilots with Communities, Partnerships and Community Safety Service within Public Health are being actively explored for funding
4. the government's Museum Renewal Fund has been applied to, with a view to secure support for the research and trial of the aforementioned cultural delivery model

9. Conclusion

While risks will remain up to and beyond the Museum's reopening later this year, particularly around the successful completion of the museum objects' installation programme and potential delays in final construction works, the project continues to move forward with determination and focus. On the resilience side, the interim staffing model and support through the first trading year represent the most significant operational challenges.

Despite these uncertainties, the Museum is well-positioned to demonstrate the affordability of the proposed £1.3 million in additional prudential borrowing. This confidence is underpinned by:

- Strong projected visitor numbers,
- Prudent financial planning,
- Potential for innovative income generation.

Ongoing financial modelling continues to refine our understanding of affordability. Neverthelss, the current strategy provides a credible and responsible path forward. With continued oversight, support and adaptive leadership, the Museum is on track to deliver a sustainable and vibrant cultural asset for the community.

Report Authors:

Senior responsible officer - Matti Raudsepp, Director of Customer, Arts & Property

Project Manager – Alison Gudgeon

Revenue Business Case- Jaine Fitzpatrick

Funding history and tables 1- 3 prepared by Finance, Estates and Benefits

This page is intentionally left blank

2024/25 Full-year HRA Financial Report

1. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a separate account within the council that ring-fences the income and expenditure associated with the council's housing stock. The HRA does not therefore directly impact on the council's wider general fund budget. Within the HRA the Council manages 9,590 tenanted properties.

2. The 2024/25 HRA budget was approved by Council in February 2024. It budgeted for total income of £55.6 million for the year and a net surplus of £5.9 million.

Revenue account - Full-year outturn

	2024-25 Budget £000	Full year Actuals £000	Variance £000
Income			
Dwelling rents	(52,201)	(53,781)	(1,580)
Non-dwelling rents	(236)	(262)	(26)
Charges for services and facilities	(2,708)	(3,512)	(804)
Contributions to expenditure	(491)	(809)	(318)
Total income	**(55,636)**	**(58,364)**	**(2,728)**
Expenditure			
Repairs and Maintenance	13,511	13,977	466
Supervision and Management	17,059	15,305	(1,754)
Rent, rates, taxes and other charges	638	604	(34)
Bad or doubtful debts charge	400	526	126
Total operating expenditure	**31,608**	**30,412**	**(1,196)**
Net operating (surplus) / deficit	**(24,028)**	**(27,952)**	**(3,924)**
Capital charges			
Debt management costs	201	368	167
Depreciation	12,410	15,141	2,731
Net interest payable	5,560	4,378	(1,182)
Total capital charges	**18,171**	**19,887**	**1,716**
Net (surplus) / deficit	**(5,857)**	**(8,065)**	**(2,208)**
Appropriations			
Transfer to HRA reserve	5,857	8,065	2,208
Total appropriations	**5,857**	**8,065**	**2,208**

Commentary on variances

3. Dwelling rents: Total rental income of £53.8m was £1.6m favourable to budget. Rental income benefitted from lower levels of right-to-buy sales than expected and additional income from completed new-build projects that had not been incorporated into the budget. During quarter four the completion of an exercise to reconcile rent control accounts resulted in a one-off credit of £0.7m, contributing to the overall favourable outturn.

4. Charges for services and facilities: Service charge income of £3.5m was £0.8m favourable to budget. This was due to higher underlying costs that these service charges seek to recover, including leaseholder service charges, that were £0.4m higher than budget.

5. Contributions to expenditure: Income is higher than budgeted due to a number of insurance claims for property damage.

6. Repairs & Maintenance: Full-year costs of £14.0m were £0.5m adverse to budget. On 1 August 2024 response repairs for the Poole neighbourhood were brought in-house, consistent with the existing arrangements for Bournemouth neighbourhood. Also, a new contractor was appointed to undertake repairs of void properties, replacing the separate contracts that were in place for Poole and Bournemouth neighbourhoods. Further analysis of the outturn variance is set out below:

	2024-25 Budget £000	Full-year actual £000	Variance £000
Planned repairs / Compliance	4,149	4,577	428
Voids repairs	3,112	1,801	(1,311)
Response repairs	4,428	5,556	1,128
Surveyors, Grounds maintenance & other costs	1,822	2,043	221
Total Repairs and Maintenance	**13,511**	**13,977**	**466**

7. The adverse variance for planned repairs / compliance costs is due to significant expenditure on remedial works that have been identified following gas servicing and electrical testing.

8. Void repairs costs were significantly below budget due to the combination of:

   i. fewer voids during the period than expected

   ii. the new void repairs contract delivering the service at a lower cost than the previous contractor; and

   iii. the new harmonised void repairs standard resulting in less work being undertaking during the void period.

9. The response repairs outturn results from the high volume of repairs undertaken during the year, in part driven by damp & mould work.

10. Supervision and Management: Full-year costs of £15.3m were £1.8m favourable to budget due to the reasons set out in the table below:

	Variance £000
Lower communal utility costs	(1,061)
Staff vacancies	(485)
Contingency not utilised	(600)
Old provision released	(512)
Beech House dilapidation costs	450
General fund recharges following detailed review to reflect current costs	441
Other variances	13
Total Supervision and Management variance	**(1,754)**

11. Bad or doubtful debts charge: The bad or doubtful debt charge exceeded budget by £0.1m due to a deterioration in collection rates during the year.

12. Depreciation: The depreciation charge of £15.1m was £2.7m adverse to budget. This was due to the change to the methodology used to calculate the Poole neighbourhood depreciation charge to make it consistent with the methodology used by Bournemouth neighbourhood that took effect at the end of last year. The depreciation charge is a non-cash charge which is recycled each year through the major repairs reserve to provide funding for the HRA's planned maintenance capital programme. As such, variations to the charge have no impact on the overall financial position of the HRA.

13. Net interest payable: The £1.2m favourable outturn is due to:

    i. higher interest earned on cash balances due to higher-than-expected interest rates, and

    ii. no new borrowing required during the year to fund the capital programme. The budget had assumed that £17m of the capital programme would be funded from borrowing.

14. Net surplus: The favourable variances for both income and operating expenditure resulted in a net operating surplus of £27.9m, £3.9m favourable to budget. The impact of the higher depreciation charge and lower net interest payable results in a final net surplus of £8.1m that is £2.2m favourable to budget.

Capital programme

15. The 2024/25 HRA budget paper set out a capital programme of £44.7m. This included a £25.2m investment in new-build projects delivered as part of the Council newbuild housing & acquisitions strategy (CNHAS) and £16.2m of planned maintenance.

	Full year		
	Budget £000	Actuals £000	Variance £000
New-build projects	25,163	15,804	(9,359)
Purchase of existing houses	3,000	120	(2,880)
Other major projects (Admiral, Sterte cladding)	300	157	(143)
Planned maintenance	16,219	13,048	(3,171)
Total capital expenditure	**44,682**	**29,129**	**(15,553)**
Funded by:			
HRA Reserve		3,122	
Major Repairs Reserve		13,202	
Capital receipts		2,107	
Grants		7,763	
S106 receipts		2,935	
Prudential borrowing		-	
Total funding		**29,129**	

16. New-build projects: £15.8m was spent against the original budget of £25.1m. An amount of £3.7m was removed from the capital programme as the original business cases for some schemes were no longer viable in the current financial climate. Some likely slippages had already been identified during quarter three and the schemes budgets were reprofiled to future years accordingly. There was further slippage in the last quarter mainly for Hillbourne school development and Constitution Hill demolition with further budget reprofiled to future years.

17. During the year five schemes with a total of 45 units were completed

18. Purchase of existing houses: Only one property was acquired during the year. Whilst the HRA receives right of first refusal to repurchase ex-local authority properties, current high borrowing costs mean that repurchases are not financially viable at present.

19. Planned maintenance: This covers capital maintenance such as kitchen, bathroom and boiler replacements. Expenditure of £13.0m was £3.2m less than budget. There was an underspend of £0.8m on kitchen replacements and £0.4m on bathroom replacements due to the need to divert labour away from these programmes to the general fund purchase and repair programme. There was an underspend of £0.4m on both boiler

replacements and electrical works due to the need to divert resources to the gas servicing and electrical testing programmes. The £0.5m contingency budget was not utilised.

2024/25 Company Outturns

1. The following paragraphs contain a summary of the outturns for the council's partner and subsidiary organisations. It should be noted that these are provisional figures and are unapproved by the respective boards of directors and are also subject to audit.

Bournemouth Building & Maintenance Ltd (BBML)

2. The trading activities of BBML consist of programmed works for the council's housing revenue account, such as disabled adaptions, and building works for other council owned property.
3. Turnover for the financial year was £13.6m (Poole HRA was added in August 2024) compared with budget of £8.2m. Provisional net profit for the year is £0.43m compared with budgeted net profit of £0.30m. Broadly speaking BBML generates around 3.2% net profit on its annual turnover.
4. BBML is budgeted to pay the council an annual dividend of £0.1m. An additional dividend payment was made to the council in 2024/25 of £0.2m.
5. Retained profit reserves of £1.06 million (after payment of annual dividends) have accumulated over time. Retained profit reserves are earmarked to fund potential future BBML cost pressures.
6. Due to the materiality level for the council's statement of accounts, BBML is not consolidated into the group accounts.

Seascape Group Ltd

7. Seascape Group Limited owns two subsidiaries, Seascape South Limited and Seascape Homes and Property Limited.
8. The core activities of Seascape South Limited (SSL) are undertaking adaptions and conversions to non-council owned property. These are funded through disabled facility grants (DFG). Building maintenance and construction services are also provided, utilising the council's internal Construction Works Team (CWT).
9. Turnover for the financial year for SSL was £1.4m, compared with a budget of £1.4m. Provisional profit before tax is £0.14m compared with a budget of £0.05m.
10. Retained profit reserves of £0.39m are estimated as at 31 March 2025.
11. Seascape Homes and Property Limited (SHPL) provides housing solutions through the grant of assured short-hold tenancies to a variety of clients, including the homeless. SHPL leases properties purchased by the council to provide this housing.
12. Turnover for the financial year for SHPL was £2.9m, compared with a budget of £2.9m. Provisional profit before tax of £0.12m is expected, compared with a budget of £0.07m.
13. The results of the subsidiaries are combined to form the results of Seascape Group Limited (SGL). The provisional turnover for SGL was therefore £4.3m (budget £4.3m). Provisional profit before tax of £0.26m compared with a budget of £0.12m.
14. Due to the materiality level for the council's statement of accounts, Seascape Group will not be consolidated into the group accounts.

Charities

15. The council has close links to three charities, the Five Parks Charity, Lower Central Gardens Trust and Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum Charitable Trust and these have been consolidated into the council's group accounts.

The Bournemouth Development Company LLP

16. Bournemouth Development Company LLP ("BDC") is a joint venture between the Council and Muse Places a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Sindall Group plc.
17. BDC is an active development partner and regeneration catalyst for the delivery of the Bournemouth Town Centre Vision.
18. The BDC accounts in recent years have included only a low level of activity with the financial impact for the council not material enough to be included in the group accounts.

Tricuro

19. Tricuro is a group of two companies established under local authority trading company principles to undertake a range of adult social care services on behalf of BCP. Dorset Council moved their care contract to another provider in 2022 with BCP becoming the sole shareholder after the separation was complete.
20. The group is structured as a care company (Tricuro Limited) and a company providing support services (Tricuro Support Limited). Management is through a joint Board. Tricuro Support Limited holds the contractual relationships with BCP, as well as the property leases and support services agreements.
21. The statement of accounts of Tricuro will be consolidated into BCP Council's group accounts with turnover of £21.2 million and profit after tax of £0.1m based on the company's audited accounts from 2023/24.

22. Aspire Adoption

23. Aspire Adoption is a partnership between BCP and Dorset Council.
24. Aspire brought the local charity Families for Children in-house for 2024/25 with staff transferring to the council.
25. The purpose of Aspire is to provide services for children and families through enabling and supporting the adoption process.
26. BCP contribution for 2024/25 to the partnership is £1.5m with Dorset Council contributing £0.9m.
27. A review of the work undertaken by Aspire resulted in the special guardianship order activities returning to each council for 2024/25 with a budget reduction reflected for the partnership.

CABINET

Report subject	**Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report: • Aims to ensure the council presents a legally balanced 2026/27 budget. • Presents an update on the 11 June 2025 Spending Review. • Provides details of two consultation documents issued on 20 June 2025 namely the Local Government Fair Funding Review and Modernising and Improving the administration of council tax. • Presents an update on the MTFP position of the council. • Acknowledges the action of the Leader of the Council and Director of Finance in writing to Government to seek assurance around the council's ability to continue to cashflow the significant and growing Dedicated Schools Grants deficit within the statutory framework.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **a) Endorses the latest position regarding the developing 2026/27 Budget and MTFP position.** **b) Acknowledges the ongoing progress being made to ensure a balanced budget position for 2026/27 is presented to Council in February 2026.** **c) In respect of the SEND deficit, note the update and acknowledges the action taken by the Leader and the Director of Finance.**
Reason for recommendations	To comply with accounting codes of practice and best practice which requires councils to have a rolling multi-year medium term financial plan. To provide Cabinet with the latest high-level overview of the 2026/27 Budget and 3-year medium-term financial plan. To provide an update on the 11 June 2025 Comprehensive Spending Review (SR25) and the consultations documents issued

	on 20 June in respect of the local government funding formula and the modernisation of council tax. To acknowledge that the current and growing deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) as it pertains to the expenditure on Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) service continues to be an existential threat to the financial sustainability of the council.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Mike Cox, Portfolio Holder for Finance
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Adam Richens, Director of Finance adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Cabinet on 13 May 2025 received an MTFP Update report which set out the framework in support of the delivery of the 2026/27 budget including the proposed.
    a) Budget planning process.
    b) Budget timeline.
    c) Financial strategy.
2. As a reminder the February 2025 council approved budget for 2025/26 and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) has the following key features.
    a) A balanced MTFP over the 3-year period to 31 March 2028 based on conventional local government financial management processes and revenue sources.
    b) A 4.99% council tax increase for 2025/26 with a financial planning assumption of the same increase in each of the following years consistent with the projections from the Office Budget Responsibility.
    c) Assumed delivery of £9.6m in annual savings, efficiencies, and additional resources to balance the 2025/26 budget as itemised and supported with individual delivery plans. This was a significant reduction from the £38m assumed in support of the 2024/25 Budget.
    d) A target of £19m in capital receipts from the disposal of assets to fund the council's ongoing transformation projects over the 2-year period 2024/25 and 2025/26.
    e) An ongoing request to government to honour their pledge to provide full compensation in respect of their Employers National Insurance increases on staff

directly employed by the Council. Since the budget was published analysis by the Local Government Association suggests that over 60% of council tax increases nationally will be consumed by the rise in employers' National Insurance through direct or indirect effects.

f) Management of numerous financial risks. Principle amongst these is the existential threat to the financial viability and sustainability of the Council caused by the accumulated deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The 2025/26 budget assumed additional temporary borrowing through the Council's Treasury Management powers to fund the excess Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) High Needs revenue expenditure above the grant made available by government via the DSG. This shortfall was budgeted to be £57.5m in 2025/26 with the consequential impact that the cumulative DSG deficit is increased from £108m on 31 March 2025 to a predicted £165.5m on 31 March 2026. This Treasury Management mechanism is only being made available as a temporary solution on the pretext that the government have committed to returning the SEND system to financial sustainability during 2025, although this now appears to be unlikely to be achieved.

Comprehensive Spending Review 2025

3. On 11 June 2025 the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the 2025 Comprehensive Spending Review (SR25). The review set out the medium-term path for public finances and included departmental settlements for 2026/27, 2027/28 and 2028/29. The settlement for 2028/29 is only provisional as it will be subject to review as part of a 2027 Spending Review.

4. The document set out that local authority core spending power will increase by 2.6% in each of the next three years. At the outset it is important to recognise that this headline figure includes the assumption that every local authority will increase their council tax by the maximum permitted amount which for unitary and other upper tier councils will be 5% per annum (3% core increase and 2% social care precept) in each of those three years.

5. Early assessments suggest it was a tough settlement for local government in that it does not give the sector the funding it requested and will result in much smaller increases in funding than the sector has received in recent years. However, it was considered better than many other parts of the public sector, even if the increases in resources are largely the result of increasing council tax rather than grant funding.

6. For BCP Council the main hope was that SR25 included details of how the government would return the SEND system to financial sustainability. Instead, the Spending Review included the following statement.

   To make the system more inclusive and improve outcomes for all children and young people, the government will reform the current Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) system. Details of the government's intended approach to SEND reform will be set out in a Schools White Paper in the autumn. The government will also set out further details on supporting local authorities as we transition to a reformed system as part of the upcoming local government funding reform consultation.

7. The Director of Finance therefore decided to wait until the local government funding reform document was made available before considering if he had sufficient evidence to avoid any further action associated with his statutory responsibilities to ensure a balanced 2026/27 budget is delivered.

8. The referenced funding reforms also act as a reminder of the risk posed by this process to the current MTFP position. As set out in the May MTFP Update report there is a clear risk resources that BCP Council currently receive will be redirected to other local authorities, particularly those in the north. At this stage no amount in respect of a potential funding reduction has been included in the developing 2026/27 budget or MTFP. However, it was a factor in the scenario planning exercise included in the May report and the request that services develop £13.3m in savings proposals to support the financial planning process.

9. Other key headlines associated with SR25 include.

   - Commitment to simplify the local government funding landscape by consolidating as much revenue funding as possible from across government departments into the Local Government Finance Settlement.
   - Investment in affordable housing via confirmation of a £39bn successor to the Affordable Homes Programme over a 10-year period from 2026/27 to 2035/26.
   - £950 million will be invested through a fourth round of the Local Authority Housing Fund (2026/27 to 2029/30)
   - A 10-year social rent settlement from 2026 at Consumer Price Index (CPI) +1%. In addition, there will be a consultation on how to implement social rent convergence.
   - Confirmation that local authorities will continue to receive funding for the Extended Producer Responsibility (ERP) scheme. Allocations were guaranteed in 2025/26 but from 2026/27 the amounts received by authorities will depend on actual payments made.

Government Consultation Document: Fair Funding Review 2.0

10. On 20 June 2025 the Deputy Prime Minister Rt Hon Angela Rayner released a consultation document on government plans for a new local government funding formula based on factors such a population and poverty aimed at allocating more resources to deprived areas and in doing so directing more resources towards the North of the country. The consultation pledges protections to limit sudden drops in grant income and to maintain support for rural and coastal areas with high costs.

11. In regard to the main local government funding reforms the government are proposing a three-year phased transition period. They also intend to protect the vast majority' of councils through a cash flat (0%) funding floor which would assume full use of council tax flexibility. However, some councils (i.e. those whose current share of funding is the furthest from the new share and are therefore facing largest losses) will need bespoke arrangements, suggesting they will not receive 0% floor protection. It is understood for this limited number of authorities the floor could be up to -7%.

12. In addition, the consultation includes a commitment to also simplifying the system with multi-year settlements and by reducing the vast array of small grants by consolidating into larger pots, scrapping bureaucracy and competitive bidding.

13. The impact of the new system on each council is not clear. Ministers have not published an illustration of what it will mean on an individual local authority basis. In an impediment to financial plannings it may not be until the release of the provisional 2026/27 Local

Government Finance Settlement, historical released around the time parliament recesses for the Christmas holidays, that the council gets to fully understand the outcome if this consultation.

14. As part of the consultation the government also recognised the pressure local authorities are facing because of their Dedicated School Grant deficits. The document made a statement that they will commence a phased transition process which will include working with local authorities to manage their SEND system, including historic and accruing deficits. In addition, they announced a two-year extension to the DSG statutory override until 31 March 2028, with more detail again promised in the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement.

15. It is critical to emphasise the importance of the need for government to support BCP Council with its historic and accruing DSG deficit. Urgent assistance is required with the unsustainable annual high deficits, budgeted at a £57.5m annual deficit in 2025/26, and the rapidly growing cumulative deficit, estimated at £171m on 31 March 2026. At best these deficits will force the council to make further reductions in essential services in 2026/27 to cover the cost of servicing the further additional debt that will have to be taken on to fund the annual deficit on the SEND service. At worse the council risks declaring itself effectively bankrupt as it can only exceed its treasury management borrowing limit on a temporary basis and the government only recommended this approach as appropriate for 2025/26 on the basis of it's previously committed to return the SEND system to financial sustainability in 2025.

16. **Appendix A** sets out a letter to the Director of Finance at MHCLG to provide them with an update on BCP Councils DSG position and to seek assurance that they remain committed to providing a financially sustainable solution from 2026/27 and resolving our cashflow deficit. This letter is additional to a letter dated 1 July 2025 on the same subject matter from the Council Leader to Angela Rayner as the Deputy Prime Minister and MHCLG Secretary of State, attached as **Appendix B**.

17. The consultation is for an eight-week period ending on the 15 August. Details of the 46 questions being posed is set out in **Appendix C**.

Government Consultation Document: Modernising and improving the administration of council tax.

18. Through this consultation the government are exploring options to improve support towards council tax and improve the council tax collection, and enforcement processes to deliver a fairer and more efficient system for taxpayers and councils. They believe there are clear opportunities to modernise the administration of the council tax system and take the view that deliberate tax avoidance should not be tolerated.

19. The consultation includes proposals including.

    - Changing the billing from 10-months to 12-months.
    - Updating and modernising the information requirements to improve transparency of council tax information.

- Updating and revising disregards in particular re-naming “severe mental impairment” (SMI) to make it less outdated and alienating and encourage uptake where eligible.
- Considering whether the government can do anything to remove barriers to effectively challenging bandings.
- Changes to collection arrangements to ensure households are free from concerns of disproportionate enforcement action, specifically, capping the cost of liability orders.

20. The consultation is for a 12-week period ending on the 12 September 2025. Details of the 36 questions being posed is set out in **Appendix D**.

Latest draft 2026/27 budget and MTFP position

21. The budget for 2026/27 and the MTFP should be seen in the context of a rolling, evolving process structured to enable the ongoing proactive management and prioritisation of the council’s resources. As a sector local authorities have been grappling with sustained financial pressures since 2010. Recently councils have had to become more efficient in navigating the uncertainty and volatility caused by global macro-economic factors, the legacy and long-term consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, alongside those caused by the recent cost-of-living crisis, and changes in public policy.

22. In support of the process the May Cabinet MTFP Update report considered the level of uncertainty and therefore risk that will apply to the key assumptions underpinning the MTFP. In line with good practice these assumptions were then tested via a process of sensitivity analysis and several different models developed that highlight their impact. At the extremes they indicated there could be an improvement in the position or alternatively a deterioration which would lead to a funding gap of up to £44m for 2026/27.

23. As part of a dynamic, agile approach to financial management Portfolio Holders have been working with Corporate Directors, Service Directors, and Budget Holders to prepare potential additional proposals for balancing the 2026/27 budget should they be required. These will be considered at the Cabinet and Corporate Management Board meeting before being brought forward should they be required.

24. Figure 1 below sets out the latest MTFP position to 2028. As a reminder to Cabinet, the table sets out changes in the revenue budgets on an annual basis, either positive numbers which represent additional costs to be met, or negative numbers which represent forecast cost reductions or additional income. The variances are shown in the year in which they are expected to be first seen and are then assumed to recur on an ongoing basis in each of the following years. One-off changes will be seen as an entry in one year and will then be reversed out in a following year.

25. **Figure 1:** Latest updated MTFP position

Service Pressures (net of any specific grant changes)	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	July 2025 MTFP Position 26/27 £m	27/28 £m	28/29 £m	Total £m
Wellbeing Directorate	137.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	**18.7**
Children's Directorate	99.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	**15.8**
Operations Directorate	36.1	(0.1)	2.3	2.5	**4.7**
- Operations Directorate: Waste & Extended Producer Responsibility	22.0	1.9	0.8	6.0	**8.6**
Resources Directorate	42.5	0.2	0.0	1.6	**1.8**
Service Pressures (net of any specific grant changes)	**337.9**	**13.3**	**14.5**	**21.8**	**49.6**
Savings, Efficiencies, Fees & Charges					
Wellbeing Directorate		(1.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	**(3.3)**
Children's Directorate		(0.1)	0.0	0.0	**(0.1)**
Operations Directorate		(3.4)	(2.0)	(1.3)	**(6.7)**
Resources Directorate		(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.1)	**(1.1)**
Transformation		(3.5)	(5.2)	0.0	**(8.8)**
Savings, Efficiencies, Fees and Charges		**(9.3)**	**(8.4)**	**(2.3)**	**(20.0)**
Corporate Items - Cost Pressures	**18.8**	**9.8**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**18.2**
Funding - Changes	**(361.6)**	**(11.5)**	**(16.4)**	**(20.1)**	**(48.1)**
Debt interest due to accumulated SEND deficit	**7.7**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**2.5**	**4.5**
Annual – Net Funding Gap	**2.8**	**2.7**	**(4.7)**	**6.3**	**4.3**
Application of one-off business rates resources to MTFP	**(2.8)**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.8**
Annual – Net Funding Gap	**0.0**	**5.5**	**(4.7)**	**6.3**	**7.1**
Cumulative MTFP – Net Funding Gap		**5.5**	**0.8**	**7.1**	

Please note: The MTFP as presented does not provide for two specific known unknowns namely any potential impact of the governments funding reforms and future waste strategy.

26. Overall, the funding gap has reduced since the May MTFP Update report due to the changes associated with the pay and reward proposal. Most notably.

    a) Based on the positive pay and reward ballot outcome and on the assumption of Council, support, confirmation of the additional corporate costs associated with the enhanced offer.

    b) To ensure the affordability of (a) the additional savings being put forward to fund the corporate costs of the enhanced offer.

27. As a reminder the MTFP position as shown in Figure 1 does not include any reductions in government funding as a result of the Fairer Funding Consultation or the impact of the government's future waste strategy.

Options Appraisal

28. Ultimately the budget process results in a consideration of alternative savings, efficiency, income generation and service rationalisation proposals. This may include consideration of alternative council tax strategies.

Summary of financial implications

29. Any financial implications of the report's recommendations are considered, alongside alternative options, elsewhere within this report.

Summary of legal implications

30. The council has a fiduciary duty to its taxpayers to be prudent in the administration of the funds on their behalf and an equal duty to consider the interests of the community which benefit from the services it provides.

31. It is the responsibility of councillors to ensure the council sets a balanced budget for the forthcoming year. In setting, such a budget councillors and officers of the council have a legal requirement to ensure it is balanced in a manner which reflects the needs of both current and future taxpayers in discharging these responsibilities. In essence, this is a direct reference to ensure that Council sets a financially sustainable budget which is mindful of the long-term consequences of any short-term decisions.

32. As a billing authority, failure to set a legal budget by 11 March each year may lead to intervention from the Secretary of State under section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999. It should however be noted that the deadline is, in reality, 1 March each year to allow sufficient time for the council tax direct debit process to be adhered to.

Summary of human resources implications

33. There are no direct human resources implications associated with this report. However, the 2026/27 budget is likely to have a direct impact on the level of services delivered by the council, the mechanism by which those services are delivered and the associated staffing establishment.

Summary of sustainability impact

34. The 2025/26 approved budget protected the staffing resources associated with climate change and ecological emergency activity. In addition, as at the 31 March 2024 £1.239m was available in an earmarked reserve to support project activity.

Summary of public health implications

35. The Department of Health and Social Care have announced the council's public health grant allocations for 2025/26 is £23.261m which was an increase of 5.33% from the 2024/25 allocation. It has been agreed that £10.988m will be contributed towards shared contracted services with Dorset Council as part of the phased transition away from shared public health service.

36. In addition to the basic allocation, we have also received the following additional allocations.

    - £3.023m drug & alcohol treatment and recovery improvement grant (DATRIG)
    - £429.9k for the local stop smoking and support grant (LSSSASG)

Summary of equality implications

37. Officers are expected to deliver the services they are responsible for with due regard to the equality's implications. A full equalities impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the final February 2026 report to members as part of the annual budget process.

Summary of risk assessment

38. The risks inherent in the financial position of the council include the following issues set out in detail as part of the 11 February 2025 report to full council in relating to the 2025/26 budget and medium-term financial plan.

- Accumulating DSG Deficit.
- Cashflow Crisis
- New Pay and Grading Structure.
- Council Tax – Taxbase
- Financial Outturn 2024/25
- Legal Claims.
- Uncertainty.
- Pay Award
- Local Government Funding Reforms.
- Extended Producer Responsibility
- Loss or disruption to IT systems and Networks from a cyber-attack.
- Council Owned Companies and Joint Ventures.
- Intervention.
- Children's Services.
- Wellbeing Services.
- Housing: Temporary Accommodation including Bed and Breakfast
- Delivering savings, efficiencies, and additional income generation.
- Realisation of capital receipts to fund the council's transformation programme.
- Carters Quay.

39. These risks will continue to be monitored and were possible and appropriate mitigation strategies considered. At the time of writing this report a particular risk which will continue to be considered is in regard to the uncertainty caused by global macroeconomic factors and the progress being made to deliver a balanced budget for 2026/26. An update on the risk associated with the 2024/25 financial outturn is presented as a sperate report to Cabinet in July. A developing risk is around the governments agenda for the NHS and particularly Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and their consequential impact on council operations and funding arrangements.

Background papers

40. December 2024: Assessing the serious cashflow issue caused by ever-increasing demand and cost outstripping High Needs Dedicated Schools Grant government funding.
https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=5906&Ver=4

41. February 2025: Budget 2025/26 and Medium-Term Financial Plan report.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=284&MId=6294&Ver=4

42. May 2025: Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update report.

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=6062&Ver=4

Appendices

Appendix A: Director of Finance letter to MHCLG

Appendix B: Letter from BCP Council Leader to the MHCLG Secretary of State

Appendix C: Fair Funding 2.0: Consultation Questions

Appendix D: Modernising and improving the administration of council tax: Consultation Questions.

Leader's Office
BCP Civic Centre
Bourne Avenue
Bournemouth
BH2 6DY

The Rt Hon Angela Rayner MP
Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local
Government
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

Date: 1 July 2025
Contact: Councillor Millie Earl
Email: millie.earl@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Sent by email to
psangelarayner@communities.gov.uk

Dear Deputy Prime Minister,

Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole Council – SEND expenditure

I am writing to draw your attention to the unsustainable pressure placed on this Council by the governments continued delays in resolving the funding of SEND services.

By the end of this financial year, in March 2026, we forecast that the accumulated deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) will reach £171m, which means that we are both technically insolvent, and also facing an ongoing bill of £7.5m to service the debt. This cost is currently charged to the General Fund revenue account and means that we have had to consider further cuts to vital services including libraries, vital environmental services, play provision and support services in our most deprived communities, because this issue has not been resolved.

I should emphasise that these costs have been incurred mostly due to external factors beyond the council's control and are matters that the council has had limited power to tackle given the legislation and shortfall in the DfE's budget to cover the SEND services.

We welcome the recent announcement that the Local Government Fair Funding Review 2.0 announced the intention of a 2-year extension of the statutory override until 31 March 2028, but that does nothing to ease or prevent the Council's General Fund cashflow crisis.

One very simple solution which would resolve the revenue budget crisis, would be for you to give permission for the Council to charge all lost interest, and interest on short-term loans taken out to cover the SEND deficit, into the DSG deficit account in the form of rolled-up interest. This would immediately resolve our cashflow crisis and would recompense the General Fund for the short-term costs it is incurring, pending national resolution of the SEND funding challenges over the next couple of years. This decision would prevent us from making further damaging cuts to our vital front-line services, at no cost to the government at this time, and would enable the Council to balance our revenue budgets.

I would welcome an urgent opportunity to meet with you to discuss our position, to seek your permission to resolve the issue as I have outlined and to obtain reassurance that the announcements now being promised for the autumn will indeed provide solutions to BCP Council's particular set of issues.

Yours sincerely,

Cllr Millie Earl
Leader
BCP Council (Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole)

Financial Services
BCP Council Civic Centre
Bourne Avenue
Bournemouth BH2 6DY

Appendix B

Nico Heslop
Director Local Government Finance
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

Date: 3 July 2025

Contact: Adam Richens
Email: adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Tel: 01202 123027

Dear Nico,

Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole Council – Previous potential s114 Issue - Update

We are writing to update you on our previous correspondence and the conversations we have had with your team regarding the forecast position on the High Needs Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), funded by DfE. This continues to cause significant concerns for the council and remains an existential threat to our future financial sustainability.

To confirm, the annual in-year BCP Council deficit on the High Needs Block of the DSG is as follows.

- 2023/24 £27.7m Actual expenditure in excess of a £59.2 DSG grant
- 2024/25 £49.9m Actual expenditure in excess of a £62m DSG grant
- 2025/26 £57.5m Budgeted expenditure in excess of a £65.7m DSG grant

Consequentially the cumulative BCP Council DSG Deficit has risen as follows.

31 March 2023	£35.8m	Actual position
31 March 2024	£63.5m	Actual position
31 March 2025	£113.3m	Actual position
31 March 2026	£170.9m	Estimated position based on the 2025/26 budgeted deficit.

To put this position into further context as at the 31 March 2025 BCP Council became technically insolvent on the basis that the £113.3m cumulative DSG Deficit exceeded our General Fund total reserves of £83m, by £30.3m. This insolvent position, without additional help from government, will clearly crystalise the moment the current statutory override is removed. On that basis it was welcome news on the 20 June 2025 that the Local Government Fair Funding Review 2.0 announced the intention of a 2-year extension of the statutory override until 31 March 2028. However, as you will be aware the extension of the override does nothing to ease or prevent the Council's General Fund cashflow crisis caused by our external debt reaching its borrowing limit as measured by its Capital Financing Requirement

(CFR) and having no Treasury Management headroom to enable relevant invoices to be settled.

It may be worth a reminder that if the council did not have to cover this DSG deficit this cash would be earning interest or would enable a lower level of external debt to be held. Therefore, cash flowing the DSG deficit is estimated to have cost the council in the region of £4.9m in 2024/25, and a further £7.5m in 2025/26, a cost incurred mostly due to external factors beyond the council's control and one's that the council has had limited power to tackle.

One option which we have previously advocated, and do so again moving forward, is for government to permit the interest costs on these deficits to be charged against the Dedicated Schools Grant and not the General Fund. We continue to suggest this approach as we remain of the belief that it is not in accordance with the spirit and intent of the relevant legislation, including the statutory instrument, that our General Fund is required to cover the consequences of the annual and cumulative DSG deficits.

As part of the process to set a legally balanced budget for 2025/26 you previously advised us that we were permitted to exceed our CFR provided it was on a temporary basis and the promise by government to return the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) system to financial sustainability in 2025 was sufficient to enable short-term additional borrowing. It would therefore be helpful to receive assurance that when the Fair Funding consultation talks about reform of SEND including a phased transition process which will include working with local authorities to manage their SEND system, including historic and accruing deficits, that this statement is aimed at BCP Council and particularly aimed at resolving our cashflow problem in time to avoid having to issue a s114 in regard to the 2026/27 financial year.
We are very keen to work with your department and DfE to obtain your advice and guidance on these matters and any potential mitigation strategies. As part of the protocol, we are also copying in Iain Murray at CIPFA, and Barrie Morris at Grant Thornton who is our External Auditor. In addition, we have ensured that the Local Government Association via correspondence with its Chair, Louise Gittens, is aware of the issue.

We would welcome an urgent opportunity to meet with you to discuss our position and to obtain reassurance that the announcements now being promised for the autumn will indeed provide solutions to BCP Council's particular set of issues.

For your information we have consulted with BCP Council's Chief Executive and Director of Law and Governance as well as the Council's Cabinet, in drafting this letter. The support of Cabinet is demonstrated as this letter is co-signed by Cllr M Cox Deputy Leader and Finance Portfolio Holder for BCP Council.

Yours sincerely

Adam Richens.
Director of Finance
BCP Council

Cllr M Cox FCA CBE
Deputy Leader and Finance Portfolio Holder
BCP Council

Local Government Finance
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

Response to the consultation on The Fair Funding Review 2.0

Name: Adam Richens

Type of Organisation: Local Authority

Name of Organisation: Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole

Position: Director of Finance

Address: Civic Centre, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth, BH2 6DY

Email address: adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Telephone number: 01202 123027

Question 1. What are your views on the updated SFA resulting in zero allocations, and the use of mitigations to avoid zero allocations?

Response: Xx

Question 2. Do you agree with how the government proposes to determine the Council of the Isles of Scilly's Settlement Funding Assessment?

Response: Xx

Question 3. Do you agree with the government's plans to simplify the grant landscape?

Response: Xx

Question 4. Do you agree with the formulae for individual services the government proposes to include?

Response: Xx

Question 5. Do you agree with the areas of need the government proposes to no longer include in the assessment through the Foundation Formula?

Response: Xx

Question 6. Do you agree with the government's approach to calculating the control total shares for the relative needs formulae?

Response: Xx

Question 7. Do you agree with the Labour Cost Adjustment (LCA) and Rates Cost Adjustment (RCA) equations set out in this chapter?

Response: Xx

Question 8. What are your views on the proposed approach to the Area Cost Adjustment (ACA)?

Response: Xx

Question 9. Do you agree or disagree with the inclusion of the Remoteness Adjustment?

Response: Xx

Question 10. Do you agree with the government's proposal to set a notional Council Tax level at the national average level, to achieve the objective of full equalisation?

Response: Xx

Question 11. Do you agree with the government's proposal to fully include the impact of mandatory discounts and exemptions in the measure of taxbase?

Response: Xx

Question 12. Do you agree with the government's proposal to use statistical methods to proxy for the impact of Working Age Local Council Tax Support in the measure of taxbase?

Response: Xx

Question 13. What are your views on the proposed statistical approach to proxy for the impact of Working Age Local Council Tax Support?

Response: Xx

Question 14. Do you agree with the government's proposal to assume that authorities make no use of their discretionary discount and premium schemes in the measure of taxbase?

Response: Xx

Question 15. Do you agree with the government's proposal to apply a uniform Council Tax collection rate assumption to all authorities?

Response: Xx

Question 16. Do you agree with the government's proposal to split or allocate the resource adjustment in multi-tier areas according to the average share in council tax receipts in multi-tier areas?

Response: Xx

Question 17. Noting a potential trade-off of an increased levy charged on business rate growth for some local authorities, do you agree that the level of Safety Net protection should increase for 2026-27?

Response: Xx

Question 18. Do you agree with the government's proposal to end the New Homes Bonus in the LGFS from 2026-27 and return the funding currently allocated to the Bonus to the core Settlement, distributed via the updated Settlement Funding Assessment?

Response: Xx

Question 19. What measures could the government use to incentivise local authorities to specifically support affordable and sub-market housing?

Response: Xx

Question 20. Are there any further flexibilities that you think could support local decision-making during the transitional period?

Response: Xx

Question 21. What are the safeguards that would need to go alongside any additional flexibilities?

Response: Xx

Question 22. Do you agree or disagree that we should move local authorities to their updated allocations over the three-year multi-year Settlement?

Response: Xx

Question 23. Do you agree or disagree that we should use a funding floor to protect as many local authorities' income as possible, at flat cash in each year of the Settlement?

Response: Xx

Question 24. Do you agree or disagree with including projections on residential population?

Response: Xx

Question 25. Do you agree or disagree with including projections on Council Tax level?

Response: Xx

Question 26. Do you agree or disagree with including projections on Council Tax base?

Response: Xx

Question 27. Please provide any additional information, including any explanation or evidence for your response and any views on technical delivery. If you agree, what is your preferred method of projecting residential population, Council Tax level and Council Tax base?

Response: Xx

Question 28. Do you agree with the above approach to determining allocations for areas which reorganise into a single unitary authority along existing geographic boundaries?

Response: Xx

Question 29. Do you agree that, where areas are reorganising into multiple new unitary authorities, they should agree a proposal for the division of existing funding locally based on any guidance set out by central government?

Response: Xx

Question 30. Do you agree that the government should work to reduce unnecessary or disproportionate burden created by statutory duties?

Response: Xx

Question 31. Do you agree with the proposed framework outlined at paragraph 11.2.3 for assessing whether a fee should be changed?

Response: Xx

Question 32. The government invites views from respondents on how best to balance the need to maintain fee values and the original policy intent of the fee whilst minimising cost of living impacts for service users.

Response: Xx

Question 33. Do you agree that the measures above provide an effective balance between protecting charge payers from excessive increases, while providing authorities with greater control over local revenue raising?

Response: Xx

Question 34. Do you agree that we should take action to update fees before exploring options to devolve certain fees to local government in the longer term?

Response: Xx

Question 35. Do you agree or disagree that these are the right Relative Needs Indicators? Are there any other Relative Needs Indicators we should consider? Note that we will not be able to add additional indicators for a 2026-27 update.

Response: Xx

Question 36. Do you agree or disagree with including population projections in the ASC formula, when published, that have been rebased using Census 2021 data?

Response: Xx

Question 37. Do you agree or disagree with our proposal to include a Low-Income Adjustment (LIA) for the older adults component of the ASC RNF model?

Response: Xx

Question 38. Do you agree or disagree that the overall ASC RNF should combine the two component allocation shares using weights derived from the national ASC net current expenditure data on younger and older adults (in this case 2023 to 2024)?

Response: Xx

Question 39. Do you agree that ethnicity should be removed as a variable in the CYPS formula?

Response: Xx

Question 40. Do you agree overall that the new formula represents an accurate assessment of need for children and family services?

Response: Xx

Question 41. Do you believe that the components of daytime population inflow should be weighted to reflect their relative impact on demand for services?

Response: Xx

Question 42. Do you agree with/have any comments on the design of the Foundation Formula?

Response: Xx

Question 43. Do you agree with/have any comments on the design of the Fire and Rescue Formula?

Response: Xx

Question 44. Do you agree with/have any comments on the design of the formula for Highways Maintenance?

Response: Xx

Question 45. Do you agree with/have any comments on the design of the formula for Home-to-School-Transport?

Response: Xx

Question 46. Do you have any views on the potential impacts of the proposals in this consultation on persons who share a protected characteristic?

Response: Xx

This page is intentionally left blank

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Local Tax Team,
Local Government Finance
SE Quarter – 2nd Floor Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

Response to the consultation on Modernising & improving the administration of council tax

Name: Adam Richens

Type of Organisation: Local Authority

Name of Organisation: Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole

Position: Director of Finance

Address: Civic Centre, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth, BH2 6DY

Email address: adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Telephone number: 01202 123027

Question 1: The government intends to change the default bill instalments from 10 months to 12 months. Do you agree with this approach? Why/why not?

Response: Xx

Question 2: If the government were to move to 12-month instalments by default, should taxpayers be able to request to pay in 10-monthly payments?

Response: Xx

Question 3: What impacts, if any, do you think this change will have on local authority's' cash flow and ability to pay precepting authorities? [Local Authorities and other interested parties]

Response: Xx

Question 4: Do you feel you have a good understanding of how council tax revenue is used by your local authority?

Response: Xx

Question 5: Do you agree further information should be provided on how council tax is spent? Why/Why not? How should this information be presented?

Response: Xx

Question 6: Do you feel you have a good understanding of the support offered by your council and how to claim this? How might this be improved?

Response: Xx

Question 7: What further information, if any, do you think would be helpful to see on this support? How should this be presented?

Response: Xx

Question 8: Do you agree with the proposed new name and definition of the disregard, as set out above? Why/Why not?

Response: Xx

Question 9: What are your views on whether the proposed definition is consistent with the existing eligibility for the disregard? [Local authorities and other interested parties]

Response: Xx

Question 10: Have you, or your family members, experienced any barriers to claiming this support? Please describe.

Response: Xx

Question 11: Are you aware of any households facing barriers when accessing this support? Please describe. [Local Authorities and other interested parties]

Response: Xx

Question 12: What, if anything, do you think could put someone off applying for this support?

Response: Xx

Question 13: What do you think the government could do to improve access and accessibility to this disregard?

Response: Xx

Question 14: What are your views on a government provided (but not prescribed) form that councils and taxpayers could use to improve consistency of claiming the disregard in England? How should the government incentivise councils to use such a form?

Response: Xx

Question 15: What are your views on the disregards set out for carers and apprentices?

Response: Xx

Question 16: Do you believe the current eligibility criteria for apprentices and/or carers is appropriate?

Response: Xx

Question 17: Are there any other disregards which should be considered in respect of certain cohorts who do not fall within the current disregards?

Response: Xx

Question 18: Do you or anyone in your household fit into one of these cohorts? If so, what would be the impact of any new forms of support on your household?

Response: Xx

Question 19: What are your views on how information is currently provided by councils.

Response: Xx

Question 20: What council tax information do you believe could be communicated digitally?

Response: Xx

Question 21: In relation to any suggestions in question 20, how could councils ensure this was accessible to all residents?

Response: Xx

Question 22: What are your views on the current process for challenging a council tax band? What changes, if any, should the government consider to the council tax band challenge process?

Response: Xx

Question 23: The government is interested in changing regulations on when councils can request a full bill, or seek liability orders, to a more appropriate and proportionate timeframe.

How long after a reminder notice, should full liability apply:

- after 7 days, as now
- after 14 days
- after 31 days
- after 62 days
- after 90 days
- other

Response: Xx

Question 24: Are there any further steps councils should take before being able to charge for a full-year's bill? For example, offering alternative payment plans, providing further reminder notices or undertaking welfare checks.

Response: Xx

Question 25: Do you believe there are any barriers to councils being able to take the kind of steps set out in Question 24? [Local Authorities and other interested parties]

Response: Xx

Question 26: What other ways can councils support individuals when they miss a council tax payment?

Response: Xx

Question 27: Do you agree that the government should introduce a cap on the reasonable costs that a court can award for a council's costs for an application for a liability order?

Response: Xx

Question 28: What do you think this cap should be set at? Please explain your answer:

- less than £70
- up to £70
- between £71 and £100
- over £100
- other

Response: Xx

Question 29: Should the cap apply when seeking a liability order on second or empty homes?

Response: Xx

Question 30: Do you believe the current enforcement is or is not proportionate in the context of council tax collection? Why/why not?

Response: Xx

Question 31: What are your views on ways enforcement could better reflect the needs of those in financial or other hardship?

Response: Xx

Question 32: What are your suggestions on alternative or additional measures to ensure council tax is paid?

Response: Xx

Question 33: What are your views on the current methods available to councils to collect council tax?

Response: Xx

Question 34: How else do you think council tax could be efficiently and fairly collected?

Response: Xx

Question 35: Do you have any views on anything else related to council tax administration which has not been covered in this consultation and call for evidence? If so, please provide them here (250-word limit).

Response: Xx

Question 36: Do you have any views on whether any of the proposed changes in the consultation will have any disproportionate impacts on any particular groups with protected characteristics compared to others?

Response: Xx

CABINET

Report subject	**Poole Civic Centre – Soft Market Testing**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report presents the outcome of the market testing in respect of the disposal of Poole Civic Centre.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend that Council:** **a) Approve the freehold disposal of the whole of the former Poole civic offices to MCR Property Group for £5.25m. After completion of the sale, MCR Property Group will enter discussions with the Poole Chartered Trustees or any future Town Council regarding the terms of lease of the vertical slice. The terms of this offer are set out in confidential Appendix C1 and C2.**
Reason for recommendations	To obtain approval for the disposal of the former Poole Civic Centre in Sandbanks Road, Poole. BH15 2RU
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Mike Cox, Portfolio Holder for Finance
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Adam Richens, Director of Finance adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Miles Phillips, Head of Estates miles.phillips@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Rebecca Bray, Senior Strategic Estates Manager rebecca.bray@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Wards	Parkstone
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. On the 15 October 2024 Council considered a report from Cabinet dated 2 October 2024 which recommended the disposal of the former civic centre in Poole. After debate Council resolved the following.

   (a) note the confidential draft minutes and the recommendations of the Cross-Party Asset Disposal Working Group meeting held on the 20 September 2024; and

   (b) proceeds to market testing on the basis of disposal of the whole site and disposal of the site minus the vertically sliced civic function, and that the viability of retaining the vertical slice in public use incorporating the Poole Mayoralty function and potential community and coroner use be properly considered by the Council with any decision as to disposal being reserved to Council.

Market testing process

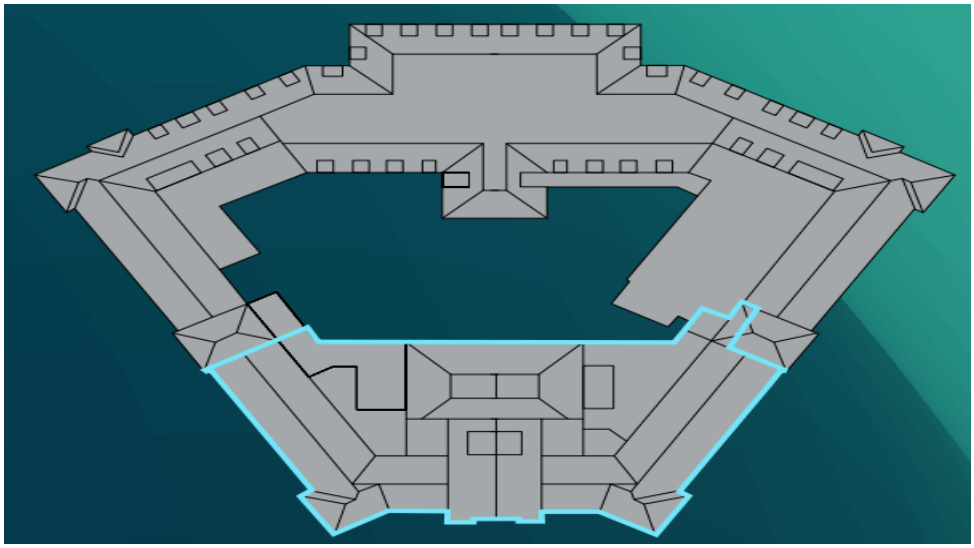
2. To fulfil the requirements of Council the site was marketed by CBRE as the agent of the Council between 24 February and 8 May 2025. A copy of the brochure is included as **Appendix A**.

3. In line with normal arrangements for such disposals the marketing process was supported by a comprehensive range of information which was made available to credible third parties via a data room arrangement. This included.

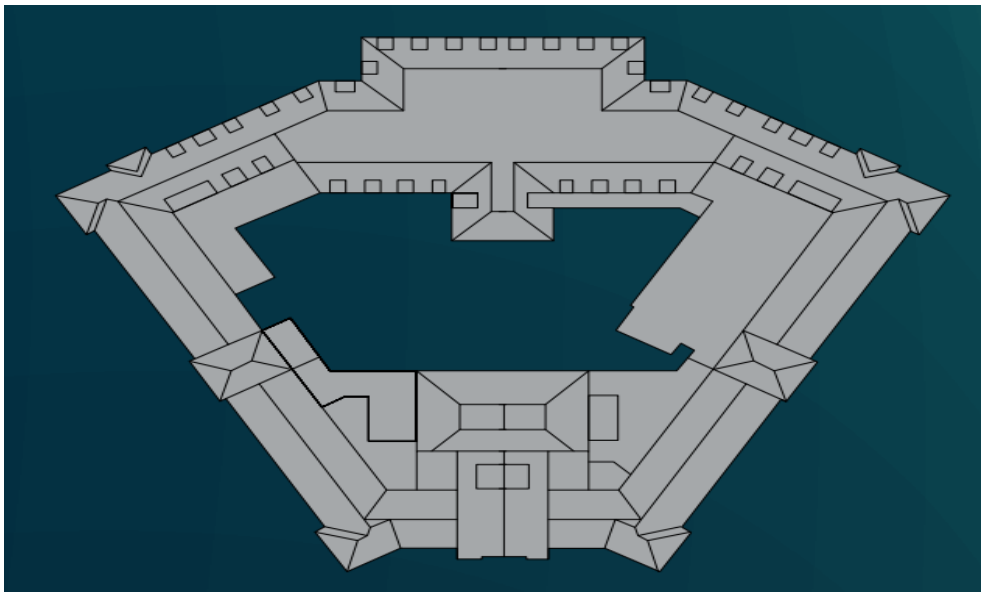
   - Environmental surveys.
   - Report of title and searches.
   - Measured and topographical surveys.
   - Planning appraisal with architectural interpretation.

4. As per the Council decision, offers were invited based on two options.

5. **Option 1:** Council sell the freehold interest of the Civic Offices, and the option is retained for the Chartered Trustees or any future Poole Town Council to rent the vertical slice. The vertical slice comprises an area of the Civic Offices on four floors. The ground floor area (edged blue) is shown below and drawings of all the floor areas are attached at Appendix B. The areas relating to the Chartered Trustees are in grey on the ground and first floors.

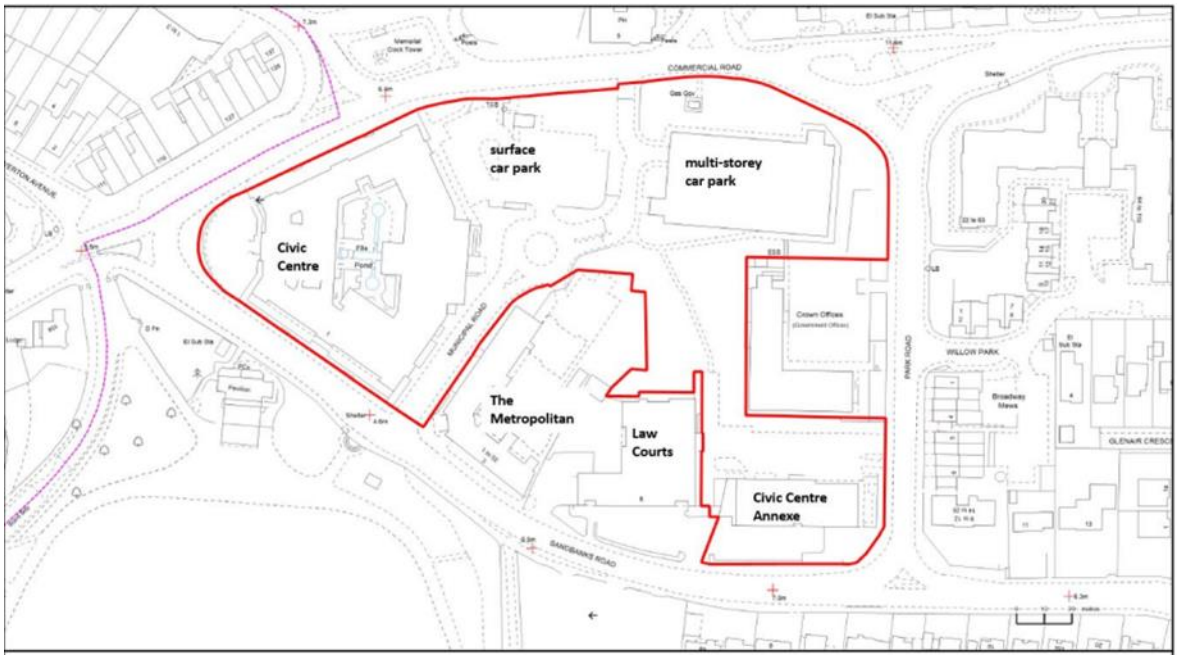


Option 2: Council disposes of the whole building



6. In addition, potential purchasers could include or bid separately for the multi-storey car park, civic centre annexe and surface car parks. The site was offered freehold with vacant possession on an unconditional basis.

7. The entire Poole Civic Centre is shown below edged red:



Market testing proposals for consideration

8. Attached at **Appendix C1 & C2** is a summary of the first and second round of bids received. The three highest bidders of the first round were offered to make second bids. The bids are unconditional on planning and are all for the whole of Poole Civic Centre comprising the Civic Centre Offices, Civic Centre Annexe, multistorey car park and surface car parks. The key elements of the three highest bids are as follows, with the detail for each bid set out in Confidential Appendix C.

9. Offer from MCR Property Group: £5.25m based upon Option 2. After completion of the disposal, they will make space available for the Poole Chartered Trustees or any future Poole Town Council on a new 10-year lease on full repairing and insuring terms at a rental of £17 per sq ft. Overage is agreed for a period of 12 months.

10. Offer from First Property Asset Management (Fpam): £4.15m based upon Option 2. No overage and no lease terms for the Poole Chartered Trustees.

11. Offer from Philip Oram: £4.5m based upon Option 2. No overage and no lease terms for the Poole Chartered Trustees.

Summary of financial implications

12. On the basis that the offer from MCR Property Group represents best consideration the proposal is to proceed with this offer as set out in confidential Appendix C. The Council will also look to offset any costs associated with the disposal from this capital receipt.

13. The holding costs for Poole Civic Centre are high and disposing of this asset as soon as possible is in BCP Council's best interests.

Summary of legal implications

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

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

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

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

18. However, it should be noted that the terms on which the interest in the land is offered for sale will affect the value of the land. To maximise interest in the sale and the capital receipt and achieve a timely sale the freehold interest was offered to the market on an unconditional basis.

~~19.~~ Further steps will need to be taken to prepare the legal title for disposal. For example, it will be necessary to close the two surface car parks prior to the disposal of the land and obtain vacant possession of the Civic Centre annexe.

20. CBRE has been appointed to act to dispose of this asset. They have dealt with all expressions of interest received and will agree heads of terms prior to acceptance of the offer.

21. It is only once an offer is accepted that instructions are issued for the lawyers to negotiate the formal contract & transfer. During this period the purchaser will also undertake searches and raise queries on the property which must be responded to.

22. The legal work can take at least 12 weeks from acceptance of an offer to complete the overage agreements and reach contractual completion. Depending on the actions that the prospective purchaser needs to take, this timescale could be even longer and in many instances is not open to influence by the seller. It is anticipated that the capital receipt will be achieved in the 2025/26 financial year.

Summary of human resources implications

23. There are no direct human resources implications of this decision.

Summary of sustainability impact

24. The Asset Management Plan recognises the estate should be sustainable and carbon neutral and will play a key role in the council achieving these targets. Disposal of surplus assets will reduce the council's carbon emissions.

Summary of public health implications

25. There are no direct public health implications associated with this decision.

Summary of equality implications

26. On the basis that a decision to close Poole Civic Offices and consolidate the staff into the Bournemouth site has already been made then this decision will not have any direct equality implications.

Summary of risk assessment

27. The site itself has several specific risks, as set out in the BCP FuturePlaces Ltd outline business case. These include planning – change of use, conversion of listed building; title restrictions restricting the use of the site; tree retention; the cost of securing the fabric of the listed building – as set out in the building condition survey which was commissioned as part of the disposal process.

Background papers

28. Council 21 March 2023

    BCP FuturePlaces Ltd – Outline Business Cases for Poole Civic Centre Buildings

    https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=284&MId=5033&Ver=4

29. Council 15 October 2024

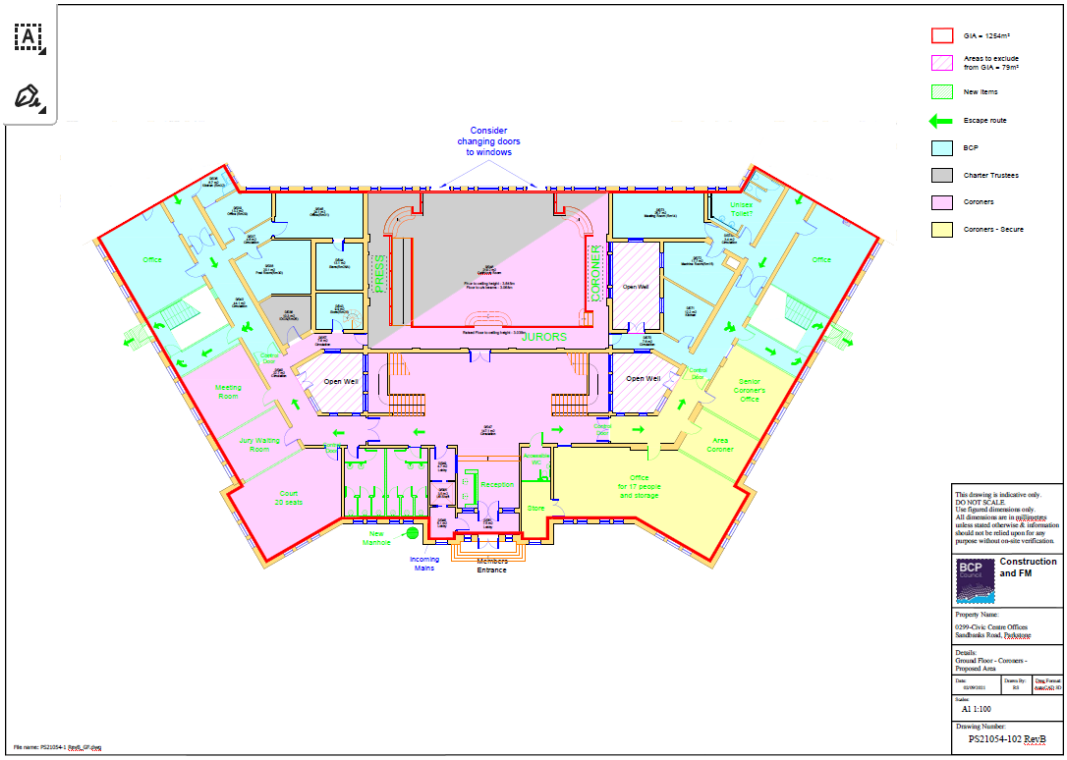
    Poole Civic Centre

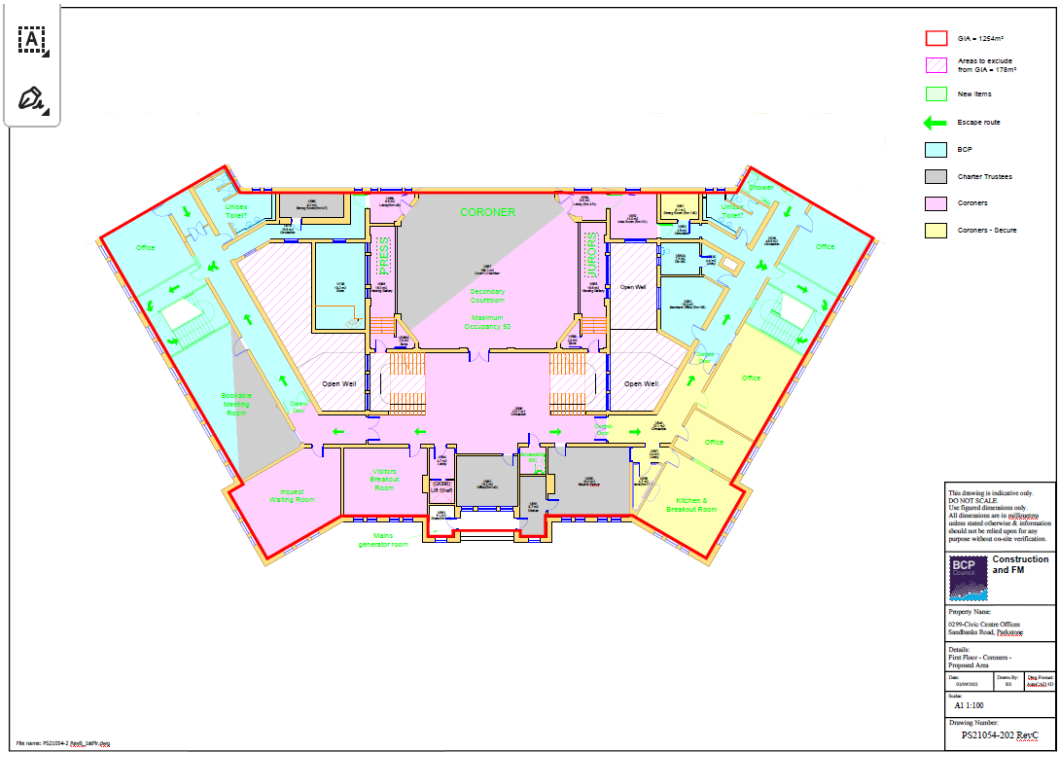
    https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=284&MId=5909&Ver=4

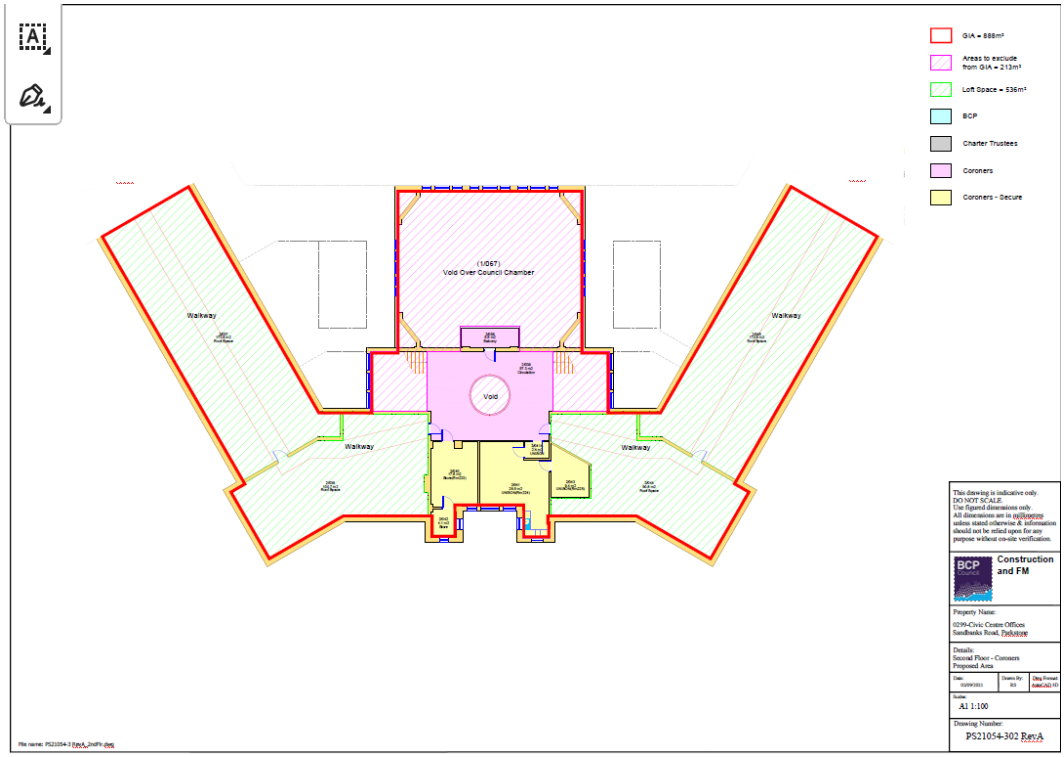
Appendices

Appendix A	Poole Civic Centre – Marketing Brochure - CBRE
Appendix B	Vertical Slice drawings **(as below)**
Appendix C1 & C2	**CONFIDENTIAL** Market Testing

Appendix B – Vertical Slice


GIA = 1254m²
Areas to exclude from GIA = 79m²
New items
Escape route
BCP
Charter Trustees
Coroners
Coroners - Secure
Consider changing doors to windows
PRESS
CORONER
JURORS
Unisex Toilet
Office
Open Well
Meeting Room
Jury Waiting Room
Court 20 seats
Reception
Store
Office for 17 people and storage
Senior Coroners Office
Area Coroner
New Manhole
Incoming Mains
Members Entrance
This drawing is indicative only. DO NOT SCALE. Use figured dimensions only. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise & information should not be relied upon for any purpose without on-site verification.
BCP Council
Construction and FM
Property Name:
0299-Civic Centre Offices
Sandbanks Road, Parkstone
Details:
Ground Floor - Coroners - Proposed Area
A1 1:100
Drawing Number:
PS21054-102 RevB


GIA = 1254m²
Areas to exclude from GIA = 178m²
New items
Escape route
BCP
Charter Trustees
Coroners
Coroners - Secure
CORONER
PRESS
JURORS
Unisex Toilet
Shower
Office
Secondary Courtroom
Maximum Occupancy 50
Open Well
Bookable Meeting Room
Inquest Waiting Room
Visitors Breakout Room
Kitchen & Breakout Room
Mains generator room
This drawing is indicative only. DO NOT SCALE. Use figured dimensions only. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise & information should not be relied upon for any purpose without on-site verification.
BCP Council
Construction and FM
Property Name:
0299-Civic Centre Offices
Sandbanks Road, Parkstone
Details:
First Floor - Coroners - Proposed Area
A1 1:100
Drawing Number:
PS21054-202 RevC


GIA = 888m²
Areas to exclude from GIA = 213m²
Loft Space = 536m²
BCP
Charter Trustees
Coroners
Coroners - Secure
(1/067)
Void Over Council Chamber
Void
Walkway
Walkway
Walkway
Walkway
This drawing is indicative only.
DO NOT SCALE.
Use figured dimensions only.
All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise & information should not be relied upon for any purpose without on-site verification.
BCP Council
Construction and FM
Property Name:
0299-Civic Centre Offices
Sandbanks Road, Parkstone
Details:
Second Floor - Coroners
Proposed Area
Drawn By:
BS
Dwg Format:
A1
Scale:
A1 1:100
Drawing Number:
PS21054-302 Rev A

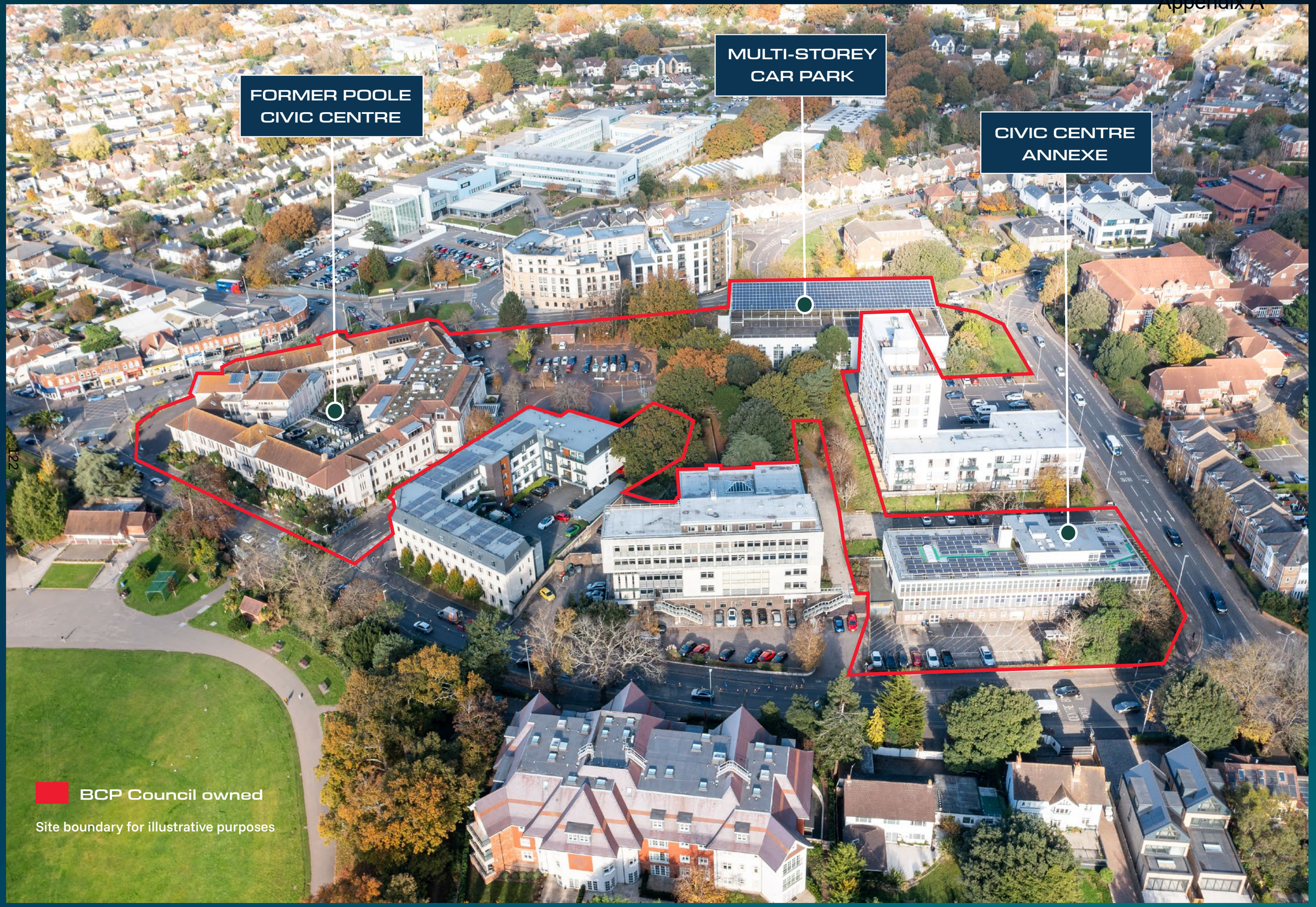
This page is intentionally left blank

FORMER POOLE CIVIC CENTRE

MUNCIPAL BUILDINGS | POOLE CIVIC CENTRE
POOLE | BH15 2RU

FREEHOLD REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY (STP)

CBRE


FORMER POOLE CIVIC CENTRE
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
CIVIC CENTRE ANNEXE
BCP Council owned
Site boundary for illustrative purposes

INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- The Former Poole Civic Centre site has a commanding location along the A35 and Sandbanks Road, the main transit route through Poole.

- The site provides a rare opportunity to acquire a series of landmark buildings consisting of three properties with a combined area of c.4.42 acres and c.247,814 sq.ft. (gross internal area).

- The three properties can be acquired together or individually and include:

  - The Former Poole Civic Centre
  - Multi-Storey Car Park
  - Civic Centre Annexe

- The Former Poole Civic Centre sits within a Conservation Area, whilst the Multi-Storey Car Park and Civic Centre Annexe are not.

- The site is offered Freehold with vacant possession.

- Various redevelopment opportunities (subject to planning) which have been explored at a high level via a feasibility study.

- Extensive Vendor dataroom.

LOCATION

POOLE IS A COASTAL TOWN IN DORSET, KNOWN FOR ITS STUNNING NATURAL HARBOUR, THE SECOND LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The town boasts beautiful sandy beaches, including the popular Sandbanks, and a vibrant waterfront with shops, restaurants, and cafes. Poole's rich maritime history is evident in its historic quay and the Poole Museum, which showcases local heritage.

The town is also a gateway to the picturesque Purbeck Hills and the Jurassic Coast, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. With a range of recreational activities, including sailing and water sports, Poole is a popular destination for both tourists and locals.

The highly visible Former Poole Civic Centre site is located 1.9 miles from Poole Quay, providing road access and strong public transport connections.

ROAD

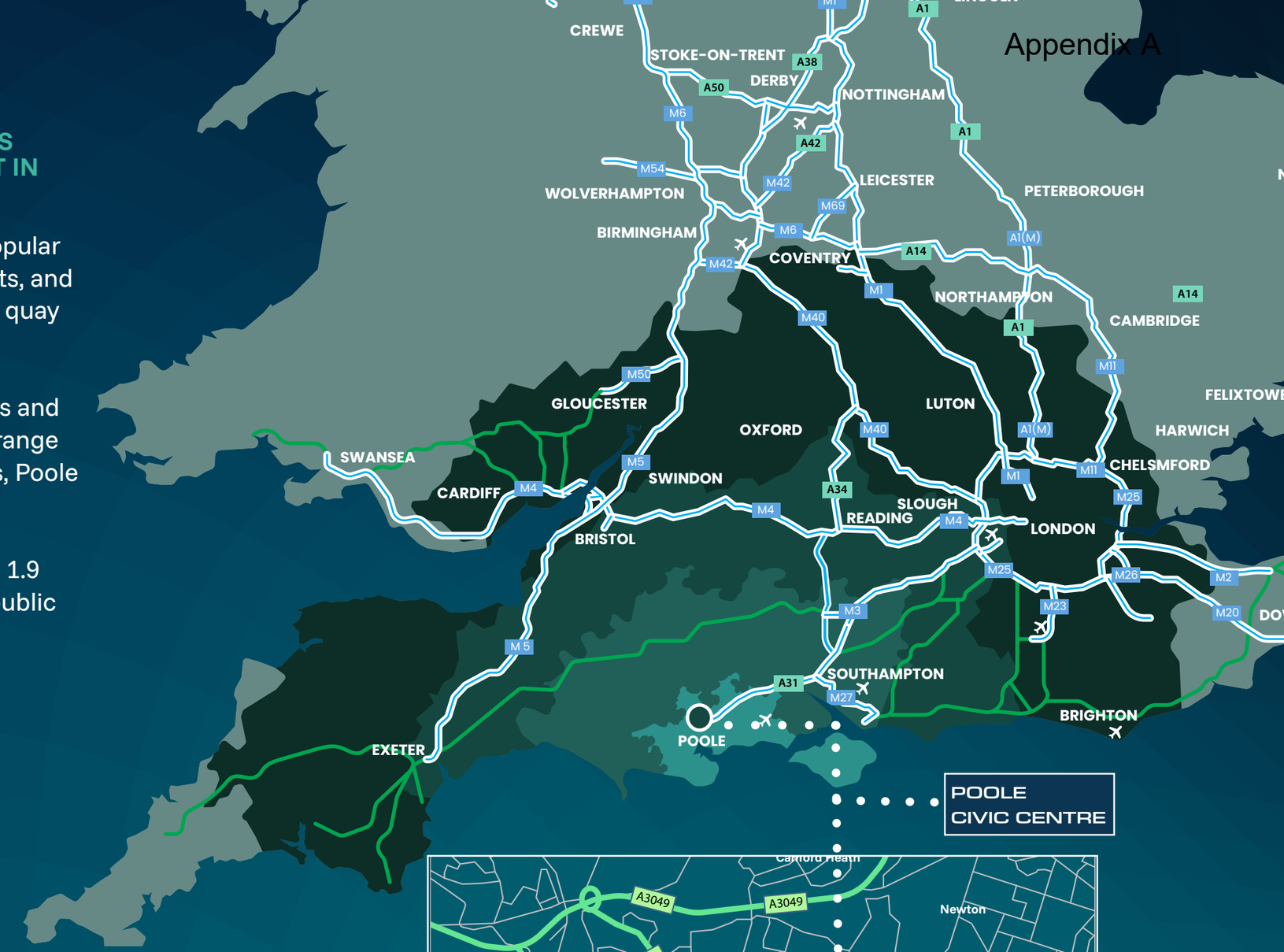
	Drive (Mins)	Distance (Miles)
Parkstone Train Station	3	1.2
Poole Quay	7	1.9
Bournemouth	14	5.2
Southampton	54	36.2

AIRPORTS

	Drive (Mins)	Distance (Miles)
Bournemouth International	20	9.6
Southampton City	49	36.7
London Heathrow	110	94.7

PORT TERMINALS

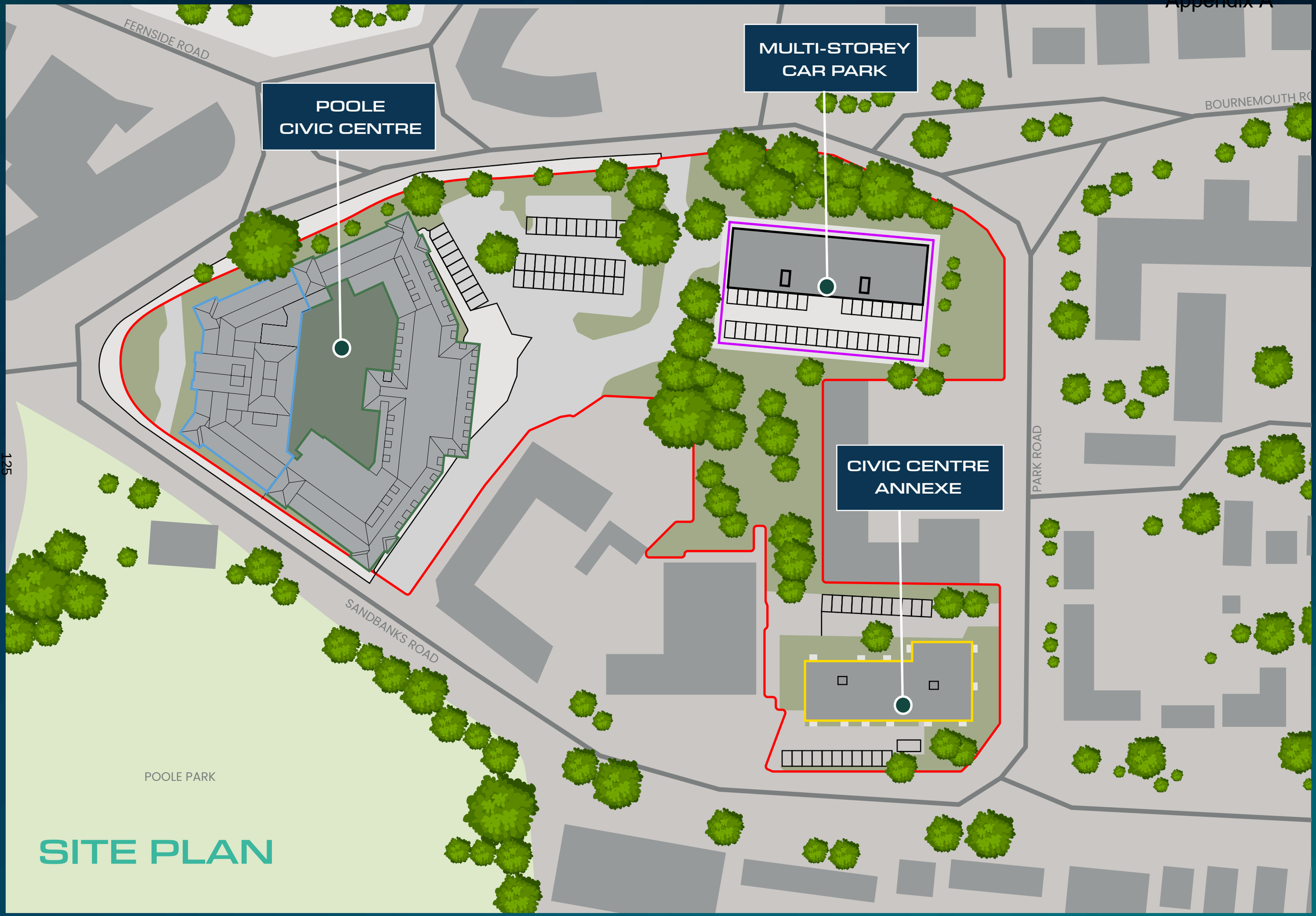
	Drive (Mins)	Distance (Miles)
Poole Ferry Terminal	5	1.4
Lymington Ferry Terminal	52	22.8
Southampton Ferry Terminal	54	36.2



POOLE CIVIC CENTRE

Drive Time (Mins) From Poole Civic Offices

- 0 - 30
- 30 - 60
- 60 - 120
- 120 - 180


FERNSIDE ROAD
POOLE CIVIC CENTRE
MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK
BOURNEMOUTH RO
CIVIC CENTRE ANNEXE
PARK ROAD
SANDBANKS ROAD
POOLE PARK

SITE PLAN

FORMER POOLE CIVIC CENTRE

Site boundary for illustrative purposes

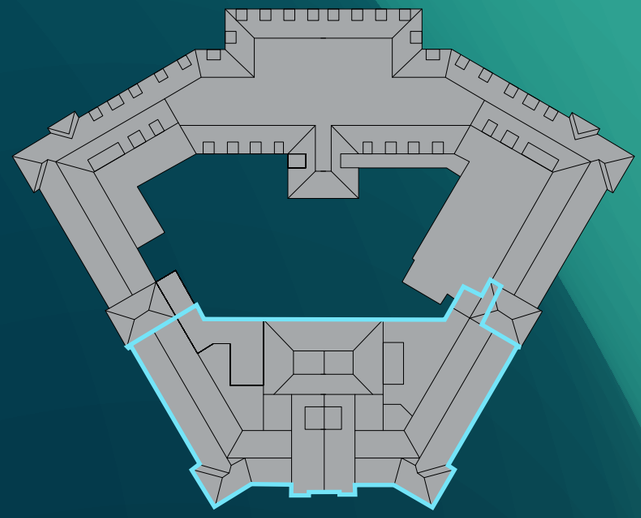
FORMER POOLE CIVIC CENTRE

The Former Poole Civic Centre was built in 1932, in art deco / neo-classical style with reconstructed stone and a low-pitched tiled roof.

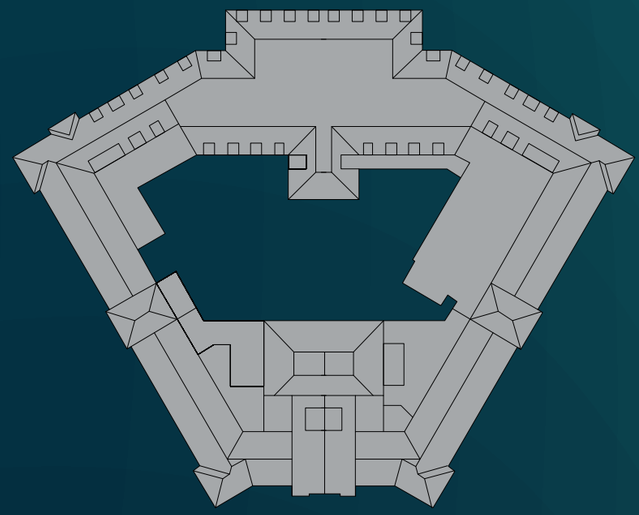
The original Municipal building and boundary walls were listed Grade II in October 2019 however, the c.1980s extension forming the rear of the building are excluded from the listing. The property is within a conversation area.

The Property has a GIA of 117,243 sq.ft and an NIA of 78,545 sq.ft. The plot, including surface level car park, extends to c.2.39 acres.

Whilst the property has been vacant since 2022, following the creation of the enlarged unitary authority, there is potential for Civic uses in part of the property. Given this, offers will be considered for the whole or part, as per the below plans:



OPTION 1: Blue area retained by Vendor. The remainder of the building is available.



OPTION 2: The whole building is available.

NO ENTRY
EXMOUTH
A35

128

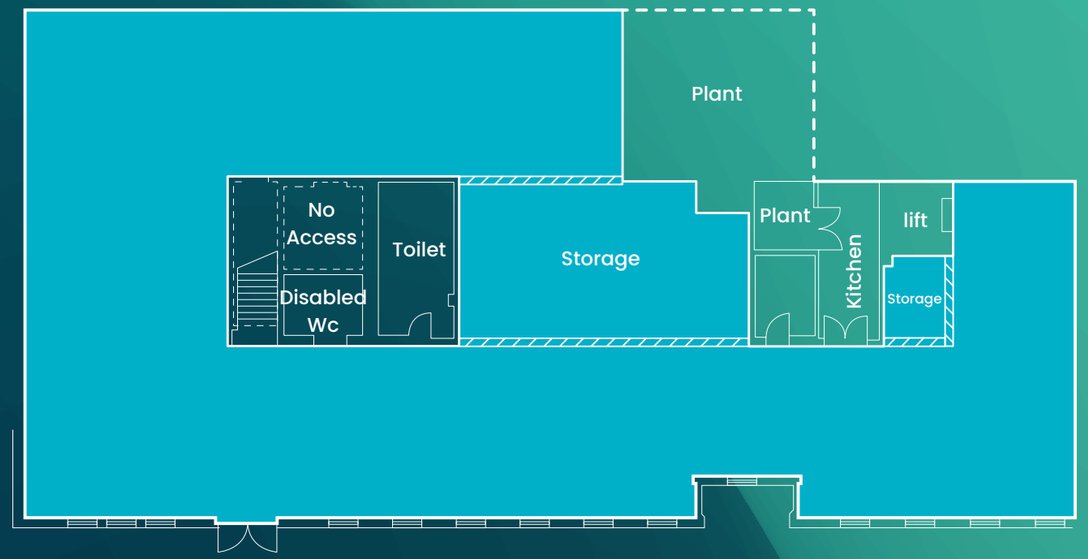
CIVIC CENTRE ANNEXE

Site boundary for illustrative purposes

CIVIC CENTRE ANNEXE

Locally listed due to its brutalist modernist architecture, which was prevalent when it was built in the 1960s. The property sits outside of the conservation area.

The property has a GIA of 21,814 sq.ft and an NIA of 17,835 sq.ft. The plot extends to c.0.68 acres.



Lower Ground Floor

Ground Floor

Typical floor plates

KEEP CLEAR
Garage in constant use
131

TOWN HALL
CENTRE DRIVE
PORT

Staff Only
No unauthorised vehicles allowed beyond this point

MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK

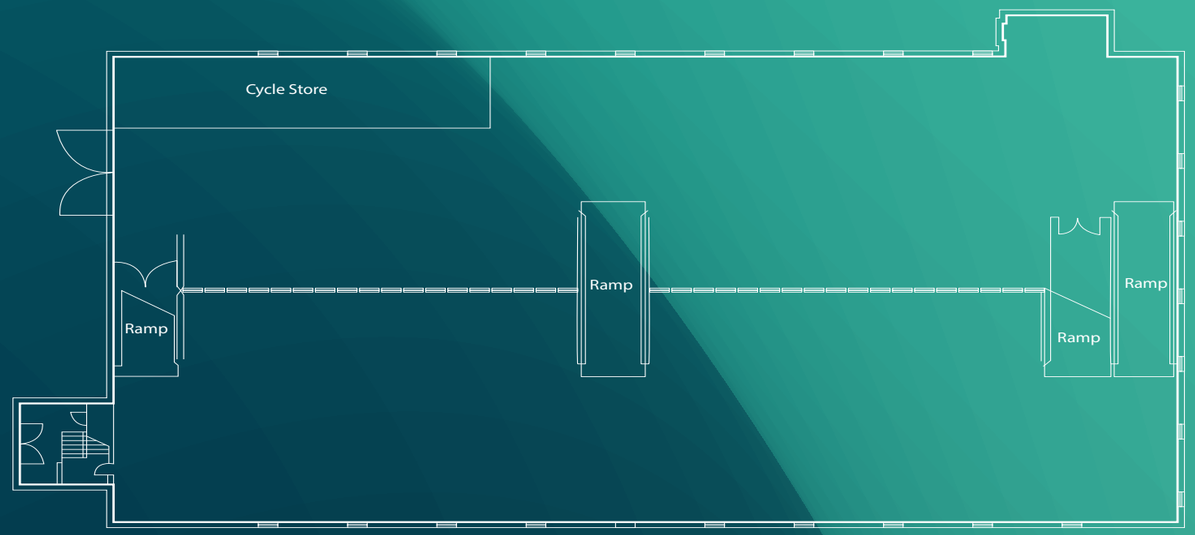
Site boundary for illustrative purposes

MULTI-STOREY CAR PARK

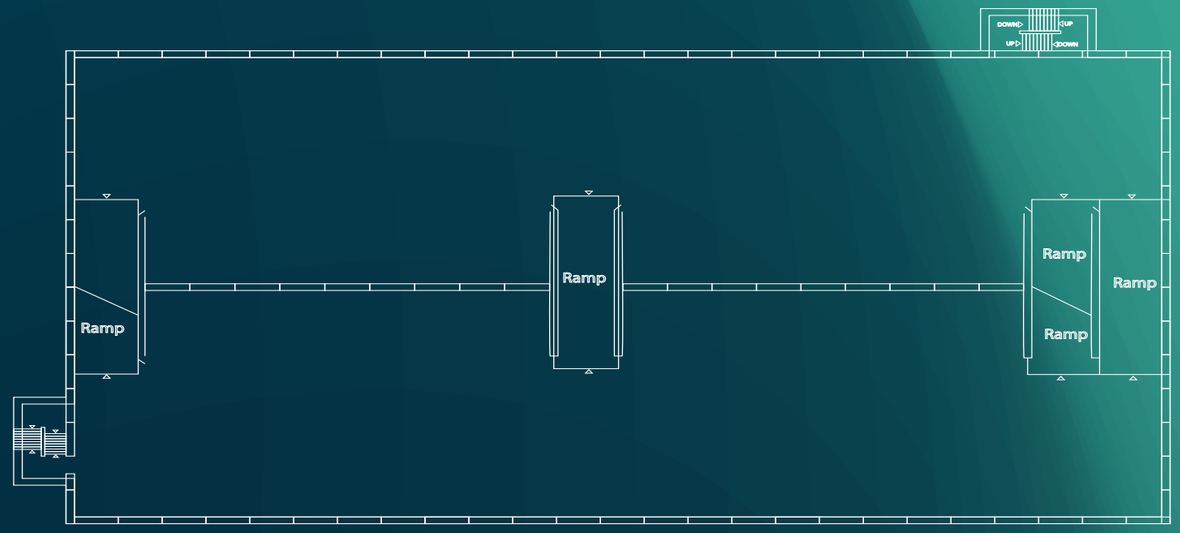
The Multi-Storey Car Park was constructed in c.1987 and has a prominent corner position facing Park Road and Commercial Road. Solar panels were added to the roof in 2014.

The car park is no longer operational. It has a GIA of 108,757 across five levels. The plot extends to c.1.30 acres.

The property is identified in the Poole Civic Site Development Brief, stating that the Multi-Storey has “potential for demolition and development of a six-storey residential building”.



Ground Floor



First Floor

Typical floor plates

FURTHER INFORMATION

VENDOR DATAROOM

The Vendor has compiled a comprehensive dataroom containing the following surveys and reports:

- Environmental Surveys (Phase 1)
- Report on Title and Searches
- Measured and Topographical Surveys
- Planning Appraisal with Architectural Interpretation

Please contact a member of the CBRE team for dataroom access.

METHOD OF SALE

Offers are invited on an unconditional basis for the freehold interest in either the entire red line demise, or for each property individually, including your preference for either Option 1 or 2 in relation to the Former Poole Civic Centre building.

The Vendor reserves the right not to accept the highest, or any offer.

INSPECTIONS

Inspections are by appointment only and can be arranged by contacting a member of the CBRE team below.

RYAN HARRIS
07788 727 737
ryan.harris@cbre.com

JOSS GRAY
07392 285 000
joss.gray1@cbre.com

CBRE Limited on its behalf and for the Vendors or Lessors of this property whose Agents they are, give notice that:

1. These particulars are set out as a general outline only for guidance to intending Purchasers or Lessees, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract.
2. Whilst CBRE Limited uses reasonable endeavours to ensure that the information in these particulars is materially correct, some of the information is derived from third parties and has not been verified by us. Any intending Purchasers, Lessees or Third Parties should not rely on this information as a statement or representation of fact, but must satisfy themselves by their own inspection, searches, enquiries, surveys or otherwise as to the accuracy and completeness.
3. To the maximum extent permitted by law CBRE Limited accepts no liability or responsibility for any loss or damage including without limitation, indirect or consequential loss or damage, or any loss of profits resulting from direct or indirect actions based upon the content of these particulars. No person in the employment of CBRE Limited has any authority to make any representation or warranty whatsoever in relation to this property.
4. Unless otherwise stated, all purchase prices and rents are correct at the date of publication and, unless otherwise stated, are quoted exclusive of VAT. Lease details and service ground rent (where applicable) are given as a guide only and should be checked and confirmed by your solicitor prior to exchange of contracts. Date generated February 2025.

Brochure designed by www.UPPERLOOK.COM

FORMER POOLE CIVIC CENTRE

MUNCIPAL BUILDINGS | POOLE CIVIC CENTRE
POOLE | BH15 2RU

CBRE

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

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

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

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Roeshot Nursery, Land Disposal**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report presents the proposal to dispose of the freehold of the former nursery site at Lyndhurst Road to Meyrick Estate for the sum of £850,000.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend that Council:** **a) note the confidential minutes and the recommendations of the Cross-Party Asset Disposal Working Group meeting held on the 13 June 2025.** **b) Approve the freehold disposal of the whole former nursery site to Meyrick Estate for the sum of £850,000 on an unconditional basis (Option 1) and on such terms to be approved by the Chief Financial Officer, also acting in his capacity as Corporate Property Officer, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance**
Reason for recommendations	To obtain approval for the disposal of the former nursery site at Lyndhurst Road.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Mike Cox, Portfolio Holder for Finance
Corporate Director	Adam Richens, Director of Finance
Report Authors	Adam Richens, Director of Finance adam.richens@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Gwilym Jones, Estates Manger gwilym.jones@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Miles Phillips, Head of Estates miles.phillips@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
Wards	Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

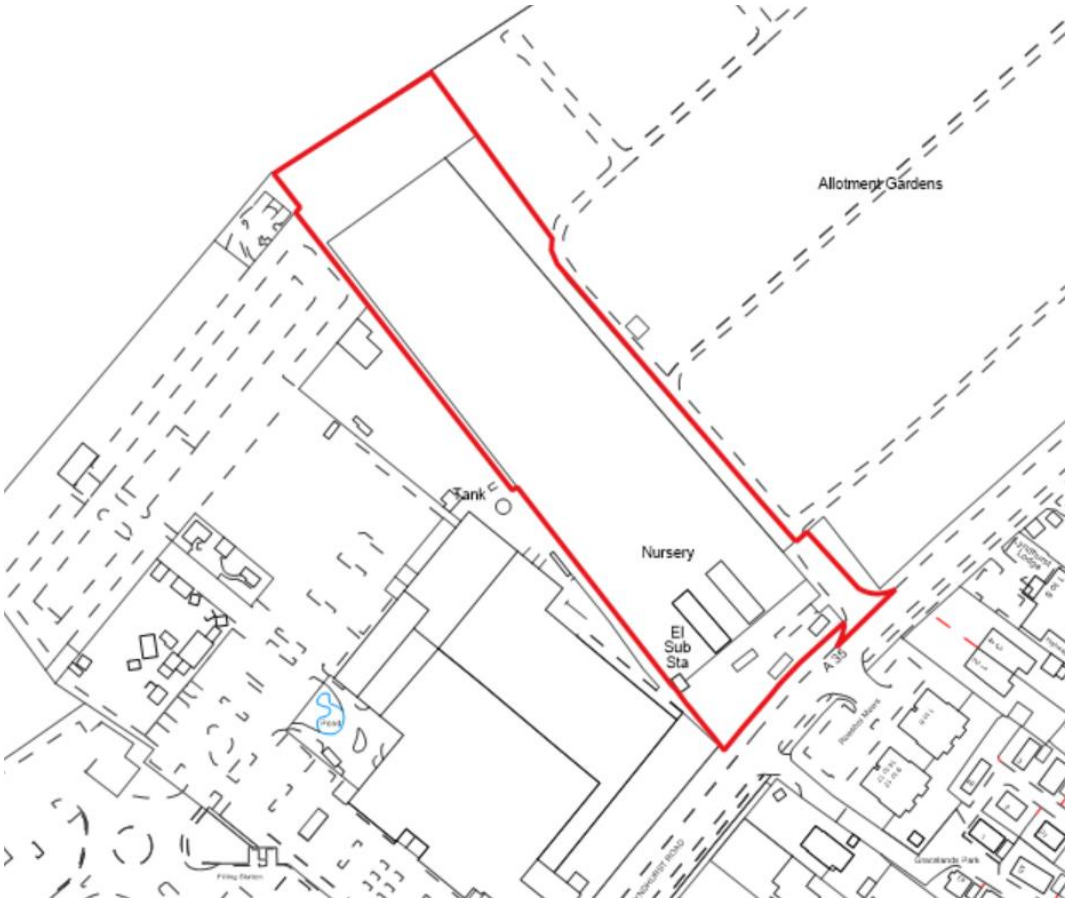
1. The former nursery site in Lyndhurst Road is a legacy Christchurch asset with a site area of 3.01 acres.

2. This site was agricultural land acquired by compulsory purchase from the Meyrick Estate in 1941 by the local authority for the development of a sewage works and a burial ground. The sewage works were built at Stony Lane in the late 1950's but the burial ground was not developed.

3. The burial land was appropriated for planning purposes to create allotments with the remaining land built out as a plant nursery.

4. The former nursery site, the subject of this report is outlined in red on location plan 1 below. The site is flat in terrain and rectangular in shape. There is shared access with the allotments to the east, off Lyndhurst Road.

   Location Plan 1. Not to scale, illustration only.



5. The nursery was used by the authority until September 2005 when it was leased to the neighbouring garden centre, Stewarts.

6. The lease to Stewarts ran for 11 years and was not renewed upon expiry.

7. Short term licences between 2012 and 2018 were granted to a local beekeeper for use of part of the site.

8. The site is allocated in the Christchurch Local Plan for residential development. It has been anticipated that the site will form part of the urban expansion of Christchurch.

9. Christchurch Council considered reallocating the allotments so the whole site could be developed for housing.

10. Currently the site is largely vacant, with the front portion of land used by Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) for storage purposes.

11. The Meyrick Estate has been interested in acquiring the site for several years, namely through the application of the Crichel Down rules.

12. The Crichel Down rules (the Rules) apply to land acquired by local authorities under compulsory purchase, or the threat of, compulsory purchase. They give the former owner the first opportunity to repurchase the land.

13. There are several factors to consider that affect the application of the rules:

    i. Advisory, not mandatory but it is considered best practice to follow them.

    ii. The former owner is not the only purchaser. If appropriate terms cannot be agreed, then the authority can dispose of the asset to another party.

    iii. Material changes to the land can exempt the site. In this case the land was agricultural and has been developed to create a plant nursery.

    iv. There is a general obligation to offer the land back to Meyrick Estate.

    v. The rules state that the disposal is to be at current market value.

14. The initial offer made by Meyrick Estate was significantly below the independent RICS Red Book valuation received by Estates at BCP Council.

15. After protected negotiations Meyrick Estate offered an increased price of £850,000 (Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds). This value exceeds the independent RICS Red Book valuation and meets S123 of the Local Government Act 1972 'best consideration'. See confidential **Appendix A**.

Principles developed by the Cross-Party Strategic Asset Disposal Working Group

16. Through a series of meetings across March, April, and June 2023 the cross-party strategic asset disposal working group developed a series of principles to be applied to determine future asset disposals. These principles, which were subsequently endorsed by Cabinet on the 26 July 2023, can be set out as follows:

    Principle 1: We will ensure sufficient asset disposals are secured to enable the councils Transformation Programme costs to be fully funded by the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts. This will require disposal of assets where completion can be guaranteed by the 31 March of the relevant financial year and to the required amount.

    Principle 2: Pursuant with S123 of the Local Government Act 1972, we will ensure Best Value is achieved in respect of any asset disposal by ensuring the value

achieves the Red Book valuation as a minimum. We will also consider the use of overage clauses, where appropriate, to benefit from any future uplift in value.

Principle 3: We will constantly challenge ourselves as to the basis for holding any asset to ensure our portfolio is managed in an efficient and effective way. Holding costs and ability to reduce carbon footprint will be salient factors.

Principle 4: We will look to dispose of surplus, under-used, vacant land & buildings unless there is a strong strategic rationale for holding them for example - support future service delivery, regeneration, housing, or place making.

Principle 5: Provided consistent with other principles, we will support the acquisition of assets by community organisations and other public sector bodies such as Town and Parish Councils.

Principle 6: Estates Team capacity will be focused on the delivery of the required asset disposals.

17. The application of these principles, particularly Principle 4, means the council should now be looking to dispose of the subject asset. This is also supported by the council's Asset Management Strategy which emphasises that the council should constantly challenge itself as to the basis for holding any asset to ensure its portfolio is managed in an efficient and effective way. It should reflect on the cost to the public purse of holding assets and should dispose of surplus, under-used, vacant land, and buildings.

18. In addition, as part of the responses to the public consultation supporting the 2024/25 Budget process, the public told us they would be supportive of the council selling assets we no longer need.

Options Appraisal

19. Options considered include:

    a. Sell the asset as set out in this report. (Option 1).

    b. Do nothing. Not consistent with principles agreed by Council for holding assets. (Option 2).

    c. Find an alternative use via Corporate Property Group Strategic (CPG). It has been confirmed that the Council has no viable alternative service proposals or uses for the site. (Option 3).

    d. Disposal but on alternative terms to those described in the report. For example, take to the marketplace. (Option 4).

Cross-Party Strategic Asset Disposal Working Group

20. The Cross-Party Strategic Asset Disposal Working Group met to discuss the disposal of the former nursery site in Lyndhurst Road, Christchurch on the 13 June 2025. The working group endorsed the disposal. However, before doing so, they recommended that Cabinet assure themselves that the site is not needed for either additional allotment space or alternatively could be used to support a viable Social Housing Development.

21. Estates followed up with Housing Delivery in relation to Social Housing Development and were informed that the site was not financially viable for them to develop.

22. Estates followed up with Highcliffe & Walkford Parish Council and the Roeshot Hill Allotment Committee to ascertain the current tenant demand for allotments at the Roeshot allotments. Cabinet will be advised once the position has been confirmed.

Summary of financial Implications

23. The current estimated value is included in confidential **Appendix A.**

24. £850,000 for the proposed disposal exceeds the independent RICS Red Book valuation to determine Market Value.

25. Each party will cover its own costs.

26. Part of the site is currently being used by BCP Council as storage. Vacant possession will be required prior to the sale and Chewton Bunny yard has been identified as a suitable alternative site but a fencing upgrade is required. The cost to provide adequate fencing to this site is circa £15,000.

Summary of legal implications

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

28. The Council may therefore choose to sell the property freehold (unconditionally or subject to conditions) or may offer to grant a long leasehold (of sufficient duration to enable development). We have chosen to sell the freehold interest on an unconditional basis.

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

30. Steps will need to be taken to prepare the legal title for disposal.

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

32. Meyrick Estate verbally informed officers that if BCP Council do not follow the Crichel Down rules then they will take legal action.

Summary of human resources implications

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

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

Summary of sustainability impact

35. The Asset Management Plan recognises the estate should be sustainable and carbon neutral and will play a key role in the council achieving these targets.

Summary of public health implications

36. There are no direct public health implications associated with this decision.

Summary of equality implications

37. This decision will not have any direct equality implications.

Summary of risk assessment

38. The key risk associated with the recommendation of this report is that prevailing economic conditions dampen demand for such sites, and a disposal is not achieved.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Capital receipt for the freehold land at Market Value Well located within an established location Good communications
Weaknesses	Market is not tested
Opportunities	Disposal of underused, surplus land
Threats	Litigation from Meyrick Estate centred around Crichel Down Rules and BCP Council's failure to follow the rules

Background papers

39. None

Appendices

Appendix A Confidential summary

Appendix B Confidential minutes of the 13 June 2025 Cross Party Strategic Asset Disposal Working Group

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

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

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

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Enhancement to Pay and Reward Offer**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	Since the creation of BCP Council through the local government reorganisation of the four preceding councils in April 2019 we have been negotiating with the trade unions to introduce a new Pay and Reward package which aligns pay and conditions across all colleagues. This report sets out the progress made since Cabinet last considered the results of the November trade union ballot process and outlines next steps.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommends that Council:** **a) agree the additional costs associated with enhancing the proposed Pay and Reward offer** **b) agree the additional savings proposals outlined in Appendix 1 to ensure the cost implications of the proposal remain consistent with the February 2025 endorsed Medium Term Financial Plan.** **c) agrees the details of the enhanced offer shown in Appendix 4 and 5 that will form the basis of the signed collective agreement with our recognised trade unions.** **d) approves the recommended implementation date of 1 December 2025 (in accordance with the timeline set out in appendix 7)**

Reason for recommendations	BCP Council has sought to reach a collective agreement with its recognised trade unions since February 2023. In November 2024 Cabinet agreed to the commencement of collective consultation under s188 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 ('TULRCA'), which is a statutory obligation where an employer is proposing to dismiss 20 or more employees. This process did not commence as further exploratory options have been undertaken to try and seek ways that agreement can be reached. An enhanced offer has been proposed, and the trade unions have put this offer to their members which has now been accepted following ballots of both unions. Both unions have agreed to proceed to a collective agreement. This enhanced offer has an additional financial cost to the Council that must be approved before the next steps can be undertaken.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Jeff Hanna, Portfolio Holder for Transformation and Resources
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Sarah Deane, Director of People and Culture
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	Recommendation

1. Background

1. We have been working towards a new Pay and Reward offer, restructuring our basic pay and reward arrangements since the four preceding councils went through local government reorganisation to form BCP Council in 2019. There are currently four sets of terms and conditions and four different sets of job evaluation and job descriptions, with three different pay grade ranges for each service (in addition to any other terms and

conditions inherited through previous TUPE processes in proceeding councils or those colleagues TUPE transferred in since its formation). This provides a hugely complex background of pay and reward conditions, which results in significant tension within the council as colleagues will be receiving different rewards for doing the same job.

2. The new Pay and Reward offer will introduce a single pay structure and consistent conditions to address any inconsistencies and inequalities in pay across the organisation from the merger of the four preceding councils, ensuring that colleagues are fairly and equally compensated for their work. Colleagues doing the same level of work will receive equal pay and terms and conditions will be consistent across all services.

3. A new job evaluation method 'Hay' will be introduced replacing the current Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) scheme, which all four preceding councils used. Alongside this, BCP Council will offer a new set of Terms and Conditions and an enhanced benefits package with the intention of enabling BCP Council to be an employer of choice.

4. When BCP Council was established over six years ago, a commitment was made to put in place a new pay structure that is fair and transparent for everyone who works for our organisation.

5. Since this programme of work commenced, our guiding principles have been to:

    - simplify and consolidate our pay structure in a way that is fair and equitable to all colleagues,

    - have a pay structure which is competitive in the market and sustainable within the limits of the Council's budget

    - position BCP Council as an employer of choice, enhancing our attractiveness to prospective employees

    - help the Council develop new ways of working to support the needs of our residents.

6. Other authorities (such as Deby City Council, Birmingham City Council, Leicester City Council and Coventry City Council) that have attempted changes on a lesser scale have not been able to reach agreement and have subsequently resorted to a process of dismissal and re-engagement. The implementation of these new arrangements in BCP Council will therefore mark a significant and unprecedented achievement and final milestone in the

formation of BCP Council since local government reorganisation in 2019. The arrangements will enable us to:

a) Significantly reduce the risk of potential costly equal pay claims that in other councils have led to severe financial issues and significant cuts to services

b) Mitigate the risk of industrial action that in other councils have created extensive disruption across communities

c) Achieve equity and fairness in pay and terms and conditions for all colleagues

d) Remove differences in pay for colleagues in the same or similar role

e) Introduce a total reward offer that makes us competitive in the market including new set of benefits – enhancing our attractiveness to prospective employees and enabling us to recruit to some of our hard to fill roles, thereby reducing our ongoing reliance on agency workers and recruitment and retention payments

f) Provide greater stability and structure for services around our non-standard working arrangements (e.g. bank holiday and night-time working)

g) Remove the ongoing uncertainty that our colleagues have faced to allow us to rebuild colleague morale and employee engagement levels

7. To emphasise, this package will go a long way to protecting the Council from costly equal pay claims that could arise if aligned pay arrangements are not put in place. This is the Council's biggest challenge as there are still colleagues being paid several different rates and receiving different benefits for doing the same job and that can no longer be acceptable. Whilst there is some defence against equal pay claims resulting from TUPE, the case for this has weakened by the length of time that has elapsed since LGR, when TUPE was first applied.

Process

8. A prolonged collective bargaining process with the recognised trade unions, GMB and UNISON has taken place since local government reorganisation. This has resulted in 4 rounds of trade union ballots being undertaken; 3 with UNISON, all of which returned a vote to accept the offer and 4 with GMB, 3 of which rejected the previous offers, but has now resulted in a final vote to accept the offer.

9. In November 2024 Cabinet agreed to the commencement of collective consultation under s188 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 ('TULRCA'), which is a statutory obligation where an employer is proposing to dismiss 20 or more employees. As the main focus of effort has been to extensively and comprehensively explore ways to reach agreement, this process did not commence.

10. As part of the ongoing process of collective bargaining, both unions have provided feedback on the reasons their members had provided for rejecting the vote and we have listened carefully to this feedback in considering next steps.

11. In January and February 2025, the Chief Executive, Chief Operations Officer and Director of People and Culture in conjunction with the Pay and Reward Team, visited numerous sites and met with groups of staff to hear directly about the concerns arising.

12. Following the collation of this feedback, further options and models have been considered to ascertain what any future enhancements to the proposal could look like and how much further investment would be needed. Paragraph 28 and Appendix 2 provides further information about the recommended option that was taken forward to ballot in June and has now been accepted by both trade unions.

13. An enhanced offer was tentatively discussed with the trade unions with the purpose of seeking a shared view that:
    - it would be well received by their members
    - the offer was enhanced to address the valid concerns being raised
    - this is the best option that could be offered under a negotiated deal
    - it had the potential to be accepted in a further ballot.

14. The ongoing collective bargaining process was helpfully supported by ACAS through their collective conciliation service and a decision reached by all parties to present the offer to colleagues with both GMB and UNISON undertaking a final ballot on the enhanced provisions. The basis of the enhanced offer is set out at Appendix 3.

15. In May 2025, further workplace visits took place to talk to colleagues about the proposed offer and the changes made. It was made clear to colleagues that the offer would be made subject to a vote to accept the offer at ballot but that it was also subject to the approval of the additional costs by Council.

16. Colleagues were advised that if the offer were to be rejected again, it would be unlikely that councillors would approve the additional investment required and that the offer would therefore be unlikely to proceed as now proposed.

17. In June 2025 all colleagues were reissued with an updated illustration of the pay impact to them regarding this enhanced offer.

18. GMB and UNISON balloted their members between 10 and 27 June 2025 with the outcome as follows:

Union	Accept	Reject	Turnout
UNISON	83%	17%	64%
GMB	77%	23%	61%

19. We are delighted to finally have achieved a positive vote from both trade unions to accept the offer and both unions have confirmed they are in agreement to proceed to sign a collective agreement. If the additional investment is approved by Council, a recommended implementation date of 1 December 2025 is proposed. This timeframe would allow sufficient time to undertake the necessary activities required (see appendix 7) ahead of the implementation date including the payroll system changes requirements (the building of a new pay structure and allowances and changes to F&O leave and time off provisions) which is happening alongside the implementation of a new Payroll system. All changes to pay, terms and conditions and colleague benefits would come into effect for all colleagues on that date with a process of appeals running into 2026. Any alternative dates will significantly impact the introduction of our new Payroll solution and would therefore likely mean an extended delay to implementing Pay and Reward.

20. The 2025/2026 annual pay award will apply to all colleagues who currently would be in receipt of the national pay award (backdated to 1 April 2025 once it has been nationally agreed, which in recent years has been around November). The Payroll team will also be managing the backpay of this process in conjunction with new system implementation and Pay and Reward implementation (therefore purposely avoiding December 2025 should the pay award not be agreed until then).

21. Options for implementation

a. Council can **accept the recommendations** made in this report and realise the benefits outlined in paragraph 6.

b. Do nothing.

Under this option BCP would not implement Pay and Reward and it would live with the consequences of this.

This option carries significant risk of industrial action because, despite communications on offers, no employees will receive an increase in terms.

It also carries a significant risk of equal pay claims on an ongoing basis. Employees will continue to be paid at grades that do not necessarily reflect properly the value of the work that they do and there will be ongoing pay differentials arising from the various grading structures currently operated by BCP. These are a combination of the grading structures of the legacy authorities and the pay structure that BCP implemented for new employees. Their continued use has the effect of creating pay disparities for employees who perform the same, or equally graded, roles.

Whilst TUPE provides some defence against equal pay claims caused by local government reorganisation, it is difficult to maintain that defence for an extended period, which now amounts to over six years

c. Do not agree the additional investment and force through the changes of an earlier offer using dismissal and re-engagement

This would pursue a more affordable yet still equitable pay and grading system but would give rise to a number of risks.

Employment Rights Bill 2024

The first arises from the implications of the Employment Rights Bill 2024, which if implemented as proposed will make the practice of dismissal and re-engagement automatically unfair. Therefore if, following a full consultation process, an employee should refuse to accept the new terms proposed by BCP and be dismissed, they would be able to claim that they have been dismissed unfairly. The characterisation of a *"dismissal and re-engagement"* dismissal as *"automatically unfair"* means that if an employment tribunal should find that this was the reason for the dismissal, there would be no basis on which BCP could claim that it acted reasonably.

A further concern arises from, in most cases of automatically unfair dismissal, there being no requirement for the employee to have any qualifying period of employment. Furthermore, an additional provision in the Employment Rights Bill 2024 removes the requirement for there being any qualifying service for a claim of unfair dismissal.

The scale of the risk is therefore that every employee who is dismissed will have the right to bring an unfair dismissal claim. It is possible that employees should decide, in the face of not having a job, to continue working after being dismissed. However, in such cases employment law principles still allow them to bring claims for unfair dismissal and unlawful deduction from wages.

On the face of it these provisions present BCP with a significant problem in seeking to introduce new terms and conditions of employment, although an exception will be made if BCP is able to show evidence of financial difficulties and demonstrate that the need to make the change in contractual terms could not reasonably be avoided.

It is not yet clear how restrictively employment tribunals might interpret these provisions. Whilst the Government's intention is to treat dismissal and re-engagement as acceptable only "where there is genuinely no alternative", it also maintains that employers will still be able to restructure where needed to remain viable and preserve their workforce.

At present there is no reason to believe that the proposals will be watered down. We have no clear timescale for the implementation of the legislation, but at present it seems unlikely that it will be implemented before 2026.

Industrial action

Seeking to implement new terms in the absence of a collective agreement will bring with it the risk of industrial action, particularly given that union members have voted to accept the enhanced offer and are hopeful of a collective agreement now being reached on those terms. It is evident from the experience of other local authorities that unions are taking action on such matters and there is no particular reason to believe that BCP's recognised unions would take a different stance.

Summary of corporate financial implications

22. The table below illustrates the corporate impact on the General Fund Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) of the additional costs that this enhanced offer would now entail. It sets out the position on both an absolute and incremental basis. The annual cost is approximately £6m per annum however this falls to £4.5m per annum on the basis that the salaries of those due to be reduced at the end of the pay protection period are reduced and the saving realised corporately.

Figure 1: Corporate Financial Implications of enhanced Pay and Reward Offer

Absolute Amounts - The actual amounts required in each financial year at a corporate level				
Potential Offer Model V2a - April refresh with proposed pay award 3.2% - Revised hours				
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Ongoing - Pay & Grading Project Costs - 1 December 2025 implementation 18 months protection				
Increases net of pay protection	1,630	4,889	4,139	3,989
PSIA Release	(100)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Terms and Condition Changes	254	763	763	763
Settlement for 37 hour week - 12 months	74	221	0	0
Additional National Insurance costs	37	112	93	93
Pay & Grading - Sub Total Scheme Costs: Ongoing	**1,895**	**5,685**	**4,695**	**4,545**
One-Off - Pay & Grading Project Costs				
Implementation Team Costs	711	371	0	0
Pay & Grading - Sub Total Scheme Costs: One-Off	**711**	**371**	**0**	**0**
Pay & Grading - Total Scheme Costs:	**2,606**	**6,056**	**4,695**	**4,545**
Less amounts already set aside or assumed in Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)				
Ongoing Costs included in February 2025 approved MTFP	(430)	(3,464)	(2,793)	(2,793)
One-off Implementation Team Costs (funded from one-off business rates resources = £2.197m)	(2,176)	(21)	0	0
Pay and Reward Reserve One-off Costs (funded reserve created from 24/25 budgeted amount = £1.060m)	0	(1,060)	0	0
Implementation Cost Reserve (set aside from 2024/25 resources to fund implementation costs	0	(49)	0	0
Total Amount already included in the Medium Term Financial Plan	**(2,606)**	**(4,594)**	**(2,793)**	**(2,793)**
Absolute - Total Amounts now required	**0**	**1,462**	**1,902**	**1,752**
MTFP - Incremental Version - Adjustment now required	**0**	**1,462**	**440**	**(150)**

23. Following the 2025/26 Budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan signed off in February 2025 Council approved a £2.793m (1.5%) increase in the permanent pay bill of the authority. This was the annual ongoing cost after the period of pay protection

24. The proposals included in this report will increase the overall impact of pay and reward on the permanent pay bill of the authority to £4.545m (2.44% increase on the pay base) which is a further increase of £1.752m as shown in the table above.

25. It is important to re-emphasise some of the risks highlighted in the previous Pay and Reward reports

a) The above table does not include additional exposure by the authority to annual incremental drift. This is on the basis that the councils financial planning assumptions have consistently required services to manage this cost within their base budget allocation and will continue to do so. However, it should be highlighted that this cost is estimated to have increased significantly due to the additional head room in this enhanced offer. For 1 April 2026, this cost is estimated to now amount to circa £4.0m for 2026/27 which will be over and above the amount shown in Figure1 and can be compared to an annual cost of around £1.5m under the current arrangements. This cost will be subject to issues including turnover and performance. There will then be further similar exposure in future years which this enhanced offer has increased due to the additional headroom on grades. Potential sources of mitigation include national insurance savings delivered from new benefits such as the salary sacrifice additional pension fund voluntary contributions and other salary sacrifice schemes and reduced costs from any current market supplements not required or required to a lower level. Mitigation linked to turnover will though be eroded as some of the lowest spinal column points in grades are removed over a period of time.

b) Cabinet should note that the figures in the table are estimates, calculated from the individual appointments and salaries of colleagues as they are known as of 21 April 2025. The costs are subject to individual career development, resignation, promotions, and appointments, which change daily across the Council.

c) The calculations are based on filled paid permanent posts. As the Councils F&O data is not yet mature enough to provide exact certainty on specific data requirements, no provision is allowed for the impact on vacant posts, casual employees, apprentices, agency staff or any future re-mapping outcomes.

d) It is too early in the process to be able to confirm how much of the additional £4.545m will be allocated to each service. This is because the councils normal funding principles mean that General Fund corporate resources would not be provided to cover staff costs funded by.

- Housing Revenue Account
- Fees and charges (non-government set)
- Third party contributions
- Full cost recovery
- Capital

- Government and other grants
- Standard 5% vacancy factor

26. Services partly funded by the above mechanisms will only receive the corporate resources required to reflect the proportion of their service funded directly from a source other than those above. It should be reemphasised that no resources are being set aside to cover any vacant and casual posts. It should also be emphasised that the increases in base salary costs including the additional incremental drift and changes to terms and conditions will challenge the viability of numerous services including those that are full cost recovery and those covered by fees and charges where the fee is based on the level acceptable to the market. It will also reduce the amount of grant funding available for non-salary cost expenditure.

27. As a reminder Cabinet has previously requested the Director of Finance reviews the allocation to each service area of the resources being set aside corporately.

Funding implications

28. To avoid this increase impacting on the corporate Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) position of the authority, as endorsed by Council at its meeting on the 11 February 2025 Council, it is proposed to fund the additional annual ongoing £1.752m by way of the new savings proposals as detailed in Appendix 1.

Options considered for enhancing the offer

29. Appendix 2 shows the multiple options considered when seeking to enhance the offer that had previously been rejected at ballot and the rationale for discounting a number of those. Option 6 of Appendix 2 is the one taken forward to the recent June ballot and accepted by both unions. Further details on the content of the enhanced offer is shown at Appendix 3.

30. Full details of the Pay and Reward offer are shown in Appendix 4 (Pay and Grading) and Appendix 5 (Terms and Conditions and colleague benefits)

Summary of legal implications

31. A summary of the legal implications are set out in Appendix 6 (exempt).

Summary of human resources implications

32. The process of reaching implementation for pay and reward has had a significant impact on our workforce. Much work is needed to raise levels of engagement and support colleagues through the transition period. It is

acknowledged that the situation remains a sensitive and worrying time for some of our colleagues and support and clarity will be provided to those who need it.

Summary of sustainability impact

33. This section is not applicable to this report

Summary of public health implications

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

Summary of equality implications

35. A full EIA has been completed.

Background papers

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=5902&Ver=4

Cabinet 10 December 2024: Pay and Reward Update

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=5906&Ver=4

Council 11 February 2025: Budget 2025/25 and Medium-Term Financial Plan

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=284&MId=6294&Ver=4

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Savings proposals to fund additional costs associated with enhanced offer

Appendix 2 - Alternative pay options considered

Appendix 3 – Details of the enhanced offer

Appendix 4 – Pay and Grading booklet

Appendix 5 – New terms and conditions and colleague benefits

Appendix 6 – Summary of legal implications (exempt)

Appendix 7 – Pay & Reward implementation timeline

Savings and Efficiencies in support of the additional corporate cost of Pay and Reward

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2026/27 £000s	2027/28 £000s	2028/29 £000s	Total £000s
ASCSa	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	Rebase Budget - Additional income - Contributions from Health	(450)			(450)
		Saving Total - Adult Social Care Directorate		**(450)**	**0**	**0**	**(450)**
H&Csa	Housing & Communities	Service Efficiency	Rebase Budget- Emergency accommodation placements (B&B) following increased prevention activity and increased provision of temporary accommodation	(250)			(250)
H&Csb	Housing & Communities	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies following investment in electricity infrastructure Yarrow Close.	(85)			(85)
		Saving Total - Operations - Housing & Communities		**(335)**	**0**	**0**	**(335)**
			Wellbeing Savings Total	**(785)**	**0**	**0**	**(785)**
CSa	Children's Svs	Service Efficiency	Travel costs decrease for parents and carers 45p to 9p.	(10)			(10)
CSb	Children's Svs	Service Efficiency	Benefit claims for UASC LTR	(43)			(43)
CSc	Children's Svs	Service Efficiency	Rationalisation/ vacancies posts (not included in NSDM)	(40)			(40)
CSd	Children's Svs	Service Efficiency	Reduced budget against posts Education	(20)			(20)
		Saving Total - Children's Service Directorate		**(113)**	**0**	**0**	**(113)**
		Saving Total - CHILDREN'S DIRECTORATE		**(113)**	**0**	**0**	**(113)**
COa	Commercial Ops	Service Efficiency	Rebalance of heritage and culture teams to support efficiencies across operational areas	(50)			(50)
		Saving Total - Operations - Commercial Operations		**(50)**	**0**	**0**	**(50)**
		Saving Total - OPERATION	**Operations Savings Total**	**(50)**	**0**	**0**	**(50)**
CEa	Chief Executive	Service Efficiency	Reduction in Senior Leadership costs (Corporate/Service Directors) - turnover based		(300)		(300)
		Saving Total - Executive Office		**0**	**(300)**	**0**	**(300)**
Pca	People & Culture	Service Efficiency	Uplift in staff parking charges	(29)			(29)
		Saving Total - People and Culture		**(29)**	**0**	**0**	**(29)**
FSa	Finance	Service Efficiency	Increase levels of insurance self-funding. Vehicles and Unoccupied Properties	(200)			(200)
FSb	Finance	Service Efficiency	Archiving of the Fusion finance system	(85)			(85)
FSc	Finance	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies in corporate contracts. Stationery	(50)			(50)
		Saving Total - Finance		**(335)**	**0**	**0**	**(335)**
IT&Psa	IT and Programmes	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies in corporate contracts. Telephones, Mobiles, Printing and Photocopying	(140)			(140)
		Saving Total - IT and Programmes		**(140)**	**0**	**0**	**(140)**
			Resources Savings Total	**(504)**	**(300)**	**0**	**(804)**
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies			**(1,452)**	**(300)**	**0**	**(1,752)**

APPENDIX A

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 2 - Options considered

No.	Option description	Approx cost (additional to that in the MTFP)	Notes
1	Increments added to all pay bands up to band 11	£766k plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Not considered to go far enough to seek votes to accept the offer
2	All pay bands lifted by 1 or 2 increments up to pay band 11	£2.418m plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Not considered to go far enough to seek votes to accept the offer
3	Increments added to all pay bands up to band 11 plus Head of Service bands consolidated	£256k plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Not considered to go far enough to seek votes to accept the offer Creates potential for further detriment at HOS level
4	All pay bands lifted by 1 or 2 increments up to pay band 11 plus Head of Service bands consolidated	£1.824m plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Not considered to go far enough to seek votes to accept the offer Creates potential for further detriment at HOS level
5	Indefinite protection for band 5 and below	£225k plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Too much risk associated with this option
6	1, 2 or 3 Increments added to all pay bands up to band 10 to create headroom and some pay bands lifted at the bottom	£1.452m plus additional £300k for other enhancements to the offer	Recommended option

Appendix 2 – Impact of Options considered

Option	Increase		No Change		Increase & No Change		Decrease	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	1835	38%	2520	52%	4355	90%	504	10%
2	2226	46%	2132	44%	4358	90%	501	10%
3	1835	38%	2520	52%	4355	90%	504	10%
4	2344	48%	2014	42%	4358	90%	501	10%
6	1972	40%	2519	52%	4491	92%	394	8%

NB: numbers do not include school colleagues

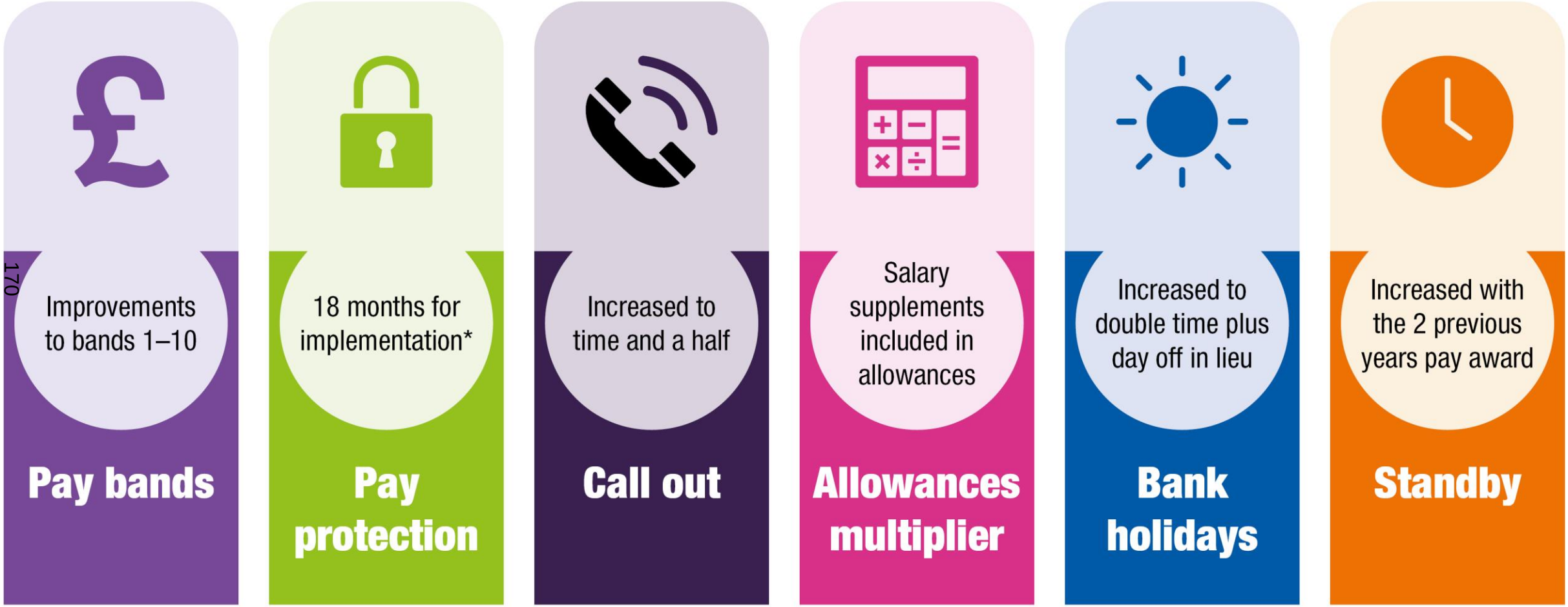
Pay and Reward

New colleague offer

May 2025

These proposals are subject to Council approval

Enhancements to proposed offer



Clarification on non-standard working arrangements will be given, e.g. night work, bank holiday working.

Maximum standard working week of 37 hours

* Does not apply to casual workers or PSIAs

New offer: wider pay bands (1-10)

Hourly rate	SCP	Band 1		Band 2		Band 3		Band 4		Band 5		Band 6		Band 7		Band 8		Band 9		Band 10	
£24.75	38																			£2,036	£47,754
£24.22	37																				£46,731
£23.70	36																			£45,718	£45,718
£23.18	35																	£3,200	£44,711	£44,711	£44,711
£22.65	34																		£43,693	£43,693	£43,693
£22.14	33																		£42,708	£42,708	£42,708
£21.52	32																	£41,511	£41,511	£41,511	£41,511
£20.98	31																	£40,476	£40,476	£40,476	£1,035
£20.48	30																	£39,513	£39,513		
£20.02	29																	£38,626	£38,626		
£19.67	28															£903	£37,938	£37,938	£37,938		
£19.20	27															£37,035	£37,035	£37,035	£37,035		
£18.73	26															£36,124	£36,124				
£18.26	25													£2,581	£35,235	£35,235	£35,235				
£17.79	24														£34,314	£34,314	£34,314				
£17.30	23														£33,366	£33,366	£33,366				
£16.93	22													£32,654	£32,654	£32,654	£32,654				
£16.65	21											£1,556	£32,115	£32,115	£32,115						
£16.37	20												£31,586	£31,586	£31,586						
£16.10	19												£31,067	£31,067	£31,067						
£15.84	18									£1,466	£30,559	£30,559	£30,559	£30,559	£30,559						
£15.58	17										£30,060	£30,060	£30,060	£30,060	£499						
£15.33	16										£29,572	£29,572	£29,572								
£15.08	15									£29,093	£29,093	£29,093	£29,093								
£14.84	14							£1,355	£28,624	£28,624	£28,624	£28,624	£930								
£14.60	13								£28,163	£28,163	£28,163	£28,163									
£14.36	12								£27,711	£27,711	£27,711										
£14.14	11					£860	£27,269	£27,269	£27,269	£27,269	£27,269										
£13.91	10						£26,835	£26,835	£26,835	£26,835	£434										
£13.69	9					£26,409	£26,409	£26,409	£26,409												
£13.47	8			£809	£25,992	£25,992	£25,992														
£13.26	7				£25,584	£25,584	£25,584														
£13.05	6	£874	£25,183	£25,183	£25,183																
£12.85	5		£24,790	£24,790	£24,790																
£12.60	RLW	£24,309	£24,309																		

Previous offer

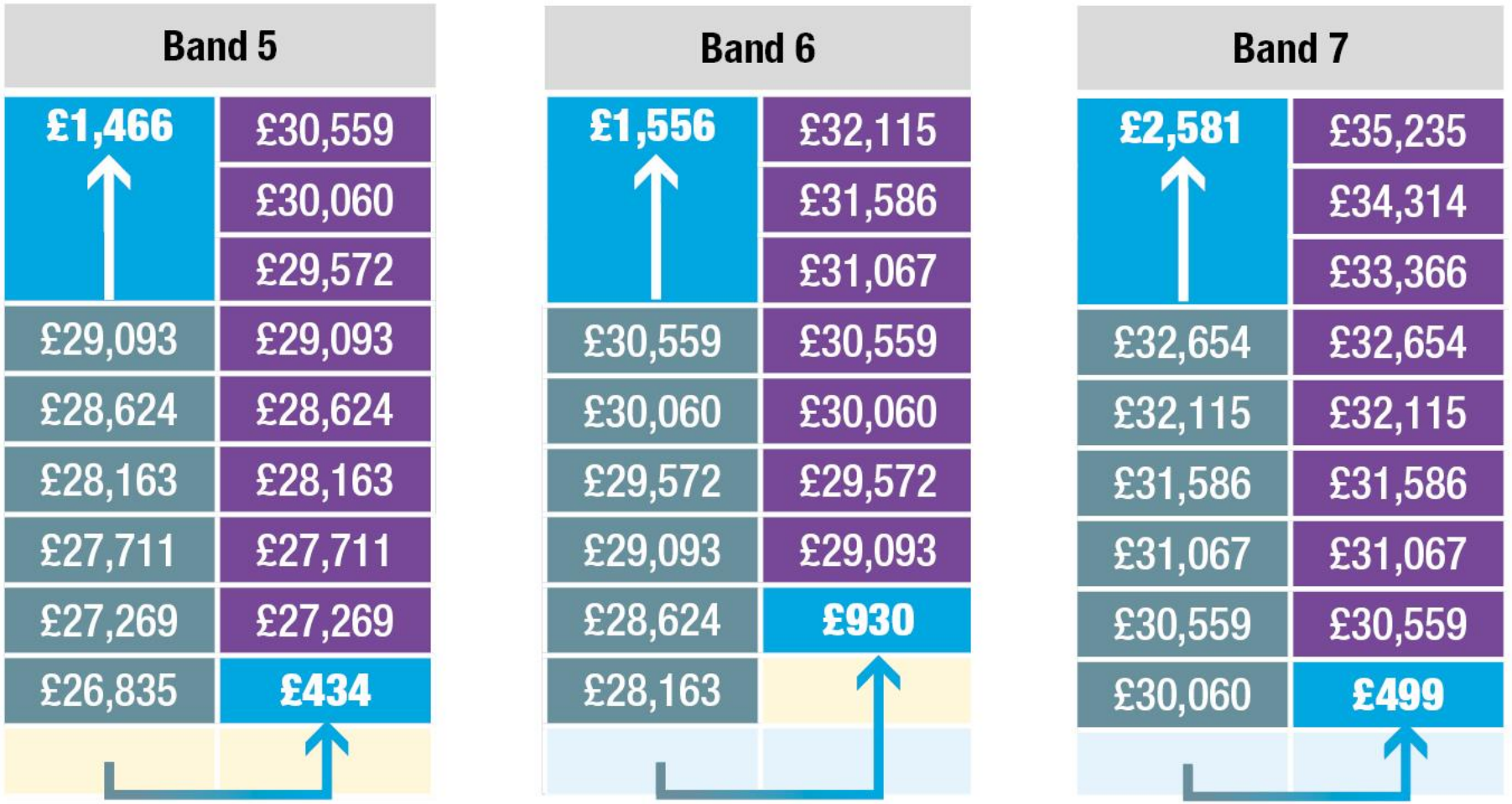
New offer

The amount the band has increased by

Band 5/6/7

will have **3 additional increments** added to the top of the band

Example



Previous offer

New offer

The amount the band has increased by

First increment rise will be only 4 months after implementation in April 2026

Bottom pay point on most pay bands will be deleted each year until April 2029 when no overlaps exist

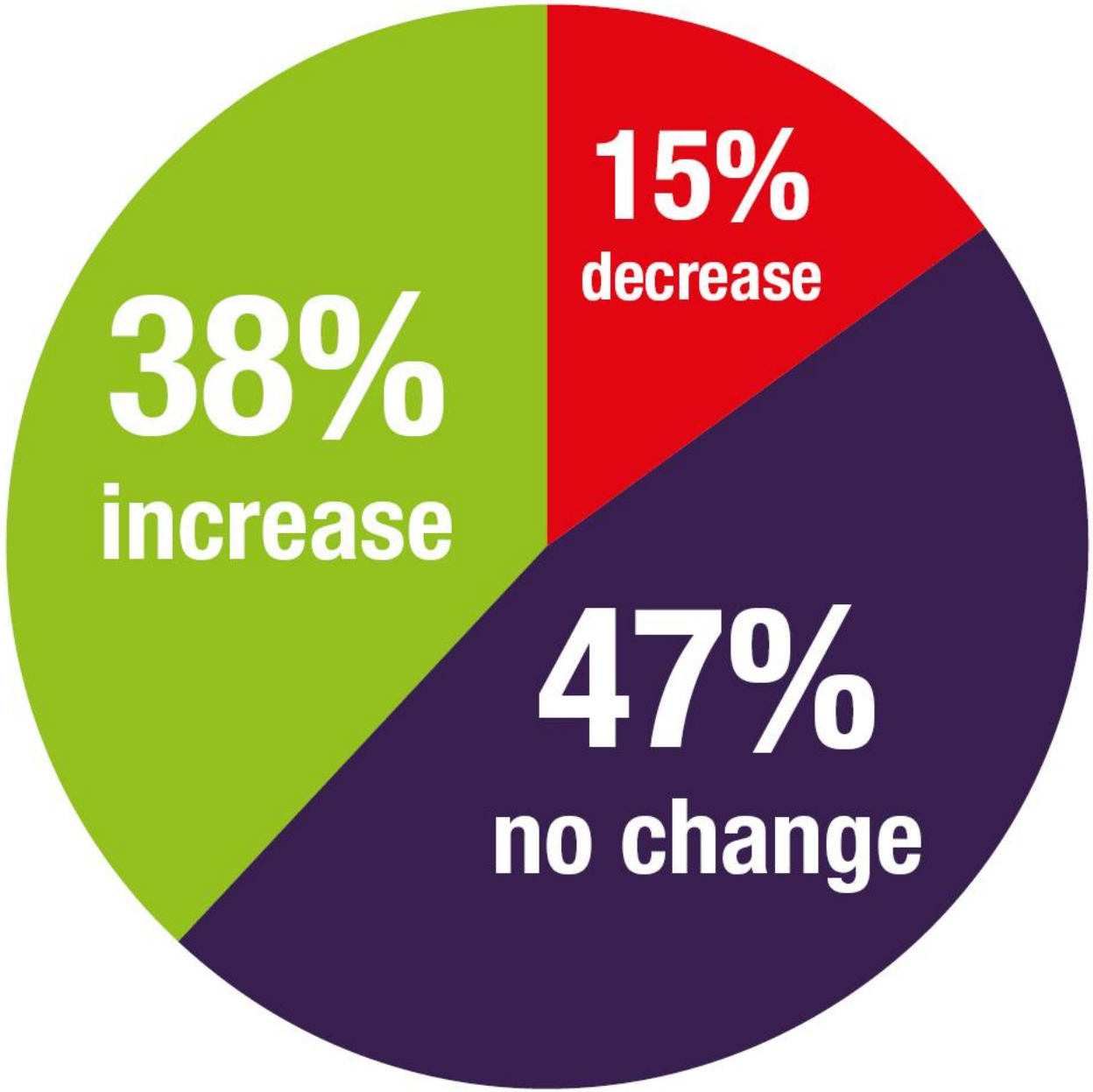
2025/2026 national pay award is not included in these figures

New offer

Impact on pay and progression

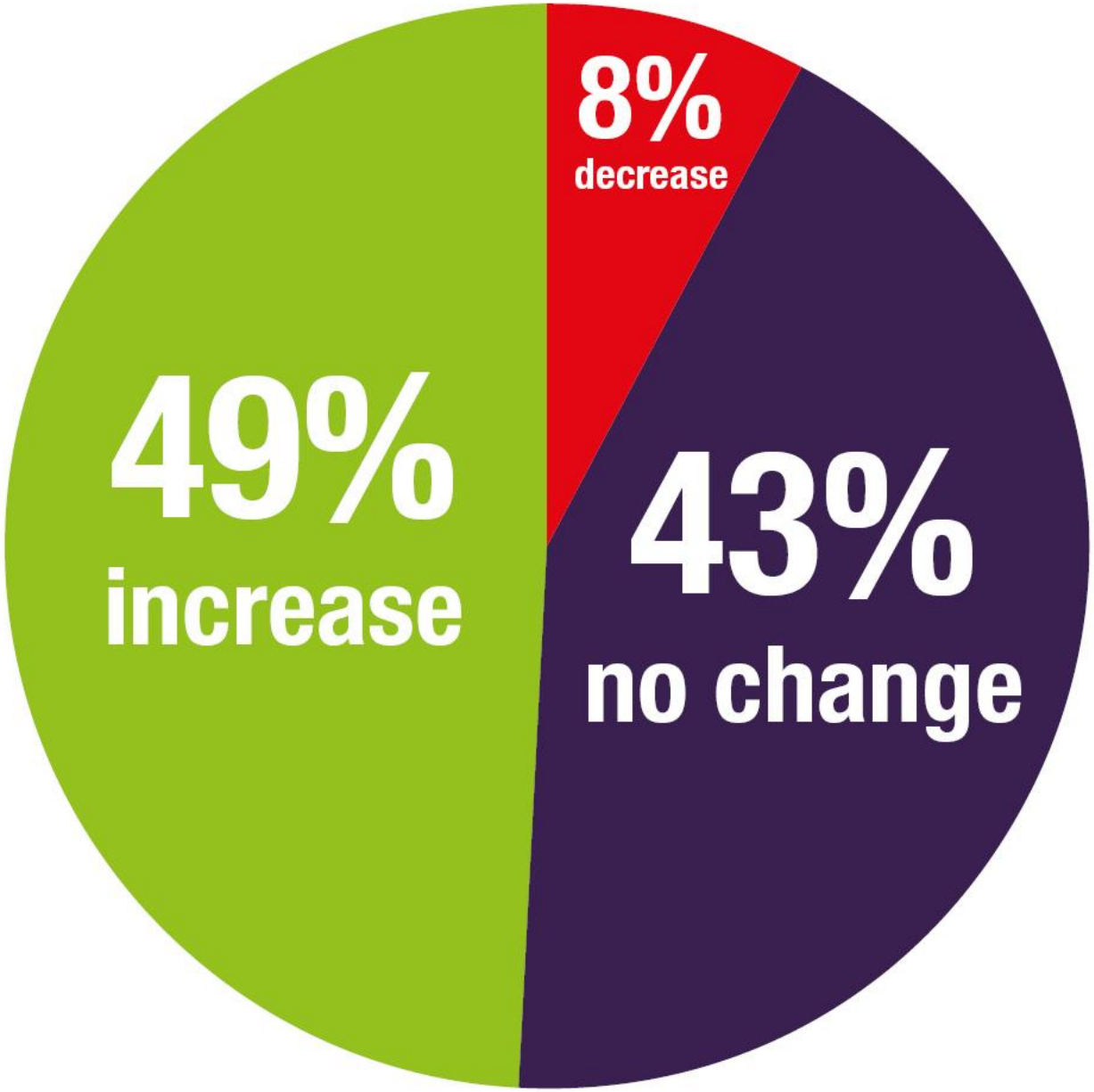
Impact of proposal on base pay

Previous offer



Impact of proposal on base pay

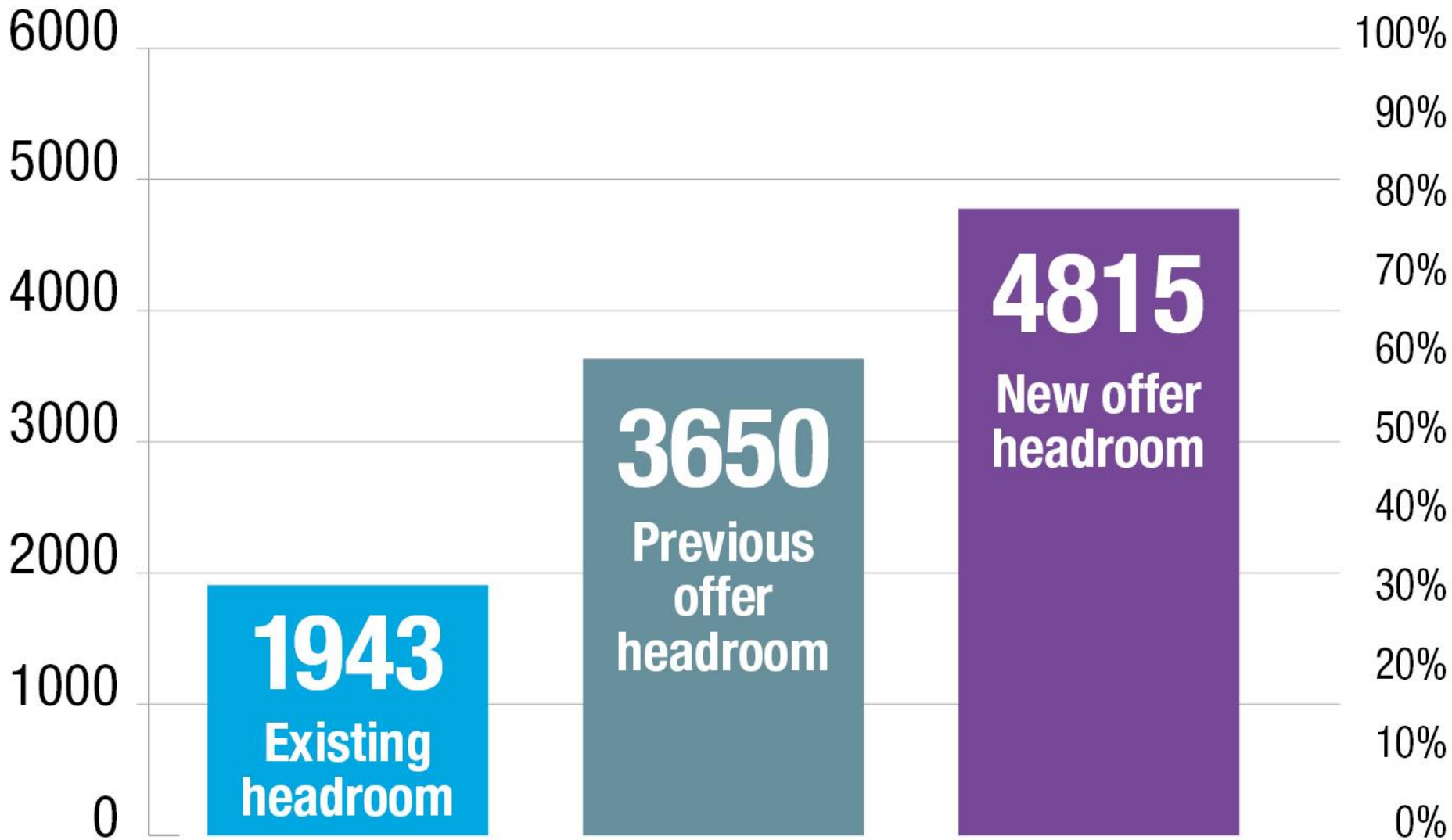
New offer



More scope for pay progression

Headroom within pay bands – all colleagues

(Data refers to individual grades and does not take account of colleagues on linked career grades)



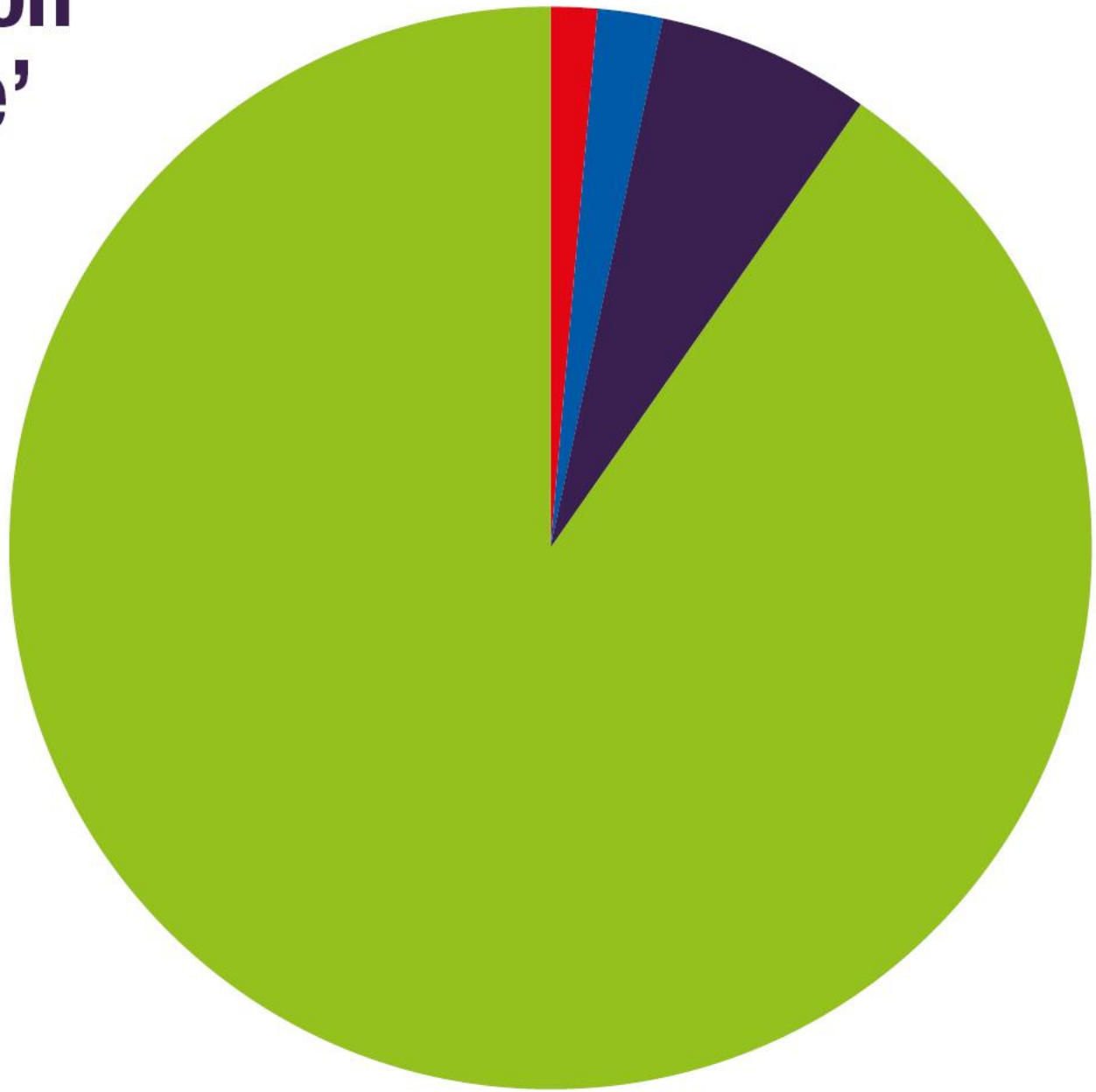
Previous offer

New offer

The amount the band has increased by

Pay progression for ‘no change’ colleagues

Headroom impact of new offer – by number of ‘no change’ colleagues



2948
will gain headroom

214
no headroom impact

66
will have less headroom

37
will lose all headroom

Impact on pay progression

Headroom comparison

Previous offer versus new offer – by number of 'no change' colleagues

Colleague guide to BCP Council **Pay and Grading** 2025

Published May 2025
(subject to collective agreement)

Contents

Statement from Chief Executive	**3**
Why we need a new pay and grading structure	**3**
Who is included in the changes	**4**
When will the new pay structure be introduced	**4**
How roles have been evaluated	**5**
How roles have been mapped	**6**
Pay and grading	**6**
Your salary and moving to the new pay structure	**7**
Appeals – grounds for appeal and process	**7**
Further advice and support	**8**
Appendix 1 – proposed pay structure	**9**

Statement on new pay and conditions proposal

from Chief Executive of BCP Council, Graham Farrant

"As an employer we are committed to providing equal pay and a new pay and grading structure that is fair, and transparent, for all of our colleagues across the council.

The project team have worked hard to get this crucial piece of work right, so that we have parity across our pay, alongside a new and exciting set of terms and conditions and excellent benefits to offer our colleagues. The project has had the full involvement of the recognised trade unions GMB and UNISON, to make it an open and transparent process.

I want to thank everyone involved for their patience, professionalism and diligence. It has been a massive and complex exercise, but it is a necessary one.

Please make sure you go to the Pay and Reward website where you will find more information about the proposed pay structure, our terms and conditions and benefits package."

Why we need a new pay and grading structure

Our workforce is currently made up of colleagues from preceding councils, or new starters employed since 1 April 2019. This means that there may be colleagues paid different salaries for doing the same or similar jobs, and the council held multiple job descriptions for similar roles. As part of Pay and Reward, we have reviewed these and consolidated them into a more concise number of role profiles.

When colleagues transferred from preceding councils into BCP Council, previous salaries and terms and conditions were protected under TUPE regulations which protect your rights as an employee when you transfer to a new employer (TUPE stands for Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment)). Equal pay legislation means we must ensure equal pay for equal work, and whilst TUPE may be a temporary justification for different pay rates it cannot continue indefinitely.

As a new organisation we wanted to take the opportunity to establish a pay structure that is fair and competitive in the marketplace. By doing so, we can attract and retain the skills and talent we need to continue delivering the best possible services to our customers.

While salary tends to be a primary focus, we know that many colleagues choose to work here because of the favourable terms and conditions. Therefore, it is essential we develop a progressive, attractive and affordable single set of terms and conditions for the future.

Who is included in the changes

All BCP Council employees (permanent, fixed term, variable and casual hours) including the Chief Executive, Joint National Council Chief Officers, youth workers, craftworkers, and colleagues in support roles within LEA maintained schools where BCP Council is the employer.

Soulbury officers will remain on their current pay and nationally agreed Soulbury pay structure. However, these colleagues will be subject to our new terms and conditions.

Teaching colleagues on teacher's terms and conditions, will remain on their current pay and terms and conditions.

When the new pay structure will be introduced

Pay arrangements will be implemented on day one, with new starters from that day contracted onto the new BCP Council terms and conditions.

Colleagues whose base salary is decreasing will receive pay protection for 18 months from implementation.

Those colleagues in pay protection will receive the 2025/26 nationally agreed pay award at the same time as the whole workforce, but will not receive any subsequent annual pay award(s) or progress through increments within a pay band during the period of pay protection. After the period of pay protection, these colleagues will be moved to the top spinal column point of their new pay band.

During the period of pay protection, the overall pay structure will be uplifted by the 2026/27 and 2027/28 nationally agreed pay awards and it could mean that by the time pay protection has ended, the top spinal column point for your band will have increased sufficiently to prevent your actual take home pay from reducing. We anticipate that this will be the case for a number of those colleagues in pay protection.

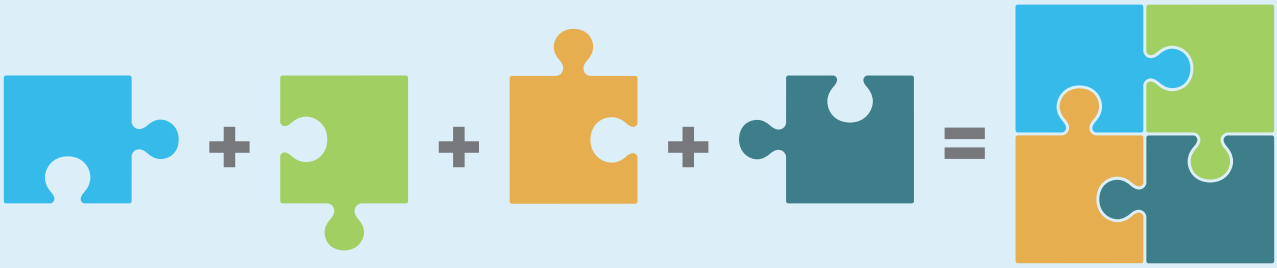
Colleagues whose pay is increasing will receive their new salary from implementation date and will move to the lowest spinal column point within their new pay band.

Colleagues whose pay is staying the same or moving up to the nearest salary point in the band will see little or no change from implementation date.

How the roles have been evaluated

Role profiles have been created and evaluated by Korn Ferry using the Hay job evaluation methodology shown below. This places a greater emphasis on describing accountabilities, know-how and problem-solving, rather than listing tasks and activities as normally seen in job descriptions.

Three factors – eight dimensions (plus working conditions)



Know-How	Problem solving	Accountability	Working conditions	TOTAL JOB SIZE
• Depth and breadth of know-how • Planning and organising knowledge • Communicating and influencing skills	• Thinking environment • Thinking challenge	• Freedom to act • Nature of impact • Magnitude (area of impact)	• Physical demands • Environmental demands • Mental demands • Emotional demands	

The evaluation consists of an assessment of the role profile content.

Points are awarded for:

- **know-how** (depth and breadth of technical know-how required for the role)
- **problem solving** (amount and nature of thinking required for the role)
- **accountability** (the extent to which a role is answerable for actions and their consequences) and where relevant
- **working conditions** (for physical, environmental, mental and emotional demands).

Working together with each service area's management teams, Korn Ferry have ensured that role profiles accurately reflect the competencies required for each of the council's roles.

How the roles have been mapped

The new role profiles were shared with the leadership teams in each directorate to ensure that jobs were evaluated fairly, and that there is equity across the organisation for jobs of the same size. Once this process was carried out, Heads of Service and Service Managers met with Korn Ferry to map colleagues' positions to one of the role profiles.

Subsequent checks with managers were carried out to ensure role profile mappings were correct and accurately reflect the responsibilities of each position. This means that at least 70% of described accountabilities within the role profile will match the work that colleagues do.

Where there is a unique position within the council a role profile has been created specifically for this position.

Where there are similar roles carried out within different services across the organisation, these will be mapped to the same role profile, for example Business Support Officer roles.

Pay and grading

The work on role profiles has formed the basis of pay and grading decisions and the new grading structure has been negotiated along with new terms and conditions, in a collective bargaining process with our trade union colleagues.

The council's proposed grading structure is set out in Appendix 1 at the end of this document. Colleagues will be provided a letter with the information about their role profile and the proposed salary and pay band.

The proposed pay structure will be introduced at the point of Pay and Reward's implementation, over a four-year phased period. To move to a pay structure that does not allow for overlap in bands, each year (from April 2026 to April 2029) the bottom Spinal Column Point (SCP) of some pay bands will be deleted.

In **April 2026**, all bands except 1, 14 and Directors, will see the bottom SCP deleted.

In **April 2027** the bottom SCP of bands 2 to 12 will be deleted.

In **April 2028** the bottom SCP of bands 2,4,5,6,7,8, 10, 11 will be deleted.

This means that by April 2029 there will be no overlap of pay bands. This will become the permanent pay structure.

The salaries for SCPs 4 to 43 are nationally negotiated in accordance with the National Joint Council (NJC) Green Book conditions of service and are subject to an annually negotiated and agreed national pay award. This will be applied automatically to all colleagues, except for colleagues on Soulbury terms and conditions.

The BCP Council pay structure ranges from pay band 1 to pay band 20. This leads onto a pay structure for colleagues in Director roles which will be paid at spot rates and not in pay band ranges. The levels range from Director Level 1 to Director Level 7.

The lowest pay band in the proposed pay structure is paid in line with the Real Living Wage and will be subject to annual review.

New colleagues joining BCP Council should be appointed at the lowest SCP of the pay band unless there are exceptional circumstances which should be discussed with the People and Culture team.

Career graded roles have been mapped to successive levels of role profiles. Further development of career grades and pathways will be incorporated within the People and Culture Strategy objectives.

Your salary and moving to the new pay structure

All colleagues will get the results of the pay and grading review prior to ballot in June 2025.

You will receive information including the following:

- the role profile mapped to your post
- the salary pay band for the role profile
- the minimum and maximum salary for your pay band
- the actual pay at the date of implementation
- pay protection information (if applicable)
- any pay supplement in addition to your base pay (due beyond December 2025)
- sources of support available for you (eg Trade Unions, Employee Assistance Programme, Citizen's Advice Bureau)

Appeals process

We have taken great care to ensure that job evaluation has been fair, transparent, and consistent. However, we understand the importance of having an appeal process and this forms part of the Collective Agreement between BCP Council and our recognised trade unions.

Colleagues will be able to appeal their role profile mapping on the grounds that their job does not match the agreed role profile, because the responsibilities are significantly different. 'Significantly' here means a difference of more than 30%.

Appeals will not be accepted on the grounds that:

- the job has altered. This is not a matter for appeal but for re-evaluation based on updated job information.
- your pay has been affected. Appeals can only be about job content, not pay.
- the role profile to which you have been mapped should have been evaluated differently. Job evaluation judgements can only be made by panels consisting of trained council officers and union representatives.

The appeal process should be discussed with your manager in the first instance. Details explaining how to appeal will be available in due course.

Further advice and support

We hope this booklet will guide you through the job evaluation, pay structure, implementation and assimilation on to the new pay structure.

If you would like to discuss any part of this booklet or changes to your pay, please discuss with your manager in the first instance.

For information regarding the proposed changes to the Terms and Conditions and for information regarding the enhanced benefits, please review the More than just a job brochure. Further information can be found at: **www.bcppayandreward.co.uk**

Log in: PayandReward2024 **Password:** PayandReward2024

Please be aware the following support services that are also available:

- **Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) – Health Assured** 0800 028 0199
- **Citizens Advice** 0808 278 7939
- **GMB** email andy.geeves@bcpcouncil.gov.uk 01202 123212
- **UNISON** email unison@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – proposed pay structure

(Salaries on SCP 4-43 based on 2024-25 NJC SCP rates).

2024/25 Salary	SCP	Proposed Pay Structure		
24,309	RLW	BCP Band 1	Delete April 2026	
24,790	5		Delete April 2027	
25,183	6		Delete April 2028	
25,584	7	Delete April 2026	BCP Band 2	
25,992	8	Delete April 2027		
26,409	9	BCP Band 3	Delete April 2026	
26,835	10		Delete April 2027	
27,269	11		Delete April 2028	Delete April 2026
27,711	12		BCP Band 4	Delete April 2027
28,163	13			Delete April 2028
28,624	14			Delete April 2029
29,093	15	Delete April 2026		BCP Band 5
29,572	16	Delete April 2027		
30,060	17	Delete April 2028		
30,559	18	Delete April 2029	Delete April 2026	
31,067	19	BCP Band 6	Delete April 2027	
31,586	20		Delete April 2028	
32,115	21		Delete April 2029	
32,654	22	Delete April 2026	BCP Band 7	
33,366	23	Delete April 2027		
34,314	24	Delete April 2028		
35,235	25	Delete April 2029		
36,124	26	BCP Band 8		
37,035	27		Delete April 2026	
37,938	28		Delete April 2027	
38,626	29		BCP Band 9	
39,513	30			
40,476	31			
41,511	32			Delete April 2026
42,708	33			Delete April 2027
43,693	34			Delete April 2028
44,711	35			Delete April 2029
45,718	36	Delete April 2026		BCP Band 10
46,731	37	Delete April 2027		
47,754	38	Delete April 2028		
48,710	39	BCP Band 11		
49,764	40			
50,788	41		Delete April 2026	
51,802	42		Delete April 2027	
52,805	43		BCP Band 12	
54,696	44			
56,659	45			
58,485	46	Delete April 2026		
60,186	47	BCP Band 13		
61,888	48			
63,590	49			
65,292	50			

Proposed pay structure (continued)

2024/25 Salary	SCP	Proposed Pay Structure
66,677	51	BCP Band 14
67,624	52	
68,569	53	Delete April 2026
69,395	54	BCP Band 15
70,221	55	Delete April 2026
71,479	56	BCP Band 16
72,738	57	Delete April 2026
74,249	58	BCP Band 17
75,758	59	Delete April 2026
77,488	60	BCP Band 18
79,217	61	
80,946	62	Delete April 2026
81,639	63	BCP Band 19
82,331	64	Delete April 2026
84,027	65	BCP Band 20
85,723	66	

Directors pay structure from implementation

Directors salaries are paid at spot points and the issue of overlap therefore does not apply and will remain consistent from the point of implementation.

2024/25 Salary	SCP	Proposed Pay Structure
100,120	67	Director level 1
112,300	68	Director level 2
119,280	69	Director level 3
123,388	70	Director level 4
142,027	71	Director level 5
165,685	72	Director level 6
205,000	73	Director level 7

More than just a job

Our benefits and terms and conditions

BCP Council

Published May 2025

Index – links to pages

The information in this document should be read in conjunction with your contract of employment, the standard statement of appointment conditions, and the relevant HR policies which can be found on the BCP Council intranet. Rates provided are correct at point of print.

→ Leave and time off page 3-4

Annual leave entitlement
Bank (public) holidays
Buying of annual leave
Selling of annual leave
Annual leave year
Annual leave carry forward
Study leave
Compassionate leave / bereavement
Time off for public duties and volunteering
Time off for reservists training
Time off for medical appointments
Time off for election duties
Career break / sabbatical
Maternity leave
Maternity / adoption support leave
Paternity leave
Shared parental leave
Phased return to work following long term absence
Unpaid leave scheme
Time off for dependants
Parental leave
Carers leave
Neonatal care leave
Disability leave
Adverse weather conditions
Christmas closure

→ Employment page 5

Standard working week
Accrued working hours
Probation
Notice requirements (colleague)
Redundancy multiplier
Changes to your normal place of work
Flexible retirement

→ Pay and allowances page 6-7

LGPS Pension Scheme inc Employer Contribution
Teachers Pension Scheme (Youth Workers) inc Employer Contribution
Death in Service Scheme (for colleagues who are members of the LGPS pension scheme)
Death in Service Scheme (for colleagues who are members of the Teachers pension scheme)
Access to additional pay allowances
Overtime / additional hours
Bank holiday working
Call out
Standby
Night work
Sleep in
Temporary withdrawable allowances
Tool allowance
Relocation allowance

→ Travel and subsistence page 8

Travel for business use
Mileage rates
Subsistence rates
Salary sacrifice – car leasing scheme
Salary sacrifice – cycle to work scheme
Sustainable travel

→ Wellbeing page 9-10

Occupational Sick Pay Scheme
Free eye test for all colleagues
Employee Assistance Programme
Flu vaccines
GP service
Discounts on leisure facilities
Health care cash plans – salary deductions
Personal insurance – salary deductions
Staff Network Groups
Trade Unions

→ Other benefits page 11

Leisure and retail discounts
Salary advance
Workplace nursery – salary sacrifice
Childcare vouchers
Learning and development
Refer a friend scheme
Our Stars
Additional Voluntary Contributions

→ Discounts on council services / facilities page 12

Leave and time off

Annual leave entitlement
The annual leave entitlement is 28 days, this rises to 31 days after two years continuous service. Pro-rata for part time colleagues.

Bank (public) holidays
In addition to annual leave entitlement, there are eight statutory bank holidays. Pro-rata for part time colleagues.

Buying of annual leave
Colleagues are able to buy up to 10 days additional annual leave within a specific window. Not applicable for colleagues on term-time contracts in schools.

Selling of annual leave
Colleagues are able to sell up to five days annual leave within a specific window. Not applicable for colleagues on term-time contracts in schools.

Annual leave year
The annual leave year runs between 1 April and 31 March.

Annual leave carry forward
Colleagues are able to carry forward up to five days annual leave, but it must be used within the following annual leave year.

Study leave
Reasonable time may be given at the manager's discretion for study or exams that are relevant to the role.

Compassionate leave / bereavement
Up to five days paid leave per occurrence for either bereavement or compassionate purposes will be given at the manager's discretion. No restrictions on relationships.

Time off for public duties and volunteering
One paid day, with up to two further paid days may be used to undertake a public duty or volunteering within the BCP community providing the service can still meet its demands.

Time off for reservists training
Five days paid leave and five further unpaid days (if required) will be given for reservists training.

Time off for medical appointments
Annual leave or accrued hours should be used to facilitate routine medical or dental appointments. Non-routine hospital appointments will be paid.

Time off for election duties
One day's paid leave for colleagues working as Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks at a BCP Council polling station on election day. (Excludes election duties worked for other councils – annual leave or accrued hours to be used).

Career break / sabbatical
Applications for career breaks / sabbaticals are permitted for colleagues with more than two years service with BCP Council.
The length of the break can be between six and 24 months.

Maternity leave
18 weeks occupational maternity pay is available for colleagues with at least one year's continuous local government service at the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth. 90% of contractual weekly earnings will be paid for the first 6 weeks and 50% of contractual weekly earnings for the next 12 weeks, provided the colleague returns to work for at least three months following maternity leave. Statutory paid entitlement to antenatal appointments.

Return to index 3

Maternity / adoption support leave
(to support a parent at the time of birth / adoption)

Up to 10 days paid leave can be used for either maternity or adoption support. This can also be used in conjunction with additional two weeks paternity leave paid at Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP) rate if applicable / required.

Paternity leave
Paternity leave is up to two weeks and paid at Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP) rate.

Shared parental leave
Colleagues are entitled to up to 50 week's shared parental leave. In addition, colleagues with at least one year's continuous local government service at the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth, could share the mother's / primary adopter's entitlement to any remaining occupational pay.

Eligible colleagues may be able to receive up to 16 weeks of Occupational Shared Parental Leave Pay, provided the colleague returns to work for at least three months following final Shared Parental Leave period. An additional 21 weeks of Statutory Shared Parental Leave Pay may be available.

Phased return to work following long term absence
Up to four weeks at full pay can be used to facilitate a phased return to work, to support colleagues in returning to work after an extended period of absence related to ill health.

Unpaid leave scheme
Unpaid leave will be granted in exceptional circumstances, but annual leave or accrued hours should be used first where possible.

Time off for dependants
The statutory entitlement of reasonable unpaid time off to deal with emergencies involving a dependant will be given where applicable.

Parental leave
Statutory entitlement will be given for parental leave of up to four unpaid weeks per child, per year.

Carers leave
Up to three days paid leave per year, with a further two days unpaid leave for carers providing unpaid support for a family member, partner or friend who needs help due to illness, frailty, disability, mental health problem or addiction and who cannot cope without that support. Leave may be taken in hours or full days.

Neonatal care leave
(for babies born on or after 6 April 2025)

Colleagues can take one week's neonatal care leave for every uninterrupted week their baby receives neonatal care, taken in week-long increments. The minimum period is one week whilst the maximum is 12 weeks.

Colleagues with 26 weeks continuous service at the time of the birth/placement will be eligible for occupational neonatal leave pay – 90% of the contractual weekly earnings for the first 6 weeks, and 50% of contractual weekly earnings for the remaining 6 weeks.

Full details care be found in the Neonatal leave policy.

Disability leave
Reasonable paid time off will be allowed as a reasonable adjustment, for things typically like treatment, rehabilitation or assessment related to the disability.

Adverse weather conditions
In adverse weather conditions, if colleagues are not able to attend work and sites are open, time off is treated as annual leave, accrued hours or unpaid leave. Where possible colleagues can work remotely.

Christmas closure
Leave or accrued hours should be taken over the Christmas period.

Return to index
4

Employment

Standard working week

The standard working week is 37 hours Monday to Friday equivalent to 7.4 hours per day exclusive of meal breaks between the hours of 8am and 6pm.

Disclaimer of any non-standard hours of working to be specified within the contract.

Accrued working hours

Hours and location of work can be flexible and include home working providing it meets the needs of the service. Recording of hours is optional, but excessive build up of hours should be avoided and colleagues are expected to notify their manager where this has occurred in order to identify a suitable outcome.

Probation

A six month probationary period with reviews at one, three and five months applies to all new colleagues to BCP Council.

Notice requirements (colleague)

Band 1-7: 1 month

Band 8 and 9: 2 months

Band 10 and above: 3 months

Redundancy multiplier

There are no statutory age bandings for redundancy calculation. A 1.5 multiplier applies for all colleagues. A statutory cap applies where the cost of pension release for those over age 55 exceeds £8,000.

20 year service cap will also apply.

Changes to your normal place of work

The following mobility clause will apply to all colleagues:

Your normal place of work is as specified in your contract of employment, but you may be required to work at any other place within the BCP area which the council may reasonably require for the proper performance and exercise of your duties.

Your normal place of work may be changed on reasonable notice (minimum four weeks) to any place within the BCP area for business needs or due to the discontinuance of use by the council of that location for your work.

Subject to the suitability of your work and the agreement from your line manager, on any day when you are not required to attend your normal place of work or any other specific place to perform your duties, you are permitted to work from any of the BCP Council offices or from your home provided that these are equipped with all necessary IT, communications and other facilities as the council may reasonably deem to be necessary or desirable for the performance of your duties.

Flexible retirement

Applications for flexible retirement are considered for colleagues over age 55 with reduced actuary benefit.

Pay and allowances

LGPS Pension Scheme inc Employer Contribution

Below shows our colleague contribution rates (based on 2024/25 national pay award):

Up to £17,800	5.5%
£17,801 to £28,000	5.8%
£28,001 to £45,600	6.5%
£45,601 to £57,700	6.8%
£57,701 to £81,000	8.5%
£81,001 to £114,800	9.9%
£114,801 to £135,300	10.5%
£135,301 to £203,000	11.4%
£203,001 or more	12.5%

BCP Council as the employer contributes to the Local Government Pension Scheme

To view current rates, visit:
dorsetpensionfund.org

Teachers Pension Scheme (Youth Workers) inc Employer Contribution

Below shows our colleague contribution rates (based on 2024/25 national pay award):

Up to £34,872.99	7.4%
£34,873 to £46,943.99	8.6%
£46,944 to £55,660.99	9.9%
£55,661 to £73,768.99	10.5%
£73,769 to £100,590.99	11.6%
£100,591 and above	12%

BCP Council as the employer contributes to the Teachers Pension Scheme

Death in Service Scheme

(for colleagues who are members of the LGPS pension scheme)

If a colleague dies in service as a member of the LGPS the following benefits are payable:

- a lump sum death grant of three times your assumed pensionable pay
- pensions for eligible children
- a spouses, civil partners or, subject to certain qualifying conditions, an eligible cohabitating partners pension

Any rates in this document are correct at point of print (September 2024)

Death in Service Scheme

(for colleagues who are members of the Teachers pension scheme)

If a colleague dies in service as a member of the Teachers Pensions the following benefits are payable:

- if in the career average scheme, a death grant of three times the final full-time equivalent salary (at date of death) will be paid
- if in the final salary scheme, the death grant would be three times the final average salary
- any surviving spouse or civil partner will automatically receive the death grant unless an alternative death grant nomination has been made.

Access to additional pay allowances

Band 11 and below will be entitled to claim additional pay enhancements where appropriate and qualifying criteria is met – see our Pay and Allowances Policy.

Overtime / additional hours

Working overtime over 37 hours will be paid at time and a half.

Colleagues working overtime on a bank holiday can claim plain time on top of their usual pay (total of double time) for hours worked, as well as taking time off equivalent to the hours worked at a later date.

Night work (between the hours of 8pm and 6am) – time and a third for hours up to 37 or accrued hours equivalent to number of hours worked. Time and a half for hours in excess of 37 or accrued hours equivalent to number of hours worked.

Bank holiday working

Colleagues working on a bank holiday can claim plain time on top of their usual pay (total double time) for hours worked, plus a day off in lieu.

Call out

If called out of your normal contractual hours, you will be paid at time and a half.

However, if you are called out during a bank holiday, you will be paid double time, plus a day off in lieu as described under bank holiday.

Standby

Standby type 1 (on call and required to leave home to provide an essential service if called) paid at £148.27 p/week.

Standby type 2 (on call and able to coordinate response from home if called) paid at £79.86 p/week.

Night work

Where part of the working week, night work is paid at time and a third.

Where not part of the working week, night work is paid at time and a half for hours in excess of 37.

Sleep in

National minimum wage is paid for sleep in.

Salary supplements

(previously known as honoriums and labour market supplements).

Allowances will be temporary, time bound and paid only in specific circumstances, e.g. acting up / additional responsibilities or where there is a recruitment or retention issue.

Tool allowance

A maximum of £31.26 per month is available to purchase tools, as determined by role.

Relocation allowance

Professionals planning to move to the area have the opportunity to apply for up to £8000 relocation costs for eligible jobs.

Travel and subsistence

Travel for business use

Colleagues are not expected to travel for meetings where it is possible to attend via MS Teams (or a suitable alternative) instead. Should attendance in person be considered absolutely necessary any travel costs should be authorised in advance by an approving manager. Colleagues are expected to identify most cost effective means of travel and travel by public transport where time and distance permits. All journeys over 120 miles round trip must be undertaken in a hire car.

Mileage rates

HMRC rates apply for all business mileage and business cycle related travel.

Subsistence rates

When working over 30 miles away from your contractual base location, subsistence rates will be paid in the following circumstances:

- day one – £20 if not home before 8pm
- day two onwards – £30 per day for meals if not home before 8pm
- or if home before 8pm – £20

Overnight accommodation must be booked at the most cost effective price. No more to be claimed than:

- overnight outside of London – £100
- overnight inside London – £150

Salary sacrifice – car leasing scheme

Colleagues can order a new car with an all-inclusive package, which comes straight from their gross salary, saving on Tax and National Insurance contributions.

Electric cars are available.

Salary sacrifice – Cycle to work scheme

Cycle to work scheme is a colleague benefit where you can get a brand new bike by paying through your gross salary, saving on Tax and National Insurance contributions. Conditions apply.

Sustainable travel

BCP Council is committed to developing sustainable transport options for colleagues, which include:

- secure cycle parking, lockers and shower facilities at the main sites
- Staff Active Travel Group
- Co-Wheels car club – use of cars for business travel (available at own expense for commute or personal use)
- discounted local bus services
- bike events and Bike Doctor sessions.

Wellbeing

Occupational Sick Pay Scheme

The following allowances are available for occupational sick pay:

- during first year of service one month of full pay and (after completing four months service) two months of half pay
- during second year of service two months full pay, two months half pay
- during third year of service four months full pay, four months half pay
- during fourth and fifth years of service five months full pay, five months half pay
- after five years of service six months full pay, six months half pay.

Free eye test for all colleagues

Up to £25 towards eye tests at Specsavers, plus £50 voucher towards standard single vision glasses (for VDU use only).

2 for 1 offer available when purchasing a qualifying frame.

One claim every two years.

Employee Assistance Programme

Colleagues* can access up to six free sessions with a counsellor. Our provider offers cover for colleagues and their immediate family members, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. When calling the employee assistance line, a qualified counsellor will always answer the phone. If they are able to provide immediate support, they will. Otherwise, they will listen and assess needs and may refer colleagues to any of the following support services. (* EAP service is not available to schools' colleagues)

Legal information – for any issues that cause anxiety or distress including debt management, accountancy, lawsuits, consumer disputes, property or neighbour legalities (colleagues only).

Bereavement support – qualified and experienced counsellors who can help with grief and related stress plus a team of legal advisors to help with legal issues.

Medical information – qualified nurses on hand to offer advice on a range of medical or health related issues. They can't diagnose but can offer a sympathetic ear and practical information and advice.

CBT online – a range of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy self-help modules, informative factsheets and invaluable advice videos from leading qualified counsellors.

Flu vaccines

All eligible colleagues are able to claim a free flu vaccine once a year via the new flu vaccine voucher scheme.

GP service

Colleagues and members of their household can access a fully qualified GP 24/7, 365 days a year to obtain professional medical advice, reassurance and diagnosis on a range of medical matters.

Private prescriptions and delivery options available at a cost.

Discounts on leisure facilities

BCP Leisure: £26.50 per month at Two Riversmeet Leisure Complex, Kings Park Leisure and Learning Centre, Rossmore Leisure Centre, Poole Dolphin Leisure Centre and Ashdown Leisure Centre. Colleagues can access up to 3 discounted memberships.

PAYG memberships offering 20% discount to colleagues and immediate household, including gym, swim, classes, holiday club and court and pitch hire (where offered at facility).

BH Live: £33 per month for single memberships at Corfe Mullen, Littledown, Queens Park, Pelhams, Sir David English and Stokewood.

YMCA Leisure Centres:
The Junction Leisure Centre, Poole: £18.50 per month and Bayside Fitness Club: £32 per month, no joining fee, six weeks cancellation notice.

Health care cash plans – salary deductions

Colleagues are able to access health care cash plans via salary deductions.

For the first 13 weeks from launch the scheme will give colleagues temporary immediate benefit whereby they can claim for some health care costs straight away. Some pre-existing conditions are covered on the cash plan for such things as Physiotherapy, Osteopathic treatment and Chiropractic treatments.

Colleagues can claim the costs back on a range of everyday healthcare costs, including: dental care, optical and hearing care, therapies / physio, osteopathy, chiropractic, acupuncture, chiropody, homeopathy, reflexology, hospital in-patient and day-case surgery.

Personal insurance – salary deductions

Colleagues can access low cost insurance plans via salary deductions including: personal accident cover, life insurance and cancer cover.

Staff Network Groups

Colleagues have access to a range of Staff Network Groups which provide a social and empowering safe space for colleagues, and a collective voice to help raise awareness of issues within the wider organisation.

Groups currently include: Race and Cultural Diversity, LGBTQ+, Disabled Staff, Young People's Group and a Women's Group.

Trade Unions

Colleagues are able to join one of our recognised trade unions.

Other benefits

Leisure and retail discounts

Discounts on eateries, retailers, travel, events, attractions and more are available through the Our Benefits site and the Savings app.

Salary advance

Colleagues can access an advance of up to 50% of the salary accrued in the current month's pay period.

Workplace nursery – salary sacrifice

Subject to availability, colleagues can access our workplace nursery.

This means your child's nursery fees are deducted straight from your salary before tax and National Insurance, therefore saving you money on your full childcare bill.

Childcare vouchers

Existing scheme members can access childcare vouchers to help save on tax and National Insurance.

No new members accepted, however, tax free child care is now available via the government scheme.

Learning and development

Colleagues can access a range of support, learning and personal development opportunities through a variety of sources including face to face training, virtual training, e-learning via SkillGate, mentoring, coaching, video and discussion groups to accompany an initial programme of on-the-job training in their chosen role.

Refer a friend scheme

Refer a friend to join BCP Council in a position which is hard to recruit to and receive £1000 (pro rata for part time colleagues) as a thank you.

Our Stars

A recognition platform for the nomination of colleagues demonstrating BCP Council's values. Escalation of nominations can lead to Shining Stars and Super Stars being invited to Senior Leadership Network for a presentation. Super Stars will receive an additional days annual leave for that year.

Additional Voluntary Contributions

In addition to your LGPS pension, you can make additional voluntary contributions through salary sacrifice, saving money on tax and National Insurance

Discounts on council services / facilities

Service	Offer
Adult Skills and Learning	15% discount
Bournemouth Tourist Information Shop	10% discount
BCP Council Seafront catering – kiosks, cafes and restaurants (not in conjunction with other offers)	10% discount (council owned and managed only)
Beach huts	Discounts when available will be advertised on Our Benefits page
Beach lodges	Colleague discounts available on bookings 10% between stays April and September, and 20% on stays between October and March
Park, Leisure and Seafront catering	10% discount (council owned and managed only sites), including Woodpecker Cafe at Queens Park Golf Club, Hedgehog Kiosk in the lower gardens, BCP Leisure at Rossmore Leisure Centre
Highcliffe Castle	40% off admission. 10% off shop
Kings Park Action Zone soft play	20% discount
Mini golf at Poole Park and Bournemouth Lower Gardens	10% discount
Pier View room hire	10% discount
Poole Museum	10% discount on shop, cafe, membership, room hire
Poole Museum shop and café (exclude tickets for external attractions)	10% discount
Queens Park Golf Course	Play a round of golf for £21 visit Queen Park Golf Club Offer is valid Monday – Friday and prices are subject to change each April
Registration Services	10% discount on hire charge for selected civic rooms and attendance of Registrar at external venues
Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum	£18 for annual membership
Smugglers Cove	10% discount between 1 March – 1 November 20% discount between 2 November – 28 February
Upton Country Park catering – tea rooms and kiosks (not in conjunction with other offers)	10% discount

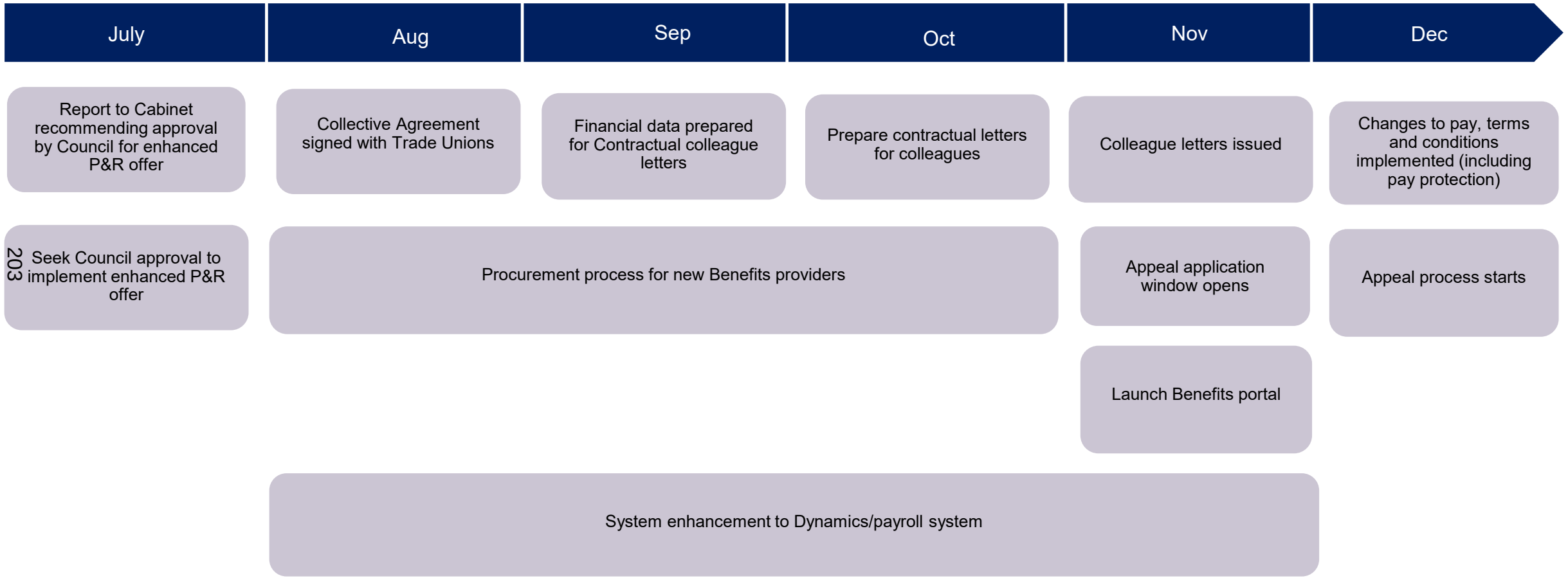
Colleague benefits are non-contractual, discretionary benefits that can be varied, withdrawn or supplier changed at any time.

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

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

Implementation timeline – December 2025



This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**BCP Homes Tenant Satisfaction Measures and Housing Regulatory Compliance Update**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	As a Registered Provider (RP) of Social Housing, BCP Council has increased responsibilities under the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023. The Act provides greater powers, including inspections, to the Regulator of Social Housing to ensure that the outcomes for tenants as set out in revised regulatory consumer standards are delivered. It also ensures that tenant satisfaction is measured and reported annually through Tenant Satisfaction Measures, enabling tenants to see how well the council as their landlord is performing against other landlords who are also registered providers. For many of the measures the council is within or near to the top quartile of performance especially those related to repairs and maintenance. For 2024/25 overall satisfaction has increased to 81.2 per cent. The Housing Ombudsman has also been given enhanced powers through the Act to ensure that tenants have access to an effective complaints process when things go wrong and that landlords are held to account. Landlords have a legal duty to meet the standards set out in the Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code which sets out best practice in effective complaint handling. The Act also sets out qualification requirements for senior housing managers to bring the profession more in line with others such as social workers and teachers. Other provisions within the Act ensured a review of the Decent Homes Standard and the introduction of Awaab's law to compel landlords to address damp and mould in their homes. Ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Act is challenging. This report sets out the council's responsibilities and progress in meeting these.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:**

	(a) Cabinet notes the content of this report. **(b) Cabinet approves the Delivery Plan at appendix 2.**
Reason for recommendations	Councillors are responsible for ensuring that council services provided to tenants are managed effectively and that they deliver the outcomes of the regulatory consumer standards.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Kieron Wilson – Housing and Regulatory Services
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton – Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Kelly Deane, Director of Housing and Public Protection Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Update

Background

BCP Homes

1. BCP Homes was formed in July 2022 following consultation with council tenants whose homes were being managed by the council or Poole Housing Partnership (PHP) and who were presented with options for the future management of the council's 10,000 homes. Tenants supported a single management model under BCP Council, PHP staff were transferred into the council and work commenced for harmonisation of the two services into one operating model.
2. Harmonisation of services under the new model has been time consuming due to the complex nature of the undertaking and the approach of ensuring that residents were consulted and involved as much as possible throughout the programme.
3. The vast majority of alignment work; policies, practice, staff structures, performance monitoring and systems is complete or in train. Key to this is the procurement of a new housing management system which will be delivered by Spring 2027.

Step Change Across the Housing Sector

4. Following the Grenfell Tower tragedy in 2017 which resulted in the deaths of 72 people, the government acted to make improvements to the safety of residents living in high-rise residential buildings across the country regardless of tenure.
5. The resulting Building Safety Act 2022 introduced stricter regulations for design and construction to improve building safety particularly in relation to high-rise residential buildings. It also introduced clearer accountability for building owners, developers and duty holders and a new Building Safety Regulator.
6. The government also consulted and engaged with social housing residents across the country and in 2020 published The charter for social housing residents: social housing white paper setting out the actions that it would take to ensure that

residents in social housing are safe, are listened to, live in good quality homes and have access to redress when things go wrong. Other issues such as the death of Awaab Ishak, a toddler living in social housing, who died from prolonged exposure to mould in his family's home and the Housing Ombudsman's regular findings of severe maladministration across the sector, have increased the focus on the need to deliver improved standards.

7. The Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 was the resulting legislation which drives the improvements required and introduced the following changes:

    - New and revised regulatory consumer standards.
    - Proactive regulation by the Regulator of Social Housing (Regulator).
    - New national Tenant Satisfaction Measures.
    - New professional qualification requirements.
    - Enhanced powers for the Housing Ombudsman.
    - A new Decent Homes Standard.
    - Awaab's law to compel landlords to address damp and mould in their homes.

8. Updates on compliance with the Decent Homes Standard and Awaab's law will continue to be provided through the annual Housing and Property Compliance Update (Housing Revenue Account) which was last provided to Cabinet on the 10 December 2024. This report provides an update on the other changes.

9. While the changes in regulation focus only on outcomes for tenants, these also benefit other residents including the council's leaseholders.

New and Revised Regulatory Consumer standards

10. Regulatory consumer standards had previously existed, but these have been updated to provide greater emphasis on safety of homes and how well landlords listen to tenants and act on their concerns. The new standards introduced from April 2024 are set out below:

    (a) **Safety and Quality standard** – to ensure that landlords have good stock information that informs their repairs and maintenance service, meet the decent homes standard, ensure the health and safety in the home and communal areas, provide an efficient, effective and timely repairs service and assist tenants with adaptations.

    (b) **Transparency, Influence and Accountability standard** – to ensure that residents are treated with fairness, have fair access to services, residents' views are considered in decision making, information on services is provided to residents to enable them to understand what to expect, provide performance information to residents to enable scrutiny and ensure complaints are handled fairly and effectively.

    (c) **Neighbourhood and Community standard** – ensures maintenance of shared spaces, cooperation with local partners to promote wellbeing, tackling ASB and providing safer neighbourhoods, dealing with domestic abuse effectively.

(d) **Tenancy Standard** – ensures homes are let in a fair and transparent way, support to maintain tenancies, appropriate tenancies or other terms of occupation, support to carry out mutual exchanges.

11. The Regulator also has a set of economic standards. Only the Rent Standard within these applies to local authorities. This sets the required outcomes for how social landlords set and increase rents for all their social housing stock in line with government policy as outlined in the Policy statement on rents for social housing.

Proactive regulation by the Regulator of Social Housing

12. The Regulator has always adopted a co-regulatory approach and this has not changed. Councillors are responsible for ensuring that council services provided to tenants are managed effectively and that they deliver the outcomes of the regulatory consumer standards.

13. As part of the new regulatory framework the council must provide the Regulator with the following annual returns.

- Local Authority Data return (since 2019-20) - to ensure compliance with the Rent Standard.
- Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM) return (since 2023-24).
- Fire Safety Remediation Survey (FRS) (since 2023-24)

14. There are also annual engagement meetings with the Regulator which take place with the Director of Housing and Public Protection.

15. The council is responsible for providing evidence to the Regulator when asked to do so, that demonstrates that it is delivering the outcomes of the standards. It must be open and transparent and inform the Regulator in a timely way about any material issues that might result in their failure to deliver the outcomes of our standards, i.e., self-referral. Individuals and other organisations may also make a referral where a landlord is not delivering the outcomes of the standards.

16. The council has made self-referrals to the Regulator on three previous occasions over the last 5 years as a result of failing to meet the outcomes set out in the Safety and Quality standard. On each occasion the Regulator has been satisfied with the information provided and the steps taken in a timely manner to remedy the failures. No further action was taken.

17. Previously where there was a failure to meet the outcomes the Regulator could only act where there was a risk of tenants suffering serious harm. This “serious detriment” test has now been removed, and the Regulator is now able to investigate and act where there is evidence of any failures in delivering the outcomes of the consumer standards.

18. The Regulator will use inspections to help determine how well a landlord is delivering the outcomes of the standards including transparency with and accountability to tenants. It will consider a range of factors when deciding which landlords to inspect at any given time, this includes considering any risks that they are concerned about. For most a programmed inspection will be undertaken every four years - although this may be sooner if there are particular risks. The council has not yet received notification of an inspection but can expect for this to take place before March 2028.

19. Following an inspection landlords will be provided with one of the following regulatory judgements:

    - C1 – consumer standards are fully met.
    - C2 – while meeting most consumer standards there are some weaknesses that require improvement.
    - C3 – There are serious failings in delivering the consumer standards and significant improvement is needed.
    - C4 – Very serious failings in delivering the consumer standards.

20. These judgements can also be provided following responsive engagement as a result of a self-referral or referral from another organisation or individual.

21. Where landlord is not demonstrating enough improvement, the Regulator can use its powers which include performance improvement plans, enforcement notices and unlimited fines.

22. It is BCP Homes' aim to demonstrate a C1 rating and our work over the next nine months will be focused with this in mind.

23. Landlords will normally be provided with six weeks' notice of an inspection which will also set out the scope.

24. In order to support assurance that the outcomes of the standards are met, it is good practice to undertake self-assessments against these to identify gaps and implement any remedial actions required. This will help support any inspection and the need for any self-referrals.

BCP Homes Self-Assessment and Delivery Plan

25. In August 2024, the council commissioned external consultants, Housing Quality Network (HQN), to review its self-assessment and provide recommendations on gaps and areas where further improvement was required. HQN provided their feedback to officers and the BCP Homes Advisory Board during February and March 2025.

26. The feedback included a reminder of what the Regulator expects:

    - Compliance with meeting the outcomes of the standards.
    - Assurance including robust performance and compliance information and data, internal and third-party assurance and that councillors are receiving timely, comprehensive information.
    - Evidence that the council is acting on the tenants voice
    - That the outcomes for tenants are safe homes, quality services and value for money.
    - Where we do not comply, an action plan to put things right.

27. HQN's findings against the standards reflect the journey that BCP Homes is on as a landlord and set against the four standards, they found that;

    Safety and Quality Standard – "You will be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard".

    Transparency, Influence and Accountability – "You may not be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator will be seeking to confirm

compliance with this standard, but continuing with your planned actions and improving governance could see you achieve compliance soon".

Neighbourhood and Community – "You may be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard".

Tenancy Standard – "You will be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard".

28. It should be noted that the HQN review was a deep dive analysis of compliance against the regulatory standards and was not a mock inspection.

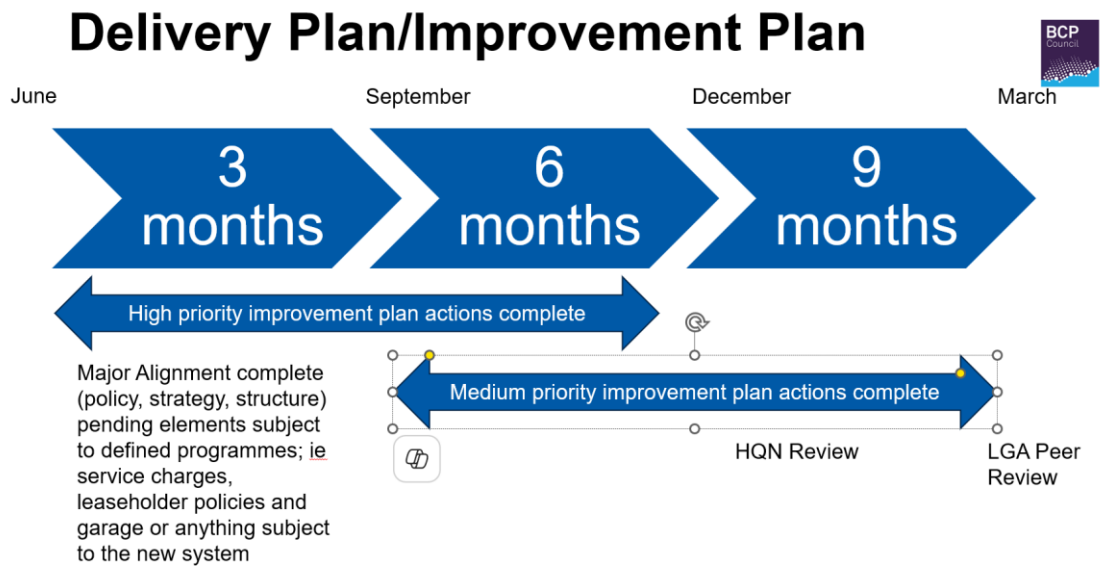
29. Further details on the HQN findings including key observations and areas for improvement can be found at appendix 1. In summary, the key improvement areas to address are:

    - Improve corporate ownership, direction and oversight
    - Develop a longer-term strategic plan
    - Increase the pace of alignment including finalising policies and procedures and creating a new action plan
    - Demonstrate the outcomes achieved for tenants following the large consultation exercise carried out in 2021 on the proposed changes to the housing service.
    - Establish clearer governance in order to evidence control, oversight and assurance and increase awareness at an executive level of the good work that is taking place on the ground.
    - Governance model to show where decisions are made, risks managed and where tenants' voices have an impact.
    - Complete a fully costed and funded asset management strategy.
    - Complete and consult on service standards and resident involvement strategy.
    - Review the aids and adaptations policy, budget and service
    - Collect household information so that the council is aware of and able to respond to diverse needs.
    - Continue to ensure that complaints management is fully complaint with the Housing Ombudsman Complaint Handling Code.
    - Provide evidence of beneficial outcomes for tenants.
    - Update the self-assessments against the consumer standards to provide clearer and more precise evidence of outcomes.

HRA Delivery Plan

30. Positively, there are no areas for improvement within the HQN findings which are not already in train, reflecting the significant amount of work within the BCP Homes space and the pace of the changes and improvements underway. However, there are fundamental elements which must be completed urgently - and it is with this in mind that a review of alignment and harmonisation requirements and the findings of

the HQN review has been completed. BCP Homes are now working to an ambitious Delivery Plan, the steps of which are illustrated here;



31. The recommendations from the self-assessment and HQN review have been included in the Annual HRA Delivery Plan which is attached at appendix 2. This includes a number of key programmes which form the basis of a complex and challenging plan for the 25/26 year. Key themes are;

- Compliance
- Developing a greater understanding of our stock condition
- Reviewing our adaptations service
- Completion of alignment programme
- Implementation of new IT system
- Improvement of performance and management data leading to greater assurance
- Delivery of an Asset Management Strategy
- Delivery of a refreshed 30 Year HRA Business Plan
- Investment programme to achieve EPC C by 2030
- Commencing development of transformation and efficiency plans
- Making best use of stock through strategic asset management, pursuing under occupation plans and redesignating stock as required
- Improving our voids performance and lettings processes
- Delivering a neighbourhood management plan including regular inspections, resident involvement and improvements to our neighbourhoods
- Review of service charges, garage rents and leaseholder policies
- Delivery of an ASB Improvement Plan

- Continuing to improve complaints handling and ensuring that we learn from complaints
- Preparation for Inspection by the Social Housing Regulator and delivery of improvements required to demonstrate compliance
- Developing a greater understanding of our residents, their needs and their priorities
- Delivering a Resident Engagement and Communication Strategy
- Deliver a new resident engagement platform
- Develop a 5 Year Strategic Plan for BCP Homes

32. Updates will be provided to Cabinet on a quarterly basis with key strategies and decisions being taken by Cabinet and/or full Council as required.

Governance Review

31. A key area to consider within the HQN feedback has been the governance arrangements in place for BCP Homes. The current structure was implemented prior to the new regulatory requirements going live. Therefore, an independent review of governance has been commissioned, and it is expected that the recommendations from this will be available early in July. These will set out how councillors can have greater oversight of the council's responsibilities for managing the housing stock and ensuring that tenants are involved in decision making.

New National Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM)

33. The Regulator has set the requirement within the Transparency, Influence and Accountability standard for landlords to collect and provide information to support effective scrutiny by their tenants of their performance in managing their homes and neighbourhoods.

34. Landlords must report annually their performance against 22 separate TSM's as set out by the Regulator.

35. Information for 12 of the TSM's must be collected through a perception survey of tenants which measures levels of satisfaction in key areas.

36. Information for 10 of the measures must be collected from providers own management information relating to safety in homes, repairs, complaints and anti-social behaviour.

37. Results for the TSM's for 2023/24 and 2024/25 are set out in appendix 3 along with the bottom quartile, national median and top quartile scores for 2023/24. National scores for 2024/25 will not be available from the Regulator until later this year.

38. Previously the perception survey was carried out annually by the council, but this will now be undertaken quarterly to provide more timely and actionable insights. The annual survey provided delayed feedback making it more difficult to address issues promptly. A quarterly perception survey will provide a more frequent insight on satisfaction.

39. Overall satisfaction with the council as a landlord was 77.7% in 2023/24 slightly below the top quartile. For 2024/25 overall satisfaction has increased to 81.2%.

40. The scores for 2023/24 show that for several measures the council is within the top quartile for performance in relation to repairs and safety in the home for 2023/24.

Satisfaction has fallen slightly for 2024/25 but remains high despite the significant volume of work undertaken to align the repairs service and property compliance programmes during 2024/25. Any risk that this would have significantly impacted satisfaction has been successfully mitigated.

41. Satisfaction with complaint handling is low across the housing sector but the results demonstrate a significant increase in satisfaction levels amongst our tenants for 2024/25. Recording and monitoring of complaints has been aligned, and additional resources will be put in place to ensure further improvements.

42. Satisfaction with the approach to handling anti-social behaviour (ASB) is also low nationally and there has been a small increase in satisfaction levels amongst our tenants. Additional staff have been made available to help manage ASB and an improvement plan is being finalised.

43. There have been significant improvements in the performance against the Building Safety measures including gas safety and electrical safety inspections. Alongside the annual reporting to Cabinet, quarterly reports on building safety performance are provided to the BCP Homes Advisory Board.

44. Landlords must use the specific description for each question relating to satisfaction as set out by the Regulator. However, they may ask additional questions that meet their own requirements. Additional information is always sought where satisfaction levels are low to provide further insight. In 2024/25 the council also asked the following questions after consultation with involved residents:

    - To what extent do you agree or disagree that you are able to keep your home comfortably warm?

      Agree – 73%
      Disagree – 17%

    - How would you like to receive information about our services?

      Phone – 22%
      Letter – 59%
      E-mail – 40%
      Social media – 5%
      Website – 10%

    - How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your opportunity to get involved with BCP Homes?

      Satisfied – 67%
      Dissatisfied – 8%

45. The information obtained from the TSM's not only enables comparison with other landlords, but it also provides an opportunity to obtain valuable insight to help improve the delivery of services to tenants and other residents.

New Professional Qualification requirements

46. The Act has also set qualification requirements for social housing managers to bring the profession more in line with others such as social workers and teachers. All

senior social housing executives and managers will be required to have or be working towards an appropriate level housing management qualification:

- Senior Housing Executives will be expected to have a qualification that is not greater than a level 5 qualification. This would include a Diploma of Higher Education (HND) or a Foundation degree.
- Senior Housing Managers will be expected to have a qualification that is not greater than a level 4 qualification. This would include a Certificate of Higher Education. To put this into perspective A levels are a level 3 qualification.

47. There will need to be clarity on the position with existing qualifications, particularly those obtained several years ago. There will be a transition period during which those who hold a qualification that partially covers the course content criteria must complete additional accredited training or accredited continuing professional development modules to cover the remaining criteria. The transitional arrangements will only apply to qualifications completed by the end of the transition period.

48. In addition to this, landlords will need to have a written policy on managing and developing staff behaviours, skills and experience needed to provide good quality services. This includes:

- Ensuring that staff sign up and adhere to an appropriate code of ethics and values.
- Membership of appropriate professional bodies.
- A clear and up to date workforce strategy that addresses continuing. professional development, performance management and supervision.

49. Front line staff, for example housing officers, are not expected to have a mandatory qualification. However, the broader requirements of the standard will apply to all.

50. The consultation on the proposals have closed and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will provide direction to the Regulator to set a new standard on the competence and conduct of staff. The government response to the consultation will be published which will set out the position on transition periods and qualification criteria. Following the government direction, the Regulator will need to consult on the standard before it can come into effect.

Enhanced powers for the Housing Ombudsman

51. The Housing Ombudsman has greater powers to ensure that landlords respond to and handle complaints effectively. Compliance with its complaint handling code is now a statutory requirement and the Ombudsman has the powers not only to investigate individual complaints but to also require landlords to review policies or procedures to prevent repeat failures. It can also issue complaint handling orders to ensure that landlords complaint handling processes are accessible, consistent and enable the timely progression of complaints.

52. Its role extends to looking at the complaints that it receives from residents across the whole housing sector and providing spotlight reports relating to service areas such as damp and mould and anti-social behaviour. These reports will highlight the issues that have led to poor service delivery and complaints as well as good practice recommendations to ensure improvement. Self-assessment by landlords against the recommendations is expected with subsequent implementation of improvements.

53. The council is required to complete an annual self-assessment against the Complaint Handling Code and publish this on its website. It is also required to provide Cabinet with an Annual Complaints Performance and Service Improvement Report. This is to be provided to Cabinet on the 1 October 2025.

Options Appraisal

54. Councillors should be aware of their responsibilities to ensure compliance with the regulatory consumer standards and the requirements of the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code.

55. An independent review of the governance arrangements to ensure that councillors have sufficient oversight and assurance is being undertaken. This will take into consideration the role of the BCP Homes Advisory Board, councillors and resident groups.

Summary of financial implications

56. The need to meet regulatory requirements necessitates additional resources for staff. This has been addressed through the Housing Revenue Account Budget Setting report from a staffing perspective for 2025/26 where an additional £615,000 was made available. The long-term investment requirements for the Council are to be set out in the new Housing Revenue Account Business Plan which will report to Cabinet in October 2025.

Summary of legal implications

57. There are no specific legal implications associated with this report. It sets out the requirements of the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 and the steps the council is taking to meet those requirements. Appropriate legal advice will be sought if clarity is required on an issue or where changes to polices are required.

Summary of human resources implications

58. As set out above there will be a need to recruit additional staff to enable the council to meet its new legal and regulatory requirements. This has been included in the Housing Revenue Account budget for 2025/26. There will also be implications for staff training once a new standard relating to conduct and competency has been agreed.

Summary of sustainability impact

59. The requirements of a new Decent Homes standard may include measures relating to minimum energy efficiency standards potentially reducing the carbon emissions of the housing stock.

Summary of public health implications

60. The new consumer standards focus on the safety of homes, listening to tenants and acting on their concerns. Ensuring the safety of council homes and meeting the requirements of a new Decent Homes standard will contribute to the physical health of tenants. Meeting the broader requirements to listen to residents and acting on their concerns to design services will also support wellbeing.

Summary of equality implications

61. There are no equality implications associated with this report. However, the consumer standards require landlords to understand their tenants needs and provide services that provide fair and equitable outcomes.

Summary of risk assessment

62. Councillors are responsible for ensuring that the council delivers the outcomes of the consumer standards when providing services to tenants. They should have assurance that the standards are being met and that actions are in place to deal with any gaps.

63. Failure to meet the new regulatory and legal requirements can result in enforcement action and damage to the council's reputation through poor regulatory judgements or inspection outcomes. The Regulator can take further regulatory action to address non-compliance through unlimited fines.

Background papers

Housing and Property Compliance Update (Housing Revenue Account) (Public Pack) Agenda Document for Cabinet, 10/12/2024

Regulator of Social Housing - Reshaping consumer regulation: Our new approach

Tenant Satisfaction Measures

Appendices

Appendix 1 – HQN Summary of Findings

Appendix 2 – HRA Delivery Plan

Appendix 3 – Summary of Tenant Satisfaction Measures BCP Homes

Standard	HQN findings	Key Observations	Areas for Improvement
Safety and Quality	You will be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator (RSH) will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard	Good performance and compliance is reported in most key areas - electrical safety, asbestos in communal areas and fire risk remedial actions Fire Risk Assessment performance improving rapidly from unsatisfactory historical position Performance management systems and performance monitoring systems are well developed in all key areas and are reported to the BCP advisory board but only annually to cabinet Gas servicing compliance is reported as high (100% compliance) Good and up to date data on properties with smoke and carbon monoxide alarms Strong awareness of damp and mould procedures and requirements amongst operatives and staff Rolling programme of stock condition surveys in place. Data will be 70% current and valid by March 2025	Policy development and approval (completion of alignment) Improve performance reporting and oversight to Cabinet Improve use of data on damp and mould to identify high-risk properties Ensure a robust and up to date understanding of the condition and needs of its stock and the resources necessary to keep it safe and well maintained. Stock data currently not yet reconciled between Poole and Bournemouth An asset management strategy is not in place – although measures are being taken to start to develop an AMS in 2025 Clarification is needed that future investment programme is sustainable and fundable – based on the up-to-date stock condition data

		A lot of good work has been undertaken to merge Poole and Bournemouth data into one consolidated Keystone database, but more consolidation work still needs to be done Reporting 0.9% non-decency Good energy efficiency understanding - reporting approximately 20% of properties below band C Strong performance on repairs - reporting 90.45% housing repairs are completed on time, average completion of 5.87 working days Tenant satisfaction: Repairs – 83% Time taken repairs – 82% Well-maintained home - 81%	Development of the HRA business plan is critical following completion of the AMS Develop fully funded strategy to achieve EPC band C by 2030 Under developed aids and adaptations service
Transparency, Influence and Accountability	You may not be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator	Interested, engaged tenant representatives Good work by teams to involve and inform tenants Evidence of impact of involvement on local issues, eg, improvement schemes	Limited evidence of tenant impact on strategy, policy or performance Complete the development of the resident involvement strategy

	(RSH) will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard, but continuing with your planned actions and improving governance could see you achieve compliance soon	Household data collection: There is a programme in place to collect data at tenant review visits Lettings team collect/check tenant data at sign ups Tenancy audit programme in place Review of complaints showed care in responses but scope to improve tracking of follow-up actions and opportunities for service improvement Complex complaints investigated well, with good responses to complainants; improvement plans to track lessons learned Complaints report is shared with advisory board and lead member Examples of asking tenants who have complained to get involved; involved residents scrutinised complaints and made recommendations Good evidence from TSMs and staff interactions on site that staff treat tenants fairly and respectfully	Develop clear service standards for residents to hold the service to account Improve governance including clarity on where policy decisions are taken, or how tenants and residents can really influence policy decisions Improve line of sight for cabinet on regulatory issues including H&S and compliance Improve transparency by reviewing website content to include governance and oversight, how residents can report, how residents can get involved. Follow up on the large-scale consultation in 2022 by informing residents of the progress of BCP Homes and how we have responded to their priorities Ensure that the importance of housing regulation and its impact on the Council is recognised at the most senior level Improve use of tenant data and insight to inform strategic planning and operational programmes. Critical need for one new Housing Management system.

		All staff have mandatory EDI training Good practice in considering needs at sign-up Complaints reviewed were dealt with fairly and respectfully ASB cases reviewed showed respect	More work is needed to ensure information on household information including protected characteristics is collected, stored and used
Neighbourhood and Community	You may be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator (RSH) will be seeking to confirm compliance with this standard	Staff demonstrate a good understanding of locality and services and show a commitment to supporting tenants and communities well Officers know their areas well and are engaged. Community centres play a key role in providing events for different ages and in supporting projects to tackle health inequalities Stock seen was in good condition, some benefitting from new front doors from recent programme We observed care taken in added value services including food banks with fresh bread; raised planters; allotments; resident involvement in communal areas	Complete harmonization programme to ensure consistent practice across all services – this must be expedited Consider housing officer resources to ensure this is adequate TSMs show ASB is a priority for residents Case management requires improvement where currently using multiple systems,

		There is fly-tipping, but it is dealt with quickly. Residents reported a good response from caretaking/estates teams (high-rise blocks have an advanced caretaking service with daily visits) New *"neighbourhood inspectors"* programme was due to start from January 2025 with walkabouts including local councillors, police as well as housing staff and resident reps. Evidence of the outcomes achieved, eg, issues found and actions taken would be good for future reviews Tenants have been involved in consultation on changes in their local areas Focus on safety, eg, effective use of zero tolerance approach to items in stairways etc Community action (skip) days and other community events arranged Community improvement scheme budget for local improvements, eg, new bin areas, sheds for children's toys and bikes Knowledgeable staff include specialist officer for youth ASB plus links to teams to provide support including on tenancy sustainment and domestic abuse	

		Cases reviewed showed sensitive and effective management Team use sensitive lets to try to manage conflict where ASB issues are known to exist Very low incidence of hate crimes identified Partnerships in place with other agencies to provide support on relevant cases Working towards DAHA accreditation: 20 DA champions trained by Dragonfly (local specialists) – training so they can refer into MARAC Appointing a specialist HO for DA to support families in TA Looking to roll out fresh DA training for all (have done safeguarding training) Briefings for involved tenants have taken place on Domestic Abuse services.	
Tenancy Standard	You will be able to provide the level of assurance we expect the Regulator (RSH) will be seeking	Evidence of the correct tenancies being used Good evidence from staff of a wide understanding of the importance of supporting tenancy sustainment Properties are allocated by the Council according to the common allocation policy: consider whether increased flexibility would allow BCP homes to	Some monitoring of outcomes from the tenancy support service – consider how you can expand this and get more insight on who is at risk Improve online information about adapted homes and options as circumstances change

	to confirm compliance with this standard	make better use of stock through planned management moves Support is available for people to downsize or to move to adapted properties. An OT is available to assess suitability for use or further adaptation Strong tenancy sustainment service (TSS) includes support and specific financial advice from the your money team Internal tenancy sustainment board links up other services including homelessness, ASB, as well as housing Engagement and Enforcement Officer supports work on hoarding cases, no access and other breaches linked to support needs Close working between TSS and other teams – lettings and income. Focus on maintaining the tenancy wherever possible. Example provided of tenant with very high arrears from benefit fraud/error Annual review visit for residents in senior living Outcome tracking in place – very low levels of evictions	Ensure new IT being developed will meet BCP's needs for storing, updating, analysing and using household/tenant data Clarify programme of tenancy review visits (TRV) – who is doing these, targets, how you are tracking progress and how data will be used Communicate importance of TRVs to tenants and staff and evidence of the outcomes Evidence which properties are let under licence and why Consider how to build on work of TSS in evidencing outcomes of support – and how to use tenant profile data to understand who is most at risk of tenancy failure

HRA Delivery Plan

This Delivery Plan sets out the key actions for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for 2025/26. It includes actions to be completed by BCP Homes but also by others who deliver services through the HRA for residents.

The actions are linked to BCP Council's new Corporate Strategy which sets out two key priorities:

Our Place and Environment: Vibrant places where people and nature flourish, with a thriving economy in a heathy, natural environment.

Our People and Communities: Everyone leads a fulfilled life, maximising opportunity for all.

The new strategy also sets out the aim to be an open, transparent and accountable council, putting our people at the heart of our services.

This plan also supports specific ambitions within the new strategy and the new regulatory requirements as set out in the Regulator of Social Housing new consumer standards. It also provides actions following feedback from a self-assessment against the consumer standards.

The Housing Strategy sets out our vision to provide a **safe, secure,** and **sustainable** home where it is needed and thereby enabling people the opportunity to **live well.**

The Delivery Plan will also support the council's priorities through the Housing Strategy:

1. Meeting future growth needs.
2. Preventing homelessness and rough sleeping.
3. Improving housing options, opportunities, and choice for all.
4. Empowering and co-creating neighbourhoods where residents wish to live and be part of the community.
5. Improving safety and sustainability across Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole's housing.

The Delivery Plan is a live document and will be updated as progress is achieved, priorities change, or new priorities emerge.

Rag ratings

	completed
	on track
	some challenge
	serious challenge
	deferred to next financial year
	not started

Priority

High	1 – 6 months
Medium	7 – 9 months
Low	10 – 12 months

Property compliance and maintenance											
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Lead Officer**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Owner**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Progress Update**	**Link to evidence**	**RAG Status**
PC1. Develop compliance policies for all "big six" areas. Ensure they are signed off and rolled out.	HQN Improvement Plan (P1)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Complete Big 6 Management Plans.	SP	Jan 25	June-25	10/6 -All 6 now in draft. In need of formatting. SP to instruct this work with completion within 2 weeks.	Copy of all 6 Management Plans	
						2. Complete sign off Process for Management Plans with MR.	SP/MR	June 25	June 25	10/6 - Once re-formatted SP to complete sign off process with Ops Director MR	Copy of sign off.	
						3. External validation that management plans meet desired outcomes and meet all statutory requirements. Plan to agree which external validation route we use for each plan. .	SP	June 25	June 25	10/6 It has been agreed that we will use Corgi Consultancy services to external validate all plans except lifts as already completed. SP to arrange this work.	Copy of correspondence with Corgi and dates arranged for Corgi assurance checks.	
						3a. Undertake external validation and agree any amendments required.	SP	June 25	July 25	10/6 Lifts – Completed by Calford Seadon. Corgi Technical Services are being commissioned to undertake the remaining five plans	Copy of Canford Seadon report. Corgi Gas audits to be added when completed	
						4. Communication to all staff.	SP	Aug 25	Aug 25	10/6 Planned for Aug once all plans have been validated by Corgi	Copy of communication record.	
						5. Undertake internal assurance plan of Management Plans and agree process for regular review.	SP	Nov 25	Nov 25	10/6 This will be undertaken once the new Compliance Manager is recruited. This will be an Assurance test that will validate all processes and procedures are being undertaken in line with the plans		
PC2. Finalise the damp and mould dashboard; implement regular reporting to accountable senior officers and members on all H&S and decency issues; ensure robust records are taken to demonstrate oversight and show the follow up actions.	HQN Improvement Plan (P2)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Complete D&M Project	Simon Percival	Jan 25	Jun-25	10/6 Initial scope of project is complete. We have extended the project to meet expectations as set out in the Gov consultation to supply a written report to the resident, however the detail of content for this report has not yet been finalised by government and is expected to be detailed within Awaabs Law once published. Our initial work is based on the consultation document content and will be completed in June. We will then hold the project as suspended until publication of the Aswaabs Law to ensure that all processes and procedures align and	Link to the D&M Project documentation	

										we meet all elements of the Act.		
						2. Agree reporting Governance process with regards to reporting.	Simon Percival	June 25	July-25	10/6 All reporting is available and currently issued to Advisory board quarterly and Cabinet 6 monthly. As part of the Governance review, which is part of this Improvement plan, governance reporting will be updated once recommendations are confirmed and approved.		
						3. Reporting Dashboard finalised (Reactive).	Simon Percival	April 25	Jun-25	10/6 Dashboard is live and working. This will now move to BAU for further refinements to meet business needs.	Link to dashboard	
						4. Demonstrate compliance with housing Ombudsman spotlight report on damp and mould.	SP	July 25	Oct 25			
PC3. D&M Use data to understand distribution of damp and mould cases by age/archetype/location of property. Use this analysis to predict high risk homes. Align with household information/data.	HQN Improvement Plan (P3)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Agree framework for Pro-active management of D&M reporting and Asset Management modelling	TR	Aug 25	Aug 25-25	10/6 Proposal being produced to develop existing Power BI report to overlay stock condition information to capture any trends		
						2. Start modelling for D&M proactive approach	TR	Sept 25	Sept-25			
						3. Work with Carbon Reduction Team to include Fuel Poverty and Health information	TR	June 25	Review Dec 25	10/6 BCP Homes are in communication with BCP Carbon Reduction Team. Initial meetings have identified actions and a BCP Action Plan is being created by the Carbon Team	Slides Carbon reduction Link to corporate dashboard (Cllr Hadley has presentations returns from leave 22/6/25)	
						4. Mobysoft - Repair Sence - approve the data protection document for mobysoft and instruct to undertake sample trial	SB	April 25	April-25	10/6 All data protection approvals completed. Test data for 12 months issued to Mobysoft and outcomes meeting scheduled with Mobysoft May 25	Copy of Mobysoft outcome slides required	
						5.Mobysoft - Review sample trial outcome	SB	May 25	May-25	10/6 First analysis completed, and HO FM and Property briefed May 25		
						6. Mobysoft - Second analysis outcome		May 25	June-25	10/6 Test data outcomes shared from mobysoft and Business case supplied	Copy of Business Case and Contract proposal from Mobysoft	
						7. Mobysoft - Decision to onboard or not		June 25	Jul-25	10/6 Business case complete. KD,MR approved procurement. Procurement route has yet to be confirmed. IT have currently paused all new AI software. Meeting scheduled for 23rd June to discuss this with the IT		

										Director if this could be exempt from the pause.		
PC4. Provide greater clarity about hazards (cat one and cat two).	HQN Improvement Plan (P6)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Create new Priority for Cat1 and Cat 2 repairs raised to enable governance reporting of live, outstanding and completed Cat1 and Cat2 hazards.	TR	April 25	Aug-25	10/6 New SOR`s have been created for Cat 1&2 works. This SOR will be used for all new works raised that are Cat1 / 2 and this will then allow for a full reporting suite to be designed and reported.		
						2. Create Power Bi reporting platform within Repairs Power BI to report Cat1 and Cat2 performance.	TR/MB	Aug 25	Oct -25	10/6 This is planned into the Power Bi workstreams for development.		
						3.Review Cat 2's on Keystone to establish which are live and which completed. Once review complete clear any outstanding.	TR	Aug 25	Oct -25	10/6 Currently the Asset team are focused on the creation of our new AMS and enhanced stock condition surveys. Data analytical work is required to identify outstanding C2's.		
PC5. Improve quality control - introduce sample of post inspections	HQN Improvement Plan (P11)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Design a framework/methodology for Quality Inspections both Post and in progress.	Simon Percival JM	July 25	Sep -25	10/6 10/6 Planned works process map underway and requires post inspection method to be developed		
						2. Review methodology for recording and storing this data	Simon Percival JM	July 25	Sep-25	10/6 Existing Power BI report can show post inspection that have been completed and that that have been closed, just requires refining to show work programmes		
						3. Mobilise new Framework to operational teams	Simon Percival	Aug 25	Sep-25			
						4. Build Power bi reporting dashboard for post inspections.	Simon Percival	June 25	July 25	10/6 Power Bi for live inspections complete. Needs completed survey field as currently only showing live surveys. Bracy Stroud working to have completed by end of June for test.	Link to Power BI Inspections	
PC6. 10. Complete a full-service review of adaptations - use HQN toolkit, develop a service improvement plan; set timelines for completion of tasks; introduce performance monitoring of major and minor A&A (including outcomes for customers) and effective business planning. Develop a comprehensive performance framework.	HQN Improvement Plan (P15)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	Undertake review of HQN toolkit and relate current service provision to that suggested within toolkit to create an improvement plan Improvements identified are broken down under the headings below with target date for completion.	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 HQN Toolkit appraisal complete, broken down into the sections below. Helen Crush working through the action plan	Link to A&A project plan	
						1. Advertising and promoting the adaptations service	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
						2. Responding to initial enquiries	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
						3. Carrying out assessments	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
						4. How aids and adaptations work is approved and commissioned	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	

						5. working in partnership with social housing landlords	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
						6. monitoring performance management and quality control.	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
						7. letting adapted housing	Simon Percival	March 25	Sep-25	10/6 On target for completion	Link to A&A project plan	
PC7. Complete alignment of the repairs service.	Efficiency and consistency	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Phase 2 of restructure. To include HO Client Services, Performance, Business Improvement, Asset Management, Commercial Management and alignment of Repairs Surveyors	SB	Jan 25	Sept 25	10/6 - Phase 2 re-structure has been approved by Directors. JD's are complete and awaiting final evaluation. Adverts due late June along with Comms to staff.	Link to Phase 2 Client Services Re-structure	
						2. Consolidate budget reporting for delivery of a repairs and maintenance service and provide access and training for relevant staff.	SP JM	Oct-25	Sept 25	10/6 Consolidation of Budgets is completed and live for 25/26 financial year with both neighbourhoods now aligned to one set of budgets which has also included streamlining of budget account codes. Financial reporting Power Bi is awaiting Finance		
						3. Review and develop staff training materials for raising and tracking of raised jobs.	SP	April 25	Sept 25	10/6 R&V Service manager owns responsibility for the repairs service. Management of performance is through Repairs Power BI platform. Current review being undertaken as part of Phase 2 restructure		
						4. Complete performance dashboards for all areas of planned and responsive repairs	SP JM	April 25	Sept 25	10/6 Repairs, D&M, Voids, Prog Repairs completed. Compliance and Planned Power BI currently being designed/enhanced	Links to dash boards	
PC8. Review compliance with the Fire Safety Act 2021 and share information with residents in the role that they play in emergencies.	Compliance	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Information on how to report a fire is provided to residents.	PL	April 25	Jun-25	10/6 1. Fire evacuation notices provided on all front doors of flats. 2. Fire safety information on council website for residents. Fire safety in council homes | BCP 3. All new tenants receive fire safety information when signing up.		
						2. Reminder of the fire evacuation strategy for the building to be sent to residents.	PL	May 25	Aug 25	10/6 Proposal that this will be part of the information sent out to residents picking up several actions in the area		
						3. Confirm any other instructions that tells residents what they must do once a fire has occurred based on the building's evacuation strategy.	PL	May 25	Aug 25	10/6 Proposal that this will be part of the information sent out to residents picking up several actions in the area		

						4. Ensure instructions are clearly displayed in communal areas.	PL	May 25	Sep 25	10/6 Signage audit of common areas underway	
						5. Provide information annually to residents.	PL	May 25	Oct 25	10/6 Require coordination with Housing Management and annual information to residents via home news Annual report etc	
						6. Ensure that all instructions are understood by all residents.	PL	May 25	Oct 25	10/6 To ensure information available can be understood in most common languages, Phil L to review	
PC9. Continue to provide assurance on property health and safety compliance data and performance, ensuring that all legislative, regulatory and audit requirements are met.	Compliance	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Ensure awareness of all data, where it is held and in what format.	SP	Jan 25	April 25	10/6 Currently, Electric and gas Safety information and programme is driven from within NEC system. Water Quality is also driven from within the same system. Fire Safety work is held within `Safety Culture` both FRA`s and FRA remedial actions are reported from this single system. Asbestos information is held within Keystone Asset Management System and Lift Safety LOLER inspections are held within a single schedule that is monitored through single technical administration team	
						2. Centralise performance data in one place.		Jan 25	April 25	10/6 Performance Team now fully control the creation of all property related KPI's. Monthly performance meetings are in place to discuss outcomes and supply relevant commentary for governance.	Link to compliance kpi's monthly. Link to Performance report Advisory Board
						3. Improve recording of data to enable it to be kept on systems and reported from there.	SP	July 25	April 27	10/6 All reporting is now created from one core operational system NEC with the exception Fire Safety, Lifts, Asbestos. These three are currently reported from separate systems due to practicality of alignment to one system as this will be resolved as part of the new HMS project	Link to HMS project plan
						4. Management plans in place for all areas of compliance.		Aug 25	Aug 25	Covered in PC1	Refer to PC1

Asset Management												
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Lead Officer**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Owner**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Progress Update**	**Link to evidence**	**RAG Status**
AM1. Improve Quality and robustness of stock data, consolidating data and reconcile data issues Poole/Bournemouth	HQN Improvement Plan (P4)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Analysis of asset date to be undertaken as part of work to develop asset management strategy.	Simon Percival	May-25	Jul-25	10/6 Working toward July completion through consultant assisting to prepare new AMS. Two weekly update meetings have been undertaken since April.. Key issue is the data within the two Keystone existing systems is in different formats hence work is being undertaken to align through data downloads which is taking considerable time.	Project plan updates	
						2. Integration of Keystone data from Keystone systems will be part of the implementation of NEC. Undertake review of current hierarchy and consolidate both neighbourhoods.	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Apr-26	10/6 This is part of the implementation of the new NEC Housing Management system which incorporates Asset Management	Link to New NEC Project	
AM2. Improve data validation on stock surveys	HQN Improvement Plan (P5)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. As part of the re-alignment work enhanced stock condition programme is underway with a target that all properties will be in a 5-year programme.	Simon Percival	Oct-25	Dec-25	10/6 – 65% of stock now within 5-year programme. Enhance programme continues. Monthly reporting from July 25. Target is that all properties with a stock condition survey over 5 years will have had access attempted by Oct 25. Current forecast is by Oct 80% of our properties will have a stock condition survey within 5 years old. Nov to March 26 will then focus on no access properties.	Link to performance KPI for stock cons	
						2. Monitor progress of enhanced Stock condition programme through monthly reporting	Simon Percival	Oct-25	March 26	10/6 Monthly reporting from July 25. Please see above	Link to performance KPI for stock condition surveys	
						3. Consultants HQN will undertake a review of stock data quality as part of creation of a AMS.	Simon Percival	May-25	Jul-25	10/6 As indicated above the key risk is extraction of the data and re-formatting into the same format due to the structure of the legacy keystone systems being set up differently.		
AM3. Develop an asset management strategy (engage and consult, adopt, implement and monitor) derived from the most recent data from the stock condition survey.	Long term viability of HRA HQN Improvement Plan (P7)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all. Climate change is tackled through sustainable policies and practice.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Complete programme of stock condition surveys to understand planned maintenance requirements.	Tom Richer		Oct-25	10/6 – 65% of stock now within 5-year programme. Enhance programme continues. Monthly reporting from July 25. Target is that all properties with a stock condition survey over 5 years will have had access attempted by Oct 25. Current forecast		

											is by Oct 80% of our properties will have a stock condition survey within 5 years old. Nov to March 26 will then focus on the remaining 20% no access properties.		
						2. Initial sessions to start off the project, identify the key issues and strategic direction for the council, agree the approach and identify the data and information that is needed and what is available: • Strategic asset management session • AMS development session(s).	Simon Percival	April-25	May-25	10/6 External support in place to assist in development of strategy.	Complete	
						3. Stock condition data analysis- • Review and analysis of stock condition database - archetypes, construction types, age profiles etc. Identification of anomalous properties/types (non-traditional construction/similar) • Identification of gaps in the data structure to clarify stock profiles and data • Develop clear stock profile by age, archetype, property type etc • Identify/clarify volumes of non-traditional properties, sheltered schemes etc • Energy performance data analysis • Wider key gap assessment and analysis • Analysis and evaluation of predicted revenue and capital spend for future investments by work stream and key investment heading • Assess NPV profile of stock -feed into the asset management strategy headline financial and project delivery information HRA business plan alignment exercise.	Simon Percival	May-25	July 25	10/6 As previously indicated in AM2 risk is extraction of data. Progress is continuing currently 3 weeks behind programme.		
						4. Wider stakeholder and resident consultation to assess customer and stakeholder key priorities for the strategy Site visits to key developments, archetypes, properties, estates etc.	Simon Percival	Jul-25	Jul-25	10/6 Consultation questions have been issued as part of TSM's (June). Sessions will then move to Resident Homes Group.		
						5. First draft of AMS to reflect the: • Strategic asset management and AMS development sessions • Review and analysis of stock data and stock condition database • Ensure alignment with HRA and linkages to all other relevant key corporate strategies, policies and procedures etc	Simon Percival	Aug-25	Aug-25			
						Complete second draft of asset management strategy.	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Sep-25			

						6. Presentation and discussion of AMS/Finalising AMS.	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Sep-25			
						7. Final Version of AMS sign off and mobilisation	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Sep-25			
						8. Communicate New BCP AMS	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Sep-25			
						9. 1 Year review of new AMS	Simon Percival	Sep-26	Sep-26			
AM4. Ensure the AMS is fully costed and funded and included in the HRA business plan	Long term viability of HRA HQN Improvement Plan (P8)	Medium	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. When work is concluded and the 1st draft of the new AMS is available arrange meeting with Housing Finance to scope 30year BP options.	Simon PercivalS Brookes	Aug-25	Aug-25	10/6 Finance colleagues are engaged and external specialism from Housing Finance Associates scheduled for Aug 25 once the AMS data extraction is analysed and completed for the next 30 yr investment requirements.		
						2. Meet with Director and Portfolio leader to review 5 and 30 year BP for approval	Simon Percival S Brookes	Oct-25	Nov-25			
						3. Sign off agreed 5 & 30 year BP for 25/26.	Simon Percival S Brookes	Nov-25	Dec-25			
						4. Review and update 30 Year BP for 26/27 to feed into 26/27 budget	Simon Percival S Brookes	Dec-25	Dec-25			
						5. Annual review of 30yr BP	Simon Percival S Brookes	Nov-26	Dec-26			
AM5. Develop a plan and a programme to improve properties to EPC Band C by 2030	HQN Improvement Plan (P9)	Medium	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all. Climate change is tackled through sustainable policies and practice.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Evaluate existing data using SAVA	Tom Richer	April 25	April 25	10/6 Complete in April with initial evaluation being 80% of our stock is at EPC C or above. Further evaluation and work needed regarding costs to retro fit the 20%		
						2. Evaluate data every 2 months using SAVA as enhanced stock condition data is registered to Keystone systems	Simon Percival	June-25	June-25	10/6 Second evaluation is complete. The evaluation shows 82% of stock is now at EPC C. Costs evaluation has also been completed with circa £7M to £10M of investment needed to retro fir the additional properties. This evaluation will continue to evolve as further stock condition data is gathered through our enhanced survey programme.	Tom Richer to supply SAVA data	
						3. Create high level programme of activity framework for 2025 to 2030, reviewing and amending as further data is available (Quarterly)	Simon Percival	May-25	Dec-26	10/6 - High level 5-year plan has been created in line with SAVA data for investment areas to ensure EPC C by 2030. Quartly meeting scheduled from Sept 25	Link to high level EPC C programme. Tom R	

						4. Develop a full detailed programme of activity on a property by property that falls below EPC C	Simon Percival	Sep-25	Dec-25			
						5. Design a full programme to undertake EPC surveys where current certification will be out of date by 2030	Simon Percival	Dec-25	Mar-26			
						6. Develop new power bi dashboard for EPC C programme to monitor progress	Simon Percival	Dec-25	Dec-25			
AM6. Develop clear forward plan for planned improvements that will achieve compliance with Decent Homes Standard and is aligned to the AMS.	HQN Improvement Plan (P12)	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all. High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent	Safety and Quality Standard	1.Review data structure/quality as part of the AMS works that will enable a 30yr investment plan to be produced	Simon Percival	May-25	Aug-25	10/6 This is part of AM3		
						2. Produce 30yr investment plan	Simon Percival	Aug-25	Aug-25			
						3. Carry out validation programme for years 1 to 5 of 30yr investment plan	Simon Percival	Aug-25	Oct-25			
						4. Analyse data to ensure works are aligned to Decent Homes	Simon Percival	Oct-25	Nov-25			
						5. Review works specifications and consider any required amendments to ensure that works align to EPC C and decarbonisation where appropriate.	Simon Percival	Aug-25	Oct-25			
						6. Design Power Bi reporting dashboard that enables concise Decent Homes reporting.	Simon Percival	Aug-25	Oct-25			
AM7. Complete review of asset management policies, procedures and align across Bournemouth and Poole.	BCP Homes Strategic Management Board	High	Simon Percival	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all.	Safety and Quality Standard							
						1. Align lifecycles for replacement of property components.	TR	April 25	May 25	10/6 All component life cycles aligned	Link to new aligned lifecycles	
						2. Agree on how to align data into new asset management system.	SP	June 2525	June 26	10/6 This is formally part of the New Housing Management System Project	Link to HMS project	
						3. Agree new single stock condition methodology.	SP/TR	March 25	March 26	10/6 5year programme is agreed and all surveys undertaken to the same detail. This will now move to be part of the new HMS implementation.	Link to methodology TR and new HMS Project	
AM8. Review repair completion times to fall in line with best practice.	HQN Improvement Plan (P13)	Medium	Stuart Brookes	Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Agree new aligned completion times for repairs Including consultation with residents and approval through governance route	SB	March 25	April 25	New Repairs policy includes new repair completion times. This has addressed and full consultation has been undertaken with residents/ Portfolio Holder and Advisory Board as part of the Policy review.	Link to New Repairs Policy Link to consultations, residents, Portfolio holder, Advisory board and Policy sign off	

Value for money												
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Lead Officer**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Owner**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Progress Update**	**Link to evidence**	**RAG Status**
V1. Provide a robust 30-year HRA Business Plan.	Long term viability of HRA HQN Improvement Plan (P8)	Medium	Kelly Deane	We are an open, transparent and accountable council.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Model the requirements from the requirements of the new Asset Management Strategy ensuring the strategy is fully costed and funded and included in the HRA business plan	Stuart Brookes	July-25	Dec-25	10/6 External support in place to complete AMS by Sept-25. Ongoing external support to support modelling of HRA Business Plan. Risk due to format of data extracts due to systems configuration. Work is progressing we will have clear view end June	Link to AMS project Link to Draft 30yr BP	
						2. Understand what can be delivered on the maintenance and improvement of existing homes including retrofitting and carbon reduction and provision of new homes.	Stuart Brookes	Oct-25	Dec-25			
						3. Set out options for meeting investment costs.	Stuart Brookes	Oct-25	Dec-25	10/6 Linked to review of service charges.		
						4. Consult with key stakeholders and seek final approval of plan.	Seamus Doran	Jan-26	Mar-26			
V2. Develop an efficiency strategy for the HRA.	Long term viability of HRA	Medium	Seamus Doran	We are an open, transparent and accountable council.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Set out areas of higher cost and where income is lost.	Seamus Doran	Oct-25	Dec-25			
						2. Benchmark costs with other providers.	Seamus Doran	Jan-26	Jan-26			
						3. Consult with stakeholders.	Seamus Doran	Feb-26	Feb-26			
						4. Agree recommendations for reducing costs or maximising income and complete strategy.	Seamus Doran	Mar-26	Mar-26			
V3. Improve the efficiency of the Inhouse Property Maintenance team (BBML).	Long term viability of HRA	Medium	Jenny Mauger	We are an open, transparent and accountable council.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Review patterns and return visits.	Jenny M Stuart B	June 25	Dec 25	10/6Mobysoft Repair sense has been identified as a software AI product that focuses on repeat jobs. Business Case has been supplied and approval for procurement from bot MR and KD. Risk is currently IT have suspended all AI software until Oct. Meeting scheduled with IT director end June.		
						2. Develop the DRS scheduling system to maximise visits per day and reduce travel.	Jenny M Stuart B	April 25	Sept 25	10/6 DRS system new functionality Quotas and Areas will allow us to set works stream volumes and reduce areas which will improve our trades efficiency levels and reduce travel. Quotas is needed to be implemented first and is currently in test. Once testing is complete and moves into live Areas implementation can then begin.		

										Risk is IT resources to undertake implementation		
						3. Reduce duplication across operational teams (surveyors and Inhouse team).	Stuart B	July 25	Sept 25	10/6 Phase 2 of the Property Restructure will remove duplication of surveyor functions and align responsibility. Currently going through HR final evalution process, this will be followed by consultation with effected teams		
V4. Review Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and benchmarking to ensure consistent approach and targets.		High	Stuart Brookes	We are an open, transparent and accountable council.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Agree range of KPI's to be measured and where these will be reported to.	Stuart Brookes	May-25	July-25	10/6 Draft suite of KPI's at Level 1,2 and 3 are completed for discussion/approval at SLT.		
						2. Undertake benchmarking to compare performance against other landlords.	Stuart Brookes	July 25	Sept -25			
						3. Agree targets based on benchmarking and impact on HRA.	Stuart Brookes	Sept 25	Sept -25			
						4. Ensure KPI's and targets reflect service standards.	Stuart Brookes	July 25	Sept 25			

Housing Management												
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Lead Officer**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Owner**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Progress Update**	**Link to evidence**	**RAG Status**
HM1. Set out a strategic plan for existing sheltered and specialist housing incorporating the requirements of the specialist housing needs review, demand, asset information and views of residents.	Efficient use of housing stock	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Consult with residents and other stakeholders on future of service.	Kieren Johnson	Oct-24	July-25	10/6 Consultation completed. Agree feedback to be provided to residents.		
						2. Consider report on specialist housing needs review completed in 2022.	Kieren Johnson	Aug-25	Oct-25			
						3. Complete asset register of all sheltered housing stock.	Kieren Johnson	Aug-25	Oct-25			
HM2. Review availability of Housing Officers for key service areas	HQN Improvement Plan (H21)	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Review feedback from resident engagement exercises to identify service areas	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						2. Consult with involved residents and Advisory Boards through established groups and away days.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Aug-25	10/6 Feedback will also be available from residents through completed review of sheltered housing.		
						3. Consult with staff.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Sep-25			
HM3. Review the approach to managing under occupation of council homes.	Efficient use of stock to meet housing need.	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Tenancy Standard	1. Provide information on current performance and successes.	Kieren Johnson	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						2. Review how other providers encourage efficient use of the housing stock.	Kieren Johnson	Jul-25	Aug-25			
						3. Provide recommendations for improvements to managing under occupation.	Kieren Johnson	Aug-25	Sep-25			
HM4. Ensure that properties are let using the	HQN Improvement Plan (H24)	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of	Providing accessible and inclusive	Tenancy Standard	1. Set out where different occupancy agreements are being used and where.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jun-25	10/6 Draft Tenancy Management Policy sets out when different	Link to Draft Tenancy Management Policy	

correct occupancy agreements.			BCP Homes	services, showing care in our approach.						occupancy agreements should be used.		
						2. Confirm arrangements with council's Legal team.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						3. Update Tenancy Management Policy where appropriate.	Donna Stenner	Jul-25	Aug-25			
						4. Regularly review existing tenancy types to ensure compliance with policy.	Donna Stenner	Jul-25	Jul-25			
HM5. Develop a mechanism to evidence the outcomes achieved by the Tenancy Sustainment Team and the support provided. Use tenant profile data to understand who is most at risk of tenancy failure and focus resources.	HQN Improvement Plan (H25)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent.	Tenancy Standard	1. Undertake a review of the terms of reference for the Tenancy Sustainment Board.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Jun-25			
						2. Understand what profiling data is available and if this can be analysed.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Jun-25			
						3. Benchmark with other landlords to see how outcomes are recorded and measured.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Jun-25			
						4. Undertake process mapping to ensure that the pathway to tenancy sustainment is clear.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						5. Identify performance indicators that can be used to measure success of tenancy sustainment.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Jun-25			
HM6. Clarify programme of tenancy review visits (TRV) – who is doing these, targets, how you are tracking progress and how data is used. Communicate importance of TRVs and evidence of learning from TRV data to tenants and staff.	HQN Improvement Plan (H27), (H29) Building Safety Act 2022	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Tenancy Standard Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard.	1. Complete procedure for undertaking tenancy reviews that sets out the criteria for programmed and ad-hoc reviews including those for high-rise residential buildings. To include also properties with no recent repairs' visits or with excessive repairs visits.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jun-25	10/6 Programme of tenancy reviews has commenced. Will include a risk assessment for residents in high-rise buildings.		
						2. Implement a process for recording outcomes of reviews and reporting on performance.	Donna Stenner	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						3. Update training to staff on the purpose of tenancy reviews and collection of data.	Donna Stenner	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						4. Provide regular updates to tenants and staff on the purpose of tenancy reviews and the outcomes.	Donna Stenner	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						5. Include how we are gathering data and understanding our residents needs including outcomes from TRV's in report on resident engagement to Advisory Board.	Donna Stenner	Sep-25	Sep-25			
HM7. Improve the process for managing and tracking voids to ensure an efficient service and reduce void loss making best use of the termination process and measuring lettings satisfaction.	Income collection Meeting housing need HQN Improvement Plan (P20/H30), (P21, H32)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Tenancy Standard	1. Ensure that void reports provide all performance information required on the different stages of the void process.	Donna Stenner	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Voids recorded on single system. Reports now available using data to track voids and monitor progress.	Link to Power Bi Voids reporting	
						2. Ensure that best use is made of the tenancy termination period to provide indicative void completion dates.	Donna Stenner	May-25	Jun-25			
						3. Review the nomination process to ensure that it reduces void times but also supports homelessness prevention and reduces the use of emergency temporary accommodation.	Donna Stenner	May-25	Jun-25			
						4. Provide an updated Void Improvement plan to the BCP Homes Strategic Management Board and Advisory Board.	Donna Stenner	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Void Improvement plan in place.	Link to Voids improvement plan	

HM8. Ensure that quarterly flat block inspections are effective.	Building Safety Act Property Compliance	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Safety and Quality Standard	1. Consult with relevant staff and align requirements for roles and responsibilities to ensure consistency.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						2. Undertake any work to formally update roles.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Sept-25			
						3. Explore options for mobile working as part of the implementation of the Housing Management System.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Apr-26			
HM9. Undertake review of tenant service charges.	Income collection	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using our resources sustainably to support our ambitions.	Rent Standard	1. Design specification and procure external advice.	Laura Trent	Jun-25	July-25			
						2. Identify potential service charges and how costs would be calculated.	Laura Trent	July-25	Sept-25			
						3. Consult with residents to align service charges	Laura Trent	Sept-25	Oct-25			
						4. Assess impact on Housing Revenue Account.	Seamus Doran	Sept-25	Oct-25			
HM10. Achieve accreditation with Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance.	Demonstrating an effective response to Domestic Abuse.	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent.	Neighbourhood and Community Standard	1. Complete approval of new Domestic Abuse Policy.	Kieren Johnson	Apr-25	Jul-25	10/6 officer decision record completed for new policy and provided to Finance team.		
						2. Develop internal procedures for supporting domestic abuse victims and survivors.	Kieren Johnson	Jun-25	Aug-25			
						3. Complete training sessions for all staff.	Kieren Johnson	Apr-25	Aug-25			
						4. Increase publicity and awareness raising.	Kieren Johnson	Apr-25	Aug-25	10/6 Awareness sessions have been held with stakeholders.		
HM11. Ensure effective management of garage sites.	Income collection Estate management	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using our resources sustainably to support our ambitions.	Neighbourhood and Community Standard	1. Explore options for the management of garage sites including outsourcing.	Donna Stenner	April-25	Dec-25	10/6 Options have been provided by a private supplier.		
						2. Seek approval for any proposed changes and undertake any procurement.	Donna Stenner	Aug-25	Dec-25			
HM12. Procedures are in place to provide assurance around rents charged.	Income collection	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Rent Standard	1. Review rent setting policy and ensure consultation process is in place with Housing Delivery team on new rents to be charged.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						2. Undertake regular review of rents charged to identify anomalies.	Laura Trent	Jun-25	Jun-25			
						3. Ensure that the new housing management system provides visibility to staff of formula rents to be charged and that reporting for discrepancies is in place.	Laura Trent	Jun-25	Aug-26	10/6 Date of implementation of Phase 1 of new Housing Management System.		
HM13. Explore and outline options for supporting residents with heating costs to help keep homes warm.	Tenant Satisfaction Measures – additional questions	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent.	Tenancy Standard	1. Provide communications to residents on benefit advice and support available through BCP Homes.	Laura Tent	Jun-25	Sep-25	10/6 Completion date coincides with publication of BCP Homes magazine.		
						2. Ensure that Welfare Advisors have undertaken training on dealing with fuel poverty.	Laura Trent	Jun-25	Sep-25			
						3. Ensure that information on support is readily available to staff and residents including Property Maintenance team.	Laura Trent	Jun-25	Sep-25			
HM14. Agree and complete actions within the		High	Sophie Sajic –	Working together,		1. Draft and agree final actions within the improvement plan.	Claire Seymour	April-25	Jul-25	10/6 Draft action plan in place.	Link to draft action plan	

Anti-Social Behaviour improvement plan.	Tenant Satisfaction Measures (H19)		Head of Public Protection	everyone feels safe and secure.	Neighbourhood and Communities standard	2. Provide regular updates on progress to the BCP Homes Advisory Board.	Claire Seymour	Jul-25	Apr-26	10/6 First update to be provided at strategic meeting on 25.9.25.		

Governance												
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Lead Officer**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Owner**	**Start Date**	**Target Date**	**Progress Update**	**Link to evidence**	**RAG Status**
G1. Develop a clear model for governance arrangements setting out senior officer and member oversight and how the tenants' voice is heard	HQN Improvement Plan (H1)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Review governance arrangements with key stakeholders and provide outcomes that meet regulatory requirements to Corporate Management Board for discussion and to agree future direction and steps.	Seamus Doran	Apr-25	July-25	10/6 Review of governance arrangements being undertaken including comparison with other local authorities and engagement with key stakeholders. Report to be provided by 20.6.25 and included in Cabinet report for 16.7.25.	Link to Governance review documentation	
						2. Agree and commence implementation of any new governance arrangements in line with the council's constitution.	Seamus Doran	TBC	TBC	10/6 Issue raised with Democratic Services to ensure early visibility of review.		
						3. Agree what performance information, agendas and minutes should be made available to residents.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25			
						4. Set out the evidence that demonstrates how residents have influenced policy content and service delivery.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25			
						5. Set out how two-way communication can be improved between residents, Advisory Board and Cabinet.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Will form part of Governance review.		
						6. Provide Tenant Satisfaction Measures and Housing Regulatory Compliance to Cabinet.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jul-25	10/6 Draft report prepared for Cabinet on 16.7.25. This will include governance review and update on implementing improvements from HQN and TSM's.	Link to report to Cabinet	
G2. Clarify corporate direction and the plan for achieving integration and communicate to key stakeholders.	HQN Improvement Plan (H2)	High	Kelly Deane – Director of Housing and Public Protection	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Prepare a report for Cabinet that provides an update on how BCP Homes operates, what residents said they wanted, where we are and strategic plan going forward including priorities, ambitions and vision. Include how other services contribute to these.	Kelly Deane	TBC	TBC	10/6 Draft report prepared for Cabinet on 16.7.25.	Link to Cabinet report	
G3. Service Integration: develop a SMART plan with milestones. Engage staff in process of moving to a fully unified service	HQN Improvement Plan (H3)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Developing a passionate, proud, valued and diverse workforce.	All Standards	1. Develop SMART alignment plan template.	Seamus Doran	Apr-25	Apr-25	10/6 Completed	Link to SMART alignment plan	
						Service Managers to consult with staff to confirm actions and activities that are required to be aligned. Plan completed.	All	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Staff are already involved in mapping out aligned processes which will also support the implementation of the new housing management system.		
						2. Agree monitoring of the completed action plan and reporting to BCP Homes	Seamus Doran	May-25	May-25			

						Strategic Management Board and Advisory Board.					
						3. Agree a SharePoint Communications site where new aligned documentation can be kept for staff to access.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 SharePoint communication site being launched week commencing 9.6.25.	Link to BCP staff sharepoint
						4. Provide regular updates to staff through all staff meetings and team meetings.	Seamus Doran	Jun-25	Apr-26	10/6 First staff update meeting held 9.6.25.	Link to slides from staff update
G4. Identify strategies and policies which need to be developed/reviewed and adopted (with consultation). Implement a system for tracking progress and integration. Allocate resource to project and track progress. Ensure resident involvement throughout	HQN Improvement Plan (H4), (P10), (P14), (P17), (P16), (P18)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Developing a passionate, proud, valued and diverse workforce. Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	All standards	1. Identify strategies and polices that need to be reviewed.	Robert Chedzoy	Apr-25	Apr-25	10/6 There may remain a need to introduce new polices from time to time.	Link to Policies and strategies
						2. Implement system for tracking progress.	Robert Chedzoy	Apr-25	Apr-25	10/6 Completed.	BCP Homes Policy Tracker
						3. Allocate resource to project manage and track progress.	Robert Chedzoy	Apr-25	Apr-25	10/6 Completed	
						4. Set out and confirm approach to involving residents.	Robert Chedzoy	Apr-25	Jun-25	10/6 New residents' policy panel established to consider existing policies. Consultation on future policies will be agreed following governance review.	Link to documents to evidence Policy Panel and work they have been involved in
						5. Complete all policies seek approval and place on website.	Robert Chedzoy	Apr-25	July-25	10/6 Decision records have been completed for several policies and are awaiting approval from Finance and Legal.	
G5. Update self-assessment and evidence base following the HQN work and identify a framework for leading and monitoring the action plan.	HQN Improvement Plan (H5), (H6)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	All standards	1. Agree an approach with Service Managers to updating self-assessment to include teams, leads, guidance and timelines.	Seamus Doran	May-25	July-25		
						2. Identify lead officer and any additional resources for ensuring actions are progressed and reported on.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	July-25		
						3. Complete self-assessments including links to evidence.	Robert Chedzoy	Sep-25	Dec-25	10/6 Support will be required with this as many staff will be involved with HM system implementation.	
						4. Set out action plan following completion of self-assessment and agree framework for managing this – where it is reported and monitored.	Robeert Chedzoy	Dec-25	Jan-25		
G6. Review complaints policy to ensure fully compliant with Housing Ombudsman Complaint Handling code.	HQN Improvement Plan H (11)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Complete the annual assessment against the Housing Ombudsman complaint handling code.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Website has been updated to remove preventable complaints.	Make a complaint about BCP Homes | BCP
						2. Understand the Housing Ombudsman definition of complaint and service request.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25		
						3. Compare with other landlords to see how they set out the definitions within their policies.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Comparison made with other landlords.	Link to comparison documentation
						4. Agree approach with residents and other stakeholders.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Jun-25		
						5. Update complaints policy where required and obtain formal sign off.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Oct-25	10/6 Any changes to the policy can be agreed at Cabinet in Oct 2025.	

						6. Communicate to staff and residents.	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						7. Provide annual complaint handling performance and improvement plan to Cabinet.	Seamus Doran	Jul-25	Oct-25	10/6 Report to be provided to Cabinet in Oct 2025.		
						8. Ensure that processes are in place to provide feedback to staff on learning from complaints and compliments.	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
G7. Prepare for the new proposed competence and conduct regulatory standard by ensuring that staff adhere to the council's corporate values and that training needs are identified and met.	Consumer regulation.	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Developing a passionate, proud, valued and diverse workforce.	Competency and Conduct Standard	1. Review audit of qualifications previously undertaken to understand potential requirements.	Seamus Doran	Sept-25	Oct-25			
						2. Explore options for integrating proposed requirements into a training programme for staff.	Seamus Doran	Sept-25	Oct-25			
						3. Set out delivery of a training programme.	Seamus Doran	Sep-25	Nov-25			
						4. Review once new standard has been agreed.	Seamus Doran	TBC	TBC	10/6 Will not come into force in April 2025 as proposed. Government will be directing the Regulator of Social Housing to set a standard.	Competence and Conduct Standard for social housing: consultation - GOV.UK	
G8. Publish required information including senior officers' names and renumeration and senior lead (responsible director) for compliance.	HQN Improvement Plan (H7) (P19)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	We are an open, transparent and accountable council, putting people at the heart of our services.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Set out the requirements for information to be published.	Seamus Doran	Jun-25	Jul-25	10/6 Requirements set out in the Transparency, Influence and Accountability standard. Clarification required on renumeration as separate arrangements exist for local authorities.	Note re information to be published about senior officers 9.6.25.docx	
						2. Agree information to be published and place on council website.		Jun-25	Aug-25			
G9 Design a Document Management system that meets the requirements of the Regulator for Social Landlords requirements Inspection	Regulator	High	Seamus Dorans-Head of BCP Homes	We are an open, transparent and accountable council, putting people at the heart of our services.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Design Document Management system that fulfils the 69 areas of documentation that the regulator requires for inspection.	Seamus Doran Stuart Brookes	Jun-25	July 25	10/6 Meeting scheduled for June 16th to agree SharePoint design and requirements, Doc Management resource and go-live	Link to Consumer Standard / Regulator Requirement list. Link to SharePoint once live	
						2. Agree the methodology of document management	Seamus Doran Stuart Brookes	Jun -25				
						3 Identify resources to manage the required information is updated as indicated within the regulator's documents of requirements	Seamus Doran Stuart Brookes	Jun-25				

Resident Engagement											
Actions	**Driver**	**Priority**	**Owner**	**BCP Corporate Strategy**	**Regulatory Consumer Standard**	**Key Activities**	**Lead Officer**	**Start Date**	**Target Date**	**Progress Update**		**RAG Status**
R1. Overhaul and improve website or consider separate housing site or dedicated area.	HQN Improvement Plan (H7)	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Complete options paper for developing pages on council website or setting up separate web site for BCP Homes.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	May-25	10/6 Initial options have been explored including option for BCP Homes website. Will need to consider resources required for day-to-day management of this.	Link to Option paper	

						2. Identify corporate resources to support work to develop preferred option and related content.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25			
						3. Agree with residents how and what information will be provided on the BCP Homes webpages including improved information about repairs.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Aug-25	10/6 Draft format has been produced.	Link to draft format	
						4. Complete update of new BCP Homes Website	Robert Chedzoy	Aug-25	Sep-25	10/6 Adequate resources may not be in place. Requirements need to be assessed.		
R2. Compile evidence of outcomes achieved against priorities identified by tenant consultation; analyse and publish information showing tenants how BCP Homes has responded to the priorities identified in the 2021 consultation on new housing service. Include data on outcomes as well as feedback on actions taken or being taken	HQN Improvement Plan (H8) (H16)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Set out the priorities identified from the 2021 consultation exercise and Tenant Satisfaction Measures.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						2. Set out the actions taken and outcomes delivered.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						3. Set out the impact on feedback from residents.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						4, Identify any gaps and add to delivery plan.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
R3. Set out Resident involvement strategy: complete draft, consult, review, approve and implement in consultation with residents.	HQN Improvement Plan (H9)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Agree framework and timescales to complete draft strategy and consult with residents.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	July-25	10/6 Timescale agreed. Consultation with residents Policy panel on 3.7.25.	Link to Consultation paper	
						2. Consult with stakeholders including Advisory Board, residents and Portfolio Holder and present strategy to Cabinet.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Sep-25	10/6 Strategy to be submitted to CMB on 31.7.25 and Cabinet on 3.9.25. Submitted on agenda.	Link to Advisory board/CMB/Cabinet papers	
						3. Implement new strategy.	Robert Chedzoy	Sep-25	Sep-25			
R4. Develop service standards in consultation with residents. Standards to include: ASB; hate crime; Domestic Abuse; repairs; lettable homes; caretaking; estate management; complaints; neighbourhoods, resident involvement. Publish standards. Monitor and report on effectiveness and outcome including satisfaction.	HQN Improvement Plan (H10),(H17) (H22), (H23), (P17)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard Neighbourhood and Community Standard	1. Complete draft service standards and agree consultation.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Standards have been drafted and subject to review.	Link to draft standards	
						2. Implement any changes to draft standards following consultation	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						3. Set out the performance indicators that are required to demonstrate effectiveness and outcomes.	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
						4. Publish service standards.	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
R5. Develop plan to collect and update household information with targets and monitoring and a household data strategy with plans for how BCP will develop the skills for staff to use data to understand service effectiveness and to tailor services to tenants' needs; plan to meet tenant needs; design new approaches	HQN Improvement Plan (H13),(H12)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Set out and provide the data that is currently being collected so that it can be referred to by staff i.e., from housing management systems, tenancy reviews, lettings and surveys.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						2. Understand the corporate approach to collection of data and explore options for collecting this including using external resources.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						3. Investigate external training for staff to recognise the importance of using data to understand residents' needs and evidence outcomes.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			

						4. Develop an initial data strategy for BCP Homes.	Seamus Doran	Jun-25	Aug-25			
R6. Demonstrate how BCP uses data to ensure services are delivered fairly and residents achieve equitable outcomes	HQN Improvement Plan (H14)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Summarise household data collected from Tenant Satisfaction Measure Survey and other sources.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 Collection and summary of data has commenced.	EIA Profiling stats	
						2. Commence exercise to update performance in specific service areas to include diverse needs as recorded on housing management system.	Seamus Doran	Jun-25	Aug-25			
						3. Ensure that staff are aware of how to ensure fair and equitable service delivery.	Seamus Doran	May-25	Jun-25			
						4. Report on outcomes against different protected characteristics using existing information.	Seamus Doran	Jul-25	Jul-25			
R7. Provide more information to residents to help them understand how well BCP Homes is performing including more information to help residents understand what the TSM data means and comparisons with other landlords.	HQN Improvement Plan (H15)	Medium	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Draft update for website to include comparison with other landlords following 2024 TSM results and link to Regulator of Social Housing (RSH) comparison information.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Jun-25	10/6 2023/24 results are on the council's website. Link also provided to RSH information.	BCP Homes performance | BCP	
						2. Ensure that TSM information is provided in the BCP Homes News magazine and on Facebook page.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	Sept-25			
						3. Set out proposals for sharing performance information with residents (including annual report), and frequency. Consult with residents and seek agreement from Strategic Management Board.	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						4. Ensure that the annual report is provided to residents.	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Aug-25			
R8. Establish robust records (evidence) on other neighbourhood services work so it is readily available, e.g., records of inspections by new neighbourhood inspections team, outcomes achieved, performance etc	HQN Improvement Plan (H18)	Medium	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions.	Neighbourhood and Community Standard	1. Set out what records are currently maintained for neighbourhood services work and identify any gaps.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						2. Identify where management information can be provided and utilised to demonstrate the work carried out on our neighbourhoods e.g., repairs raised and completed.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						3. Compare how other landlords report on outcomes from neighbourhood services.	Donna Stenner	Jun-25	Jul-25			
						4. Consult with residents and set out what outcomes to share with residents and how.	Donna Stenner	TBC	TBC	10/6 Will align with a resident panel.		
						5. Develop a new approach to automate recording of actions and outcomes from neighbourhood inspections that support performance reporting.	Donna Stenner	TBC	TBC	10/6 Explore if this can be part of mobile working through the new housing management system.		
R9. Share information with tenants and residents about opportunities to be involved in estate walkabouts; publish information about issues identified and resolved. Collate evidence on outcomes for neighbourhoods and communities with photos	HQN Improvement Plan (H20)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Neighbourhood and Community Standard	1.Set out purpose and objectives for estate inspections to improve resident engagement.	Donna Stenner	May-25	July-25			
						2. Review how residents can get involved in estate walkabouts, what they involve and how these are published.	Donna Stenner	May-25	July-25			
						3. Communicate outcomes of estate walkabouts to residents.	Donna Stenner	May-25	July-25			

R10. Ensure that resident engagement strategy for high-rise residential buildings is in place.	Building Safety Act 2022	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Safety and Quality	1.Complete revised draft strategy.	Robert Chedzoy	May-25	May-25	10/6 Draft strategy completed.	Draft High rise resident engagement strategy 0.4.docx	
						2. Consult with residents in high rise buildings providing a copy of the draft strategy	Robert Chedzoy	Jun-25	Jun-25	10/6 Consultation has commenced and will end on 23.6.25.	Link to Consultation document	
						3. Finalise strategy	Robert Chedzoy	Jul-25	Jul-25			
R11.Develop a digital inclusion strategy across housing, incorporating support, communications, compliance, and maintenance.	Increase customer interactions via our digital platforms.	Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	We are an open, transparent and accountable council, putting people at the heart of our services	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1.Understand the links with the council's Smart Place programme and strategy.	Kieren Johnson	TBC	TBC			
						2. Link in with the councils proposed digital strategy.	Kieren Johnson	TBC	TBC			
R12. Ensure new IT being developed will meet BCP's needs for storing, updating, analysing and using household data	HQN Improvement Plan (H26)	High	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Ensure that the need for household data to be recorded has been built into the housing management system specification.	Seamus Doran	Complete		10/6 Specification for new system included requirements.	Link to new HMS specification	
						2. Ensure that the requirement for reporting has been built into the housing management specification.	Seamus Doran	Complete				
						3. Ensure needs are built into the new housing management system.	Seamus Doran	TBC	TBC	10/6 New supplier selected, and implementation has commenced. Further clarity required on when this part will be implemented.	Link to supplier docs and tender outcome docs	
R13. Develop automated mechanism of checking resident satisfaction following transactions.		Med	Seamus Doran – Head of BCP Homes	Local communities shape the services that matter to them.	Transparency, Influence and Accountability Standard	1. Set out existing arrangements and how these can be incorporated into the new housing management system.	Suzy Conrath	Apr-25	TBC	10/6 Satisfaction surveys currently being undertaken over phone. Options to procure external provider via framework have been explored.		

Appendix 3 - Summary of Tenant Satisfaction Measures

TSM Perception Measures	BCP Homes 23/24	National lower quartile 23/24	National Median 23/24	National upper quartile 23/24	BCP Homes 24/25
TP01: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with the overall service from their landlord.	77.7%	63.7%	71.3%	78.4%	81.2%
TP02: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the overall repairs service.	83.4%	65.7%	72.3%	78.7%	80.8%
TP03: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the time taken to complete their most recent repair.	81.8%	61.1%	67.4%	75.3%	81.3%
TP04: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is well maintained.	80.9%	64.4%	70.8%	77.6%	79.3%
TP05: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is safe.	81.7%	70.5%	76.7%	82.5%	80.4%
TP06: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord listens to tenant views and acts upon them.	66.8%	52.3%	60.4%	67.9%	66.7%
TP07: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps them informed about things that matter to them.	73.0%	63.8%	70.3%	75.9%	75.2%
TP08: Proportion of respondents who report that they agree their landlord treats them fairly and with respect.	83.5%	70.8%	76.8%	82.8%	83.9%
TP09: Proportion of respondents who report making a complaint in the last 12 months who are satisfied with their landlord's approach to complaints handling.	33.6%	27.5%	34.5%	41.1%	39.9%
TP10: Proportion of respondents with communal areas who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps communal areas clean and well maintained.	67.1%	58.2%	65.1%	71.7%	68.2%
TP11: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord makes a positive contribution to the neighbourhood.	66.2%	55.1%	63.1%	70.4%	66.5%
TP12: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with their landlord's approach to handling anti-social behaviour.	55.6%	51.3%	57.8%	64.8%	55.8%

Decent Homes and Responsive repairs	BCP Homes 23/24	National lower quartile 23/24	National Median 23/24	National upper quartile 23/24	BCP Homes 24/25
RP01: Proportion of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes Standard.	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	3.4%	0.1%
RP02(1): Proportion of non-emergency responsive repairs completed within the landlord's target timescale.	80.9%	70.7%	81.3%	89.2%	83.1%
RP02(2): Proportion of emergency responsive repairs completed within the landlord's target timescale.	95.0%	87.9%	95.3%	98.7%	96.5%
Maximum target timescale for non-emergency repairs in working days	30	20	28	43	30
Maximum target timescale for emergency repairs in hours	48	24	24	24	24

Complaints	BCP Homes 23/24	National lower quartile 23/24	National Median 23/24	National upper quartile 23/24	BCP Homes 24/25
CH01(1): Number of stage one complaints received per 1,000 homes. (LCRA)	11.9	24.4	42.5	65.1	14.0
CH01(2): Number of stage two complaints received per 1,000 homes. (LCRA)	2.3	3.2	5.7	9.9	3.1
CH02(1): Proportion of stage one complaints responded to within the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code timescales.(LCRA)	87%	64.6%	82.3%	92.9%	94.0%
CH02(2): Proportion of stage two complaints responded to within the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code timescales.(LCRA)	86%	64.0%	83.6%	97.8%	96.7%

Anti-social Behaviour	BCP Homes 23/24	National lower quartile 23/24	National Median 23/24	National upper quartile 23/24	BCP Homes 24/25
NM01(1): ASB cases opened per 1000 homes (LCRA + LCHO)	66.3	20.7	35.5	56.5	50.7
NM01(1): ASB cases that involve hate incidents opened per 1000 homes (LCRA + LCHO)	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.7

Building Safety Measures	BCP Homes 23/24	National lower quartile 23/24	National Median 23/24	National upper quartile 23/24	BCP Homes 24/25
BS01: Proportion of homes for which all required gas safety checks have been carried out.	100.0%	99.7%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%
BS02: Proportion of homes for which all required fire risk assessments have been carried out.	69.6%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BS03: Proportion of homes for which all required asbestos management surveys or re-inspections have been carried out.	99.5%	99.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BS04: Proportion of homes for which all required legionella risk assessments have been carried out.	87.8%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BS05: Proportion of homes for which all required communal passenger lift safety checks have been carried out.	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Our Place and Environment: Cross-Pavement Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Trial**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The council has received requests from several residents who do not have off-street parking and use, or are planning to use, an electric car or van. This paper sets out arrangements for a trial to permit them to install a cross-pavement gully channel. This is to enable the vehicle to be charged from the domestic electricity supply using a cable inserted into a channel just below the surface of the pavement and safely out of the way of pedestrians and wheelchair users. The purpose of this paper is to seek council approval for the trial of EV gully charger installations, the outcome of which would inform a Council policy on such installations. The installations would be at the cost of the householder.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** **(a) Cabinet agrees and recommends to Council the introduction of a trial cross-pavement Electric Vehicle charging solution with charging gullies being set into the footway** **(b) Cabinet recommends to Council that charging gully installations will need to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix 1** **(c) Cabinet recommends to Council that a policy for the installation of charging gullies be developed following the outcome of the trial**

Reason for recommendations	(a) The council has received several requests from residents with electric vehicles (EVs) or wishing to use an EV who do not have off-road parking and as a result are unable to charge an EV at home. (b) The decision to allow the installation of a cross-pavement solution in the public highway rests with the local authority. which should be satisfied it meets construction, safety, accessibility, and other standards before agreeing to the apparatus being installed on a public highway. Temporary solutions, such as cable covers or mats, which may be placed on top of a cable, can be pedestrian trip hazards as well as a danger to wheelchairs/pushchairs. (c) The trial is required to support the development of a policy for the installation of charging gullies.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Cabinet Member for Climate Mitigation, Energy and Environment
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Richard Pincroft, Head of Transport and Sustainable Travel John McVey, Sustainable Transport Policy Manager Martin Jolly, Senior EV Project Officer
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. At its meeting on 9 January 2024, Council resolved to adopt the BCP Public Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (PEVIS) Strategy to 2030. It also resolved that *"Council continues to investigate a range of technologies and solutions, such as gullies, pop-up and lamp post chargers, to facilitate and establish comprehensive on-street electric vehicle charging on residential roads to help residents without access to driveways to transition conveniently and affordably to electric vehicles which is a crucial part of our ambitions to address climate change."*

2. It is estimated[1] that 27% of households within the BCP Council area are reliant on on-street parking which suggests that a high proportion of households will require

[1] Electric Vehicle Charging Study - Peninsula Transport and Western Gateway

access to public chargers, or a facility to use their own domestic supply, if they are to transition to an electric vehicle.

3. Low-powered public chargers located on-street in residential areas will be delivered through the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Capital Fund Grant funding award (£1.447m). It is expected that the first of these chargers will be installed in the autumn of 2025. However, there are currently no arrangements in place for residents without off-street parking to charge electric vehicles from their own domestic electricity supply.

4. The cost of charging an EV at home (slow charging during the off peak) can be as low as around 7p per kWh depending on the supplier/tariff compared with approximately 44p to 89p per kWh at a public charging station (depending on the charging speed and the Charge Point Operator). There is therefore a cost benefit to charge an EV from a domestic supply as well as it being more convenient for most people.

5. Charging at home for residents without a driveway may be achieved through the installation of channels, or gullies, set into pavements that, whilst charging, safely house the electric cable linking the EV to the domestic charge point. This report recommends the introduction of EV charging gullies on a trial basis.

6. The council does not support temporary cross-pavement solutions, such as cable covers or mats, which may be placed on top of a cable. These create a small ramp which can be pedestrian trip hazards and pose a risk to users of wheelchairs and buggies. Cables across the path, or hanging overhead, are considered a hazard. It is an offence under The Highways Act 1980 S.178 to place wires or other apparatus across a path without the consent of the highway authority.

7. In December 2024 the government's Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) published guidance on Cross-Pavement solutions for charging Electric Vehicles.

8. The guidance identified:

    i. The cross-pavement charging solutions market is at an early stage. However, a variety of solutions have been trialled by local authorities.

    ii. The decision to allow the installation of a cross-pavement solution in the public highway rests with the local authority and the suitability of an individual location is dependent on a number of factors.

    iii. For any cross-pavement charging solution, the local authority should be satisfied it meets construction, safety, accessibility, and other standards before agreeing to the apparatus being installed on a public highway.

9. The installation of a cross-pavement EV charging gully does not give the resident ownership or priority to the parking space outside their home. Exceptions to this may apply, when, for example, the space is a designated disabled parking bay.

10. Consideration needs to be given to whether any local parking restrictions or permit systems are in place or are intended, such as controlled parking zones or double yellow lines. Also, the type of pavement construction, width of the pavement, existing utilities cabling, piping, tree roots and the safety of the intended parking area need to be assessed to establish the suitability for a charging gully.

11. The council is receiving an increasing number of requests from residents for cross-pavement gully chargers. This includes people who have electric cars issued under the Motability Scheme. Some residents making the request have said they are

prepared to pay for the installation costs. The council does not have a dedicated budget for EV charging gullies and the LEVI funding is fully allocated to the provision of on-street charge points.

12. As well as the EV charging gully, a residential chargepoint or 'safe socket' is also required. A government grant is available providing EV drivers with support towards the costs of the purchase and installation of EV chargepoints at residential properties if they are also installing a cross-pavement charging solution. 75% off the cost to buy and install a socket is available until 3 April 2026, up to a maximum of £350.

13. The typical cost of an EV charging gully is approximately £650 after deducting the £350 government grant. In addition, a chargepoint costs in the region of £1,000 depending on the functionality and size of the equipment. A cheaper simple 'safe socket' costs approximately £635. Therefore, a full EV charging gully installation with socket/chargepoint would be around £1,300 - £1,650 with the grant.

14. Planning permission is not required for EV charging gullies or the associated domestic EV chargepoint. With regards to the chargepoint, on 8 May 2025 a Statutory Instrument[2] was laid which included changes "permitting off-street outlets and upstands for recharging electric vehicles to be installed within 2 metres of a highway".

15. There are a small number of suppliers of EV charging gullies. Those that have been trialled in other local authority areas include Kerbo Charge; Charge Gully; and Gul-e. The council is in contact with these local authorities and the Senior EV Officer has visited to view these products and enquired regarding their maintenance and durability.

Proposed Trial

16. It is proposed to invite residents that have expressed an interest in the installation of an EV charging gully to take part in the trial. The aim would be for between 6 and 10 installations. Interested residents would be invited to apply for a Licence under the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991, Section 50, to install the EV charging gully. As per the process to apply for a dropped kerb at a residential property, there would be an application and site inspection fee of £130.

17. If the location is considered suitable for an EV charging gully and the applicant meets the criteria set out in **Appendix 1**, they will be given authorisation to undertake the installation – note this includes:

    - the council approving the EV charging gully type
    - the contractor chosen to carry out the works being Street works accredited
    - the applicant having indemnity insurance to cover any claims for damage or injury from the start date of the installation onwards as result of the EV charging gully

18. Once the work is complete, the applicant will be required to notify the council, and a further inspection will be undertaken.

19. The resident will be responsible for the on-going maintenance of the channel and will be required to resolve any failures with the unit in a timely manner. If, following

[2] The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) (Amendment) Order 2025

the installation of the EV charging gully, the resident moves address, confirmation will be required of, either the new owner/tenant taking responsibility for the EV choring gully, or, the outgoing resident will be required to remove the gully and make good the footway.

Options Appraisal

20. The possible options for Members to consider are:

    a) Support the introduction of an EV Charging Gully trial to assess the suitability of this infrastructure as a long-term cross-pavement charging solution **(Recommended)**.

    b) Introduce EV charging gullies under a Licencing arrangement without a trial period **(Not Recommended)**.

    c) Refuse applications for EV charging gullies and direct residents to their nearest public charger **(Not Recommended).**

Summary of financial implications

21. Residents applying to be part of the EV gully charger trial would be required cover all installation and maintenance costs. They would also be required to pay a Licence fee which will cover the cost of the inspections by the council.

22. Monitoring of the trial would be undertaken by the Senior EV Project Officer whose post is currently fully funded by the LEVI Capability Fund.

Summary of legal implications

23. Section 178 of the Highways Act provides that no one shall place cables across the highway without the highway authority's consent, and section 162 provides that a person who places wire or other apparatus across the highway in such a way as to cause a danger to users is guilty of an offence and liable to pay a fine.

24. Due to the potential risks associated with unattended trailing cable across footways, it is council policy that we do not permit trailing of cables over pavements. This includes across the footway surface covered by a heavy-duty cable covering or an overhead gantry system.

Summary of human resources implications

25. Site inspections would be required prior to and following the installation of the EV gully charger. This would be undertaken by a suitably qualified officer in Neighbourhood Services following similar arrangements to those already in place for a dropped kerb at a residential property. The cost of this would be met from the site inspection fee.

26. Monitoring of the trial would be undertaken by the Senior EV Project Officer whose post is currently fully funded by the LEVI Capability Fund.

Summary of sustainability impact

27. A Decision Impact Assessment DIA Proposal ID 715 has been created for this decision.

Impact Summary

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

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

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

Summary of public health implications

28. The installation of EV gully chargers would support the transition to EVs from more polluting petrol and diesel alternatives. EVs offer several public health benefits by reducing air pollution, noise pollution, and improving overall health outcomes. EVs produce zero tailpipe emissions, leading to cleaner air, which can reduce the risk of respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular diseases, and other health problems associated

with air pollution. Additionally, EVs are quieter than traditional internal combustion engines, reducing noise pollution in urban areas, which can positively impact mental and physical well-being.

29. Properly installed EV charging gullies would reduce the likelihood of cables being trailed across pavements causing a potential hazard for footway users.

Summary of equality implications

30. EIA conversation/screening.

    (a) An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed and considered by the EIA Panel. The Panel provided an Overall rating of **Amber** – good to go subject to minor changes or mitigating actions being put in place and followed through in the development of the project.

    (b) The impact assessment summary is as follows:

    - Mainly positive implications have been identified from the trial introduction of EV charging gullies.
    - People of driving age (17+) who are living in a property without off-street parking and either drive an EV (car or van) or wish to drive an EV will be the main beneficiaries. There will also be a financial benefit for these people after the installation costs have been met due to the significantly lower cost of electricity from a domestic supply compared with public chargers.
    - Some of these residents have been identified as having a disability affecting their mobility as they are part of the Motability Scheme.
    - Trailing cables across pavements is potentially hazardous (this is not permitted though is happening at some locations). Properly installed EV charging gullies overcome this issue.
    - Increased numbers of EVs will improve the local air quality for all due to there being zero emissions at the vehicle tailpipe.
    - Only a small number of negative impacts have been identified for trial installations of EV charger gullies.
    - A negative implication could be the 'up front' cost of around £1,300 - £1,650 for the charging gully plus the chargepoint after existing government grants are taken into account. In mitigation, it is proposed to explore the potential for additional future government grant funding to off-set this cost.
    - A further potential negative implication is the disruption to pavement users, including wheelchair users or people pushing buggies, anticipated during the installation of the EV charger gully. However, installation is expected to be very quick, and it is likely it could be paused if people need to use the pavement during the installation.

Summary of risk assessment

31. There are no significant risks associated with introduction of an EV charging gully trial involving a small number of residential properties. However, the following risks and mitigations have been identified as follows:

    (a) Substandard infrastructure installed with potential hazardous consequences. Mitigation – For the purposes of the trial, only EV charging gullies that have

performed satisfactorily in other local authority trials will be accepted for the BCP Council trial.

(b) Poor standard of installation of EV charging gully by contractor resulting in potential safety hazards. Mitigation - The contractor chosen to carry out the work will need to be a Street works accredited contractor The Council's Neighbourhood Services will also need to be satisfied with the installation before a Licence can be issued.

(c) Following the installation of the EV charging gully, the resident moves address. Mitigation – Confirmation will be required of, either the new owner/tenant taking responsibility for the EV charging gully, or the outgoing resident will be required to remove the gully and make good the footway.

Background papers

1. BCP Public Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (PEVIS) Strategy to 2030.
2. Electric Vehicle Charging Study - Peninsula Transport and Western Gateway.
3. Guidance on Cross-Pavement solutions for charging Electric Vehicles.
4. The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) (Amendment) Order 2025

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Criteria requirements for EV charging gully installations.

Appendix 1 - Criteria requirements for EV charging gully installations

Applicant's Name, address, contact details.
Site details – Road name and number, Post code
Applicant to confirm:

- The works will be undertaken by a Street works accredited contractor.
- Accredited contractor details.
- Proposed start and end dates for the work.
- Details of any traffic management.
- The works referred will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the New Roads & Street Works Act 1991 ("NRSWA"), associated legislation and codes of practice, together with any other conditions imposed by the Highway Authority in the relevant Licence.
- The accredited contractor has signed a declaration confirming responsibility for the maintenance of the channel and resolve any failures with the unit in a timely manner.
- The installation guarantee period.
- Gully supplier name and product to be installed.
- The appropriate fee will be paid to the council.
- They will indemnify the Highway Authority against any claim in respect of injury, damage or loss arising out of:
  - the placing or presence in the street of apparatus to which the licence relates, or
  - the execution by any person of any works authorised by the licence.
- That any amendments to the details of the works (including dates of commencement and completion) will be notified to the Highway Authority as soon as they are known.
- That they are responsible for the maintenance of the channel and will look to resolve any failures with the unit in a timely manner, similarly they accept that should an accident occur the liability sits with them as the licence holder.
- If they move address, there will be requirement of either the new owner/tenant taking responsibility for the EV charging gully or the outgoing resident will be required to remove the gully and make good the footway.

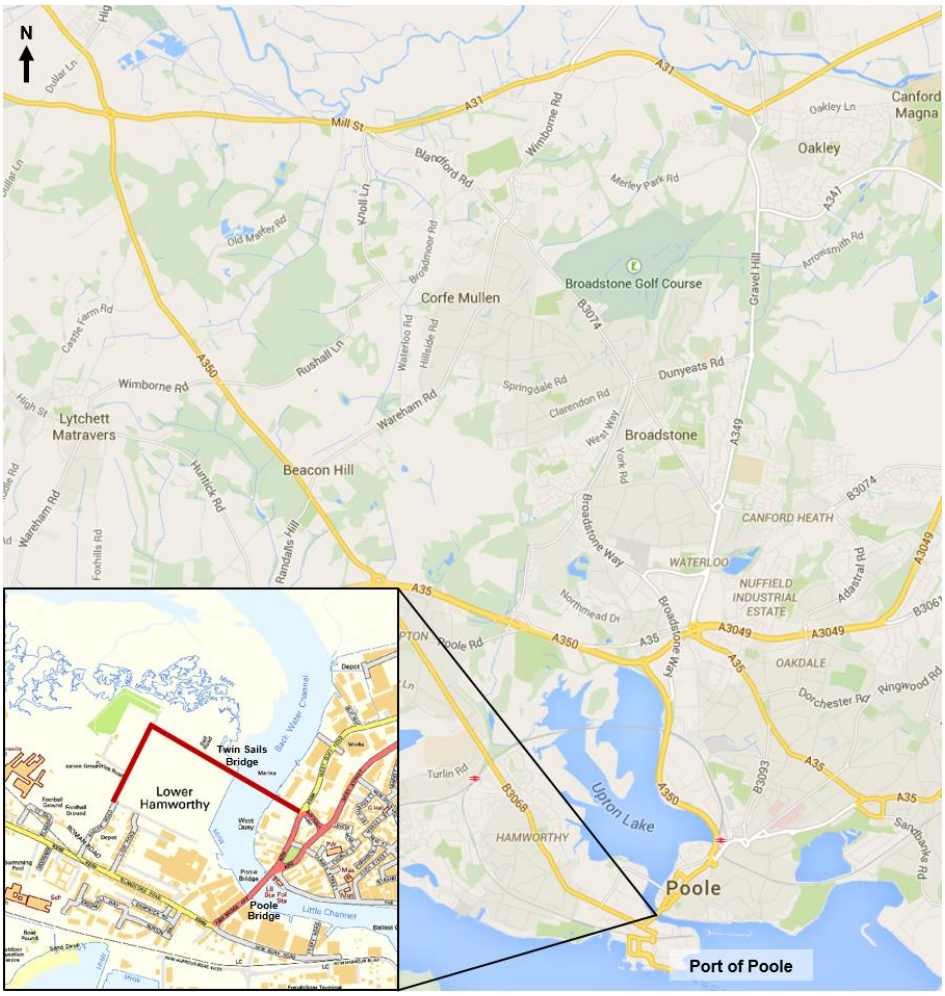
This page is intentionally left blank

Report subject	**Transport CIL 2025/26 to 2027/28 – Port of Poole Bridges Programme**
Meeting date	16 July 2025 Cabinet
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	A £6m allocation of strategic CIL was approved at March 2025 Full Council. The priority projects in this allocation relate to critical works on Poole Bridge and the Twin Sails. The purpose of this report is to outline the proposed investment on the bridges and to gain Council approval to release the allocation and commence the programme.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED:** **a) Cabinet recommends to Council that the £6m of strategic CIL allocated in principle to Transport is invested in the Port of Poole Bridges Programme; and** **b) Cabinet recommends to Council to Delegate delivery of the Port of Poole Bridges Programme to the Service Director for Customer and Property in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Climate Mitigation, Energy and Environment; and** **c) Both (a) and (b) are subject to receiving the subsequent endorsement of the Director of Finance based on the availability of the necessary cash.**
Reason for recommendations	a) Without this strategic investment the bridges that serve the port and Hamworthy would fail leading to community severance. b) Ensuring resilience across the local highway network and supporting the potential for development of the Holes Bay former power station site. c) Mitigating need for higher level future years disruption and maintenance costs due to costly unplanned repairs.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Cabinet Member for Climate Mitigation, Energy and Environment
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Rhys Bright, Head of Engineering Matti Raudsepp, Director for Customer and Property Richard Pearson, Transport Network Manager

Wards	Hamworthy, Poole Town
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Poole Bridge and the Twin Sails Bridge provide a critical transport link for walkers, wheelers, and vehicles between Hamworthy and Poole. Without them a lengthy alternative route through Upton and on the A35 and A350.



2. The approach to the allocation and prioritising the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was set out in the report approved by Cabinet on 5 March 2025. The Port of Poole Programme of works to Poole Bridge and the Twin Sails Bridge contribute the key objectives. In particular, that reliable transport infrastructure supports growth and development in the area. The bridges are a key enabler to the development of the strategic site at Holes Bay.

Poole Bridge – Need for works

3. Poole Bridge is showing signs of significant corrosion which poses risks: structurally, due to loss of material, and mechanically, from debris entering the mechanism of the bridge.

Twin Sails Bridge – Need for works

4. The Twin Sails bridge has had reliability issues since 2019. These issues principally relate to the bearings. Without a change to the design, it appears empirically evident that the bearings will remain unreliable and require regular replacement. The design and implementation of an alternative solution is required to increase the life of these critical components and improve the bridge's reliability.

Variable Message Signs (VMS) – Need for works

5. The bridges benefit from advance electronic Variable message signage (VMS) to help direct road users. These signs have reached the end of their useful service life and have become unreliable. Therefore, it is proposed to replace the signs as part of this programme of measures.

Programme Approach

6. The bridges operate as a pair and impact the same communities and key stakeholders. Therefore, it is proposed to consider the projects in combination as a programme.

Proposed Programme and Profile of Expenditure

7. Table 1 – CIL Allocation Spend Profile

	Total Allocated	Spend Profile 2025/26	Spend Profile 2026/27	Spend Profile 2027/28
Transport CIL Option 2 Allocation	**£6,000k**	**£1,000k**	**£2,500k**	**£2,500k**

8. The early activities in the programme include the procurement of specialist professional services (designers and technical advisors) and contractors (mechanical services and manufacture of parts and machining). Access to these capabilities and advancement of the design for the projects will enable refinement of the cost estimates and identification of best value options; improving confidence on the outturn costs.

9. A quarterly review of spend and progress will be undertaken by the Service Director responsible. This will be shared with Strategic Planning for inclusion in their annual update to the report for Cabinet and Council on Strategic CIL.

Options Appraisal

10. With regards to the CIL allocation for Transport, there are two possible options for Members to consider:

    a) *Reject the CIL allocation to Transport*. The funding for Poole Bridge and Twin Sails will remain a portion of the £600k annual budget to maintain BCP's 273 structures. The condition of bridges and the VMS will continue to decline, their operation will become increasingly unreliable, and it will induce the need for more extensive and higher cost remedial works in the future. This will lead to an unreliable road network impacting public transport, emergency services and general traffic by concentrating traffic to a single bridge or requiring large diversion routes when both closed. **(Not Recommended).**

    b) *Approve the investment of the £6m CIL allocation*. Allowing commencement of the Port of Poole Bridge Programme; securing the long-term reliability of Poole Bridge, the Twin Sails and the VMS information signs. Ensuring that community

links are not severed and that repairs can be delivered efficiently as a combined programme. **(Recommended).**

Summary of financial implications

11. The entire Port of Poole Programme is to be funded by £6m capital allocation of Strategic CIL to Transport. This will be monitored regularly during the quarterly reviews by the Service Director.

12. Where applicable the cost of additional support from Transport, Engineering and Corporate Services will be recharged to the programme. For example, financial monitoring, procurement, communications.

Summary of legal implications

13. No legal implications from this decision.

Summary of human resources implications

14. The delivery of the work on the bridge in this programme requires capacity and capability beyond the current in-house resources. The additional resources required have been accounted for in the cost estimates for the programme. These resources will be secured through a combination of existing contracts and the procurement of additional contracts for the specialist skills, materials, parts and mechanical services needed.

15. To ensure the timely delivery of the programme a dedicated Project Manager for the programme will be appointed. Due to the specialist nature of the programme this Project Manager will be procured through our Engineering Services Contract or similar contracts BCP has access to, and a budget allocation has been made in the cost estimates.

16. The council's Structures and Mechanical & Electrical teams will be key stakeholders to the programme of bridge works and will provide steer through their experience and detailed knowledge of the bridges' design, operation and history.

17. The VMS signage will be managed by the Council's ITS and Signals team with support from the Procurement team.

Summary of sustainability impact

18. The Decision Impact Assessment DIA Proposal ID 709 has been created for this decision (Appendix 2).

Summary of public health implications

19. There are no health implications associated with this decision

Summary of equality implications

20. An EIA screening will be undertaken for each project under the programme during delivery.

Summary of risk assessment

21. Risk assessments for each project under the programme will be undertaken during delivery.

Background papers

22. None.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of Decision Impact Assessment ID:709

Impact Summary

Climate Change & Energy	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Communities & Culture	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Waste & Resource Use	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Economy	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Health & Wellbeing	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Learning & Skills		
Natural Environment		
Sustainable Procurement	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Transport & Accessibility	Green - Only positive impacts identified	

Answers provided indicate that the score for the carbon footprint of the proposal is: 1

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

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Designation of Neighbourhood Forum and Area**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	Neighbourhood forums are organisations empowered to lead on the preparation of a neighbourhood plan within a defined area. Neighbourhood planning involves the local community in developing a shared vision to help shape the future development and growth of their local area. A neighbourhood plan must proceed through several statutory stages before it can be formally 'made' (adopted) by the Council. BCP Council has received two applications for designation of a neighbourhood forum and area within (i) the East Cliff and (ii) East Cliff and Springbourne Ward. Both applications extend into a small part of Bournemouth Town Centre ward. Each application was subject to a statutory public consultation inviting representations. The consultations ran in tandem between 24 February and 7 April 2025. A prospective forum can determine what area is most suitable to plan for. However, the Local Planning Authority must first formally designate the forum (as a 'qualifying body') and designate the neighbourhood area, having regard to a range of factors including comments received from consultation.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** Cabinet is asked to consider each proposal for neighbourhood forum and area designation together with consultation responses, and make a determination on one of the following options: 1. Designate East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area. 2. Designate East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area. 3. Make no designation.
Reason for recommendations	To meet the statutory obligations including provisions set out in (i) the Localism Act 2011 (ii) the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017) and (iii) the

	Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended).
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Millie Earl – Leader of the Council and Portfolio Holder for Planning
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Rebecca Landman, Strategic Planning Officer
Wards	East Cliff and Springbourne, Bournemouth Central
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Brought in under the Localism Act 2011, the neighbourhood planning regime allows communities to play a stronger role in shaping the areas where they live and work by developing a neighbourhood plan for their area, containing a local vision, objectives and planning policies.
2. A neighbourhood forum is an organisation (in unparished areas) empowered to lead on the preparation of a neighbourhood plan for their area with the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area.
3. Once approved by the council, a neighbourhood forum has the legal status as a 'qualifying body' for five years to develop a neighbourhood plan within a designated area. No other organisation may be designated to exercise neighbourhood planning powers for that area, until the designation expires or is withdrawn.
4. There are six main stages in the neighbourhood planning process (shown below).

   The decision to designate the forum and the area forms the first formal stage and is the subject of this report.

   i. Designation of neighbourhood forum as 'qualifying body' and designation of neighbourhood area by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

   ii. Preparation of a draft neighbourhood plan, evidence gathering and effective community engagement by the qualifying body.

   iii. Publicity and statutory consultation on the draft pre-submission plan by the qualifying body.

   iv. Submission of the draft plan by the qualifying body to the LPA including further statutory consultation by the LPA.

   v. Independent examination to determine whether the neighbourhood plan meets basic conditions and other legal tests together with consideration of responses from the consultation, and production of a report by the independent examiner.

   vi. Referendum held. If more than 50% of voters are in favour of the neighbourhood plan, it becomes part of the statutory development plan for

the neighbourhood area, alongside the Local Plan. It is then subsequently 'made' (adopted) by the Council.

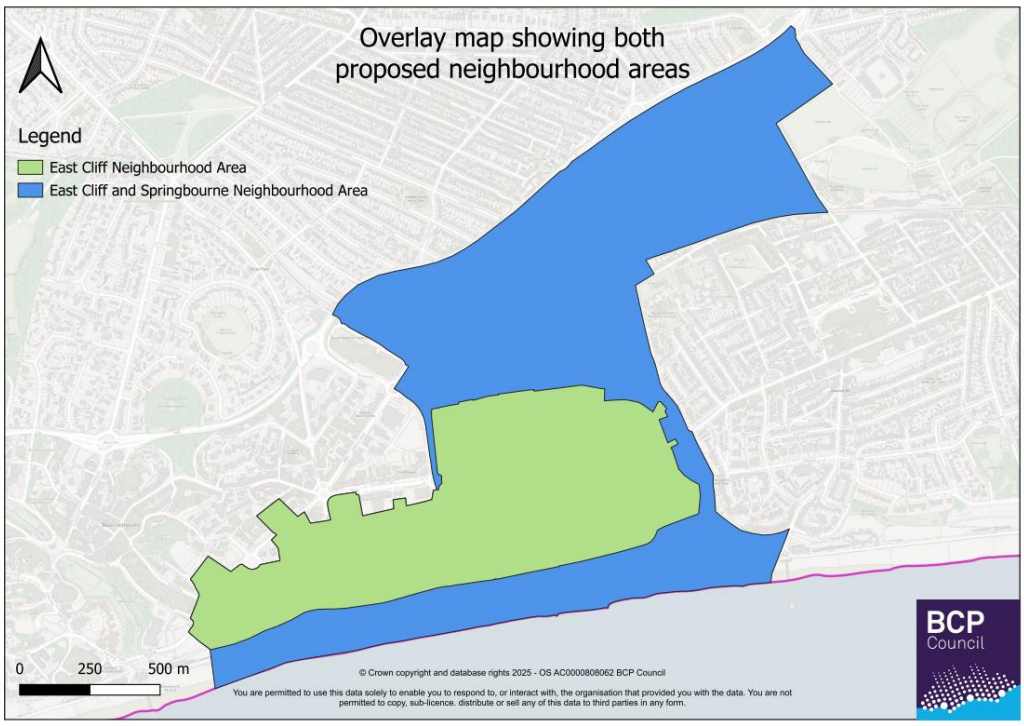
5. When the designation of the forum and area is agreed, stage (ii) can begin. BCP Council as the LPA, has a statutory duty in accordance with Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 to review, advise and support neighbourhood forums through the procedural process of preparing their neighbourhood plans.

6. Going forward, the scope and complexity of the neighbourhood plan and its focus on specific topic areas is for the local community to decide upon, based upon their aspirations, the nature of the area, economic conditions, expected levels of growth, including choosing whether or not to contain policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement. A neighbourhood plan may be wide-ranging or deal with one or two issues only, it can be detailed or set general principles for development. However in all cases, it must be in general conformity with, and plan positively to support the strategic policies of the Development Plan in force (e.g. the Bournemouth Core Strategy 2012).

7. To meet basic conditions, a neighbourhood plan must have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance, contribute to achieving sustainable development, be compatible with human rights obligations and not breach the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.

Prospective forum/area boundaries

8. BCP Council received two separate applications for forum and area designation proposing different neighbourhood areas, but which overlap one another contained within the East Cliff and Springbourne ward and a small part of Bournemouth Central ward. For context, a map of the proposed areas is shown below:

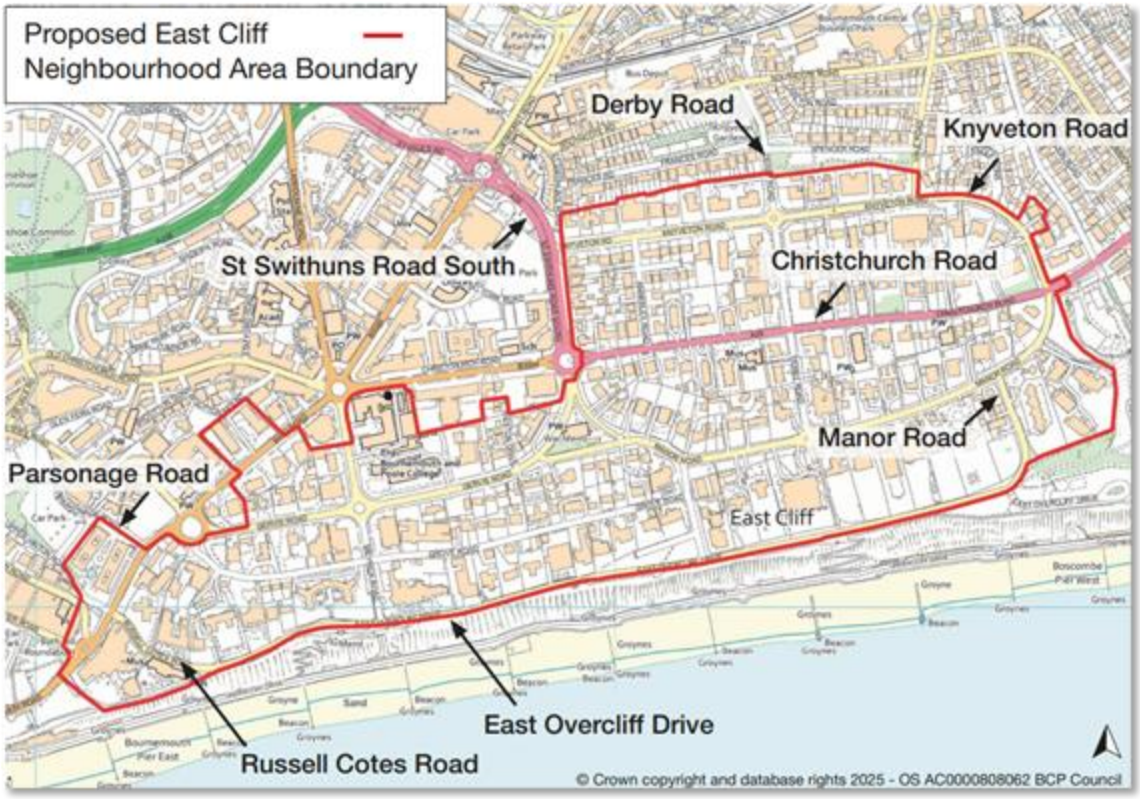


9. When an application for neighbourhood plan forum and area designation is submitted to the LPA, it must ensure that it complies with relevant statutory requirements. If these are met, it must publish (as soon as possible) the application and prescribed documents in accordance with Regulations 5 and 8 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended).

10. Both applications were supported by prescribed documents and were fully compliant with the regulations, as such they were both accepted by the LPA.

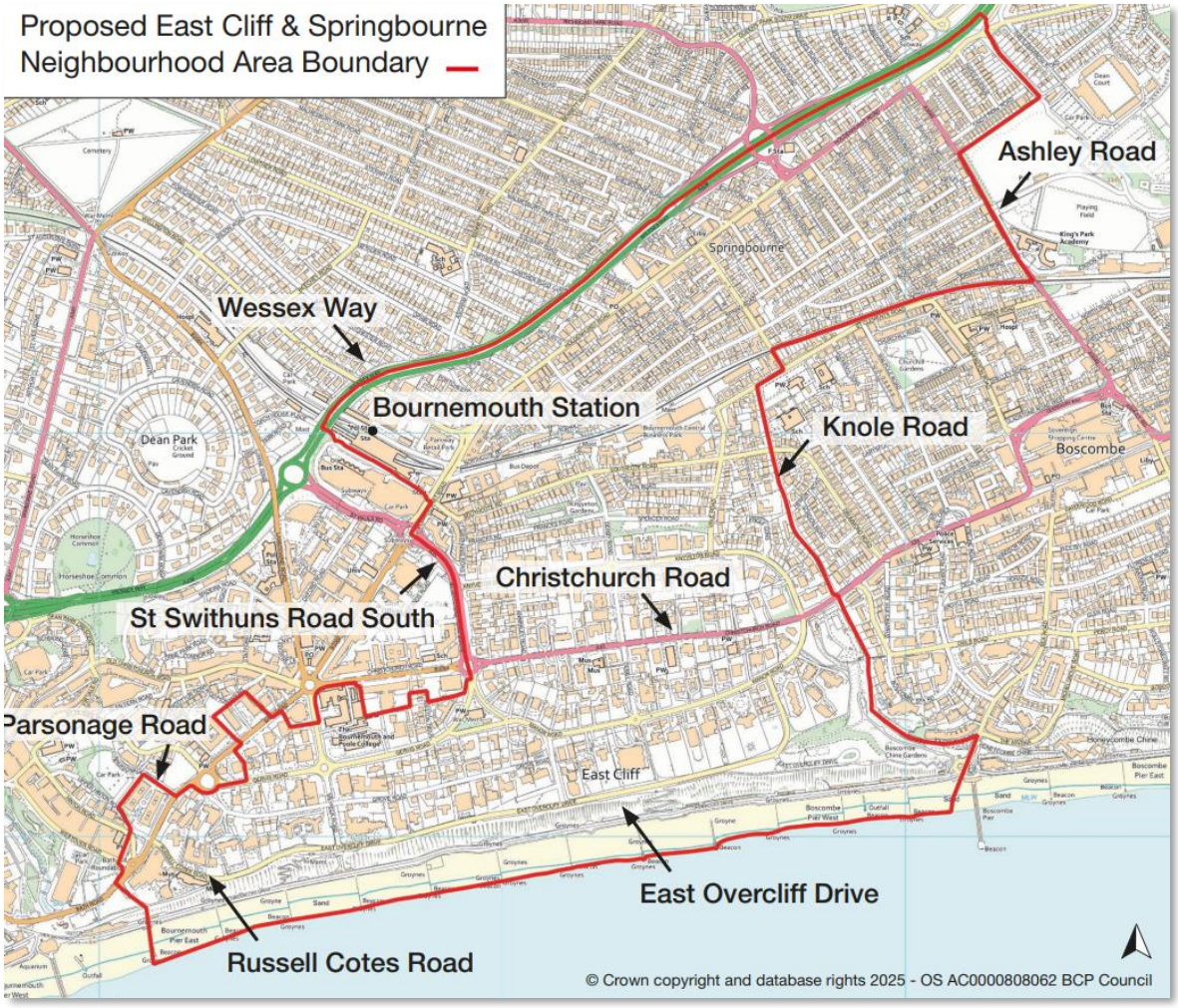
The East Cliff Neighbourhood Area

11. The area boundary covers the existing East Cliff Conservation Area, which includes some of the coastal/cliff top within the East Cliff and Springbourne ward area and a small area of the eastern end of the Bournemouth Central ward. There are 3,620 residents on the electoral roll within the proposed boundary. The proposed neighbourhood area covers approximately 80.1 hectares.



The East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Area

12. The area boundary covers the existing East Cliff and Springbourne ward (minus an area north of the Wessex Way which forms part of the designated Queens Park and Charminster Neighbourhood Area. It also takes in the East Cliff Conservation Area boundary, extending to the beach and a small area to the East within the Bournemouth Central ward. There are 10,494 residents on the electoral roll within the proposed boundary. The proposed neighbourhood area covers approximately 218.6 hectares.



Publication Consultation: 24 February – 7 April 2025

13. Consultations were launched and representations invited for 6 weeks on each proposal put forward by the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and the East Cliff & Springbourne Forum.

14. The Regulations state that the LPA must publish the area and forum applications on the website and in such other manner as they consider is likely to bring the application to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the area to which the application relates.

15. The LPA hosted the consultations on Engagement HQ, providing all application documentation online with digital surveys. It sent emails to all consultees on the planning policy database with details on how to respond to the consultations, provided paper copies of documentation in local libraries, erected posters across the area, issued a press release and used its social media platforms to notify users of the consultations and inviting representations.

East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Consultation responses received via online engagement platform.

16. 68 online survey forms responses were received (this was a multi-select question where some people selected more than one option, hence 75 responses given from 68 respondents):
    - 50 responses from people living within the boundary
    - 13 responses from people living outside the boundary
    - *One response from a developer/landowner/agent*
    - *One response from statutory/non statutory consultees*
    - *One response from an agent on behalf of a client*
    - *Including four responses from BCP Councillors*
    - *One response from a town/parish councillor*
    - *Four responses on behalf of organisations*

17. **A full breakdown of all responses received from the online survey are set out in the Consultation Report at Appendix 1:**
    - 77% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum should be designated.
    - 21% of respondents disagreed/strongly disagreed with the designation.

East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Consultation responses received by email/post:

18. 16 responses received by email/post from:
    - Nine people living within the boundary including business owners and a community group.
    - Four people living outside the boundary including 1 BCP Councillor
    - Three statutory consultees (Environment Agency, National Highways, Natural England) – no concerns raised.
    - Split: 50% female/male respondents
    - Split: 3 under 44 years, 7 over 45 years.
    - All white British

19. **Key messages from responses received by email/post:**
    - **Nine respondents expressed strong support for the East Cliff proposal**. Respondents' additional comments are summarised as follows.
    - *'The East Cliff area is very specific in its needs and those would be unrecognised if the East Cliff residents were amalgamated with Springbourne. Since 1980, I have watched the two areas become distinct entities, very different from one another. They need two completely separate forums to address each area's needs.'*

- *'The needs of the East Cliff area do not necessarily align with those of Springbourne, and I will not be supporting the plans that would include the Springbourne area alongside East Cliff. East Cliff and the coastal area are unique in their own right and the neighbourhood plan should focus on these rather than be watered down to incorporate Springbourne. Would be prepared to invest my time to assisting the East Cliff Proposal.'*
- *'The area is unloved and run-down. The pavements aren't cleaned and a hazard to walk on. There is no kerbside appeal for visitors. Properties are left run down and are an eyesore. There is no sense of community with residents and business owners. No wish to align with Springbourne. A lot of people to this area when they use the beach. It is scruffy and unappealing and nothing to be proud of and needs to be cleaned up with derelict properties brought back into use.'*
- *'East Cliff is a defined area with nothing in common with Springbourne.'*
- *'East Cliff should be separate to Springbourne.'*
- *'East Cliff Forum would be beneficial to the area as there were areas and buildings which need discussion that hopefully would improve the East Cliff area.'*
- *'It makes common sense to cover small areas due to familiarity of the area, shorter meetings, more personal interest. Coverage of a larger area would not be of interest to me.'*
- **Five respondents expressed strong objection to the East Cliff proposal** who provided the following additional comments.
- *'(The East Cliff Forum) is not community led, not in the spirit of Localism Act, as led by landowner and businesses, doesn't include all of the Conservation Area, excludes too many residents especially those in deprived areas, lacks whole community support and not supported by ward councillors.'*
- *'It is not community led and has too many business interests, doesn't cover all of the Conservation Area and excludes vital amenities e.g. green spaces, cliffs and cliff lift and beach. Not sustainable and too small an area, lacks strategic support and excludes residents in deprived areas.'*
- *'East Cliff and Springbourne belong together.'*
- *'It is divisive to separate areas of the ward and deprive certain access to apply for funding and resources that could be hugely beneficial.'*
- *As a resident of East Cliff, I am passionate about our area. The whole of East Cliff has been left to severely decline over the years. The landowners have invested nothing, from the demolished Cliff End Hotel to the Mon Bijou & Hinton Firs Hotels, three run-down hotels in a premier position on the cliff top continuing on into Gervis Rd. The partially demolished fire ravaged Orchid Hotel are all detrimental to the area. The landowners have invested nothing and no enforcement action from the council has been implemented, therefore I wholeheartedly oppose the intention to set up the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum. I see no benefit from allowing the powers to be governed by wealthy landowners who have no desire to invest in the community, or to enhance the lives of residents to create a community of likeminded people.'*

East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Consultation responses received via online engagement platform.

20. 73 online forms were received from:

- 63 people living within the boundary
- Nine people living outside the boundary
- *Including five BCP Councillors*
- *Including one person on behalf of an organisation*

21. **A full breakdown of all responses received from the online survey are set out in the Consultation Report at Appendix 2.**

- 83% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum should be designated.
- 12% of respondents disagreed/strongly disagreed with the designation.

East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Consultation responses received by email/post:

22. 34 responses received by email/post from:

- 18 people living within the boundary.
- 12 people living outside the boundary including 1 BCP Councillor
- Four statutory consultees (including Environment Agency, Historic England, National Highways, Natural England) – no concerns raised.
- Split roughly 50% female/male respondents
- Split 7 under 44 years, 17 over 45 years,10 did not provide their age.
- All those who provided their ethnic group were white British/Irish

23. **Key messages from the responses received by email/post:**

- **25 respondents expressed strong support for the East Cliff & Springbourne Proposal**. Respondents' additional comments are summarised as follows.
- *'The autonomy of the area given the funding limitations for the whole of the BCP area is paramount, I wish each area had one.'*
- *'I support the full area of the neighbourhood plan, including Springbourne as it is much more inclusive of the voting area. Having the larger area means that there is better scope for planning and overview. A (neighbourhood) plan should not be managed by the people that own a large proportion of the land. There is a risk that if that was the case decisions would not be taken that benefit the whole community. Love the idea that the East Cliff lift is included in the larger plan. Need better provision for people who are less physically able. Helps that additional business is brought to beachside cafes rather than people having to travel*

further. Advantage of choosing the more inclusive plan is there is already a functioning forum, very ably led by Mark.'

- *'It is very important that we have a say in our area.'*
- *'It is very important our area is included in the neighbourhood forum.'*
- *'Working for all of the area, it is important to include and improve the cliff top.'*
- *'As a relative newcomer to the area, I am disappointed that the local parks and clifftop are neglected and poorly maintained. I would like to add my voice to those other residents that would like to see improvements and proper maintenance of our local outdoor spaces.'*
- *'As a long-time resident, I feel being included in the neighbourhood forum will give me a voice on future plans in the area I have lived in all my life.'*
- *'This area includes all the East Cliff. We need to have the power to decide what goes on within our area, look after our neighbourhood and plan positively.'*
- *'Community led, politically neutral and best way forward to address decline across the East Cliff that is also affecting Springbourne. It has the backing of all three ward councillors and the MP. More residents will benefit, includes all of the important amenities such as the beach, the cliff, the library, the college etc that a community needs to thrive. The other application is dominated by business interests.'*
- *'Community led and includes all the amenities necessary for a sustainable neighbourhood, has strategic support e.g. ward councillors and MP, addresses the equalities impacts, is inclusive – no postcode lotteries and more residents benefit.'*
- *'I think that the entire area of East Cliff and Springbourne should be included in the Forum. It's one ward and will be stronger together, and the whole ward should have the opportunity to apply for funding, especially the areas that would benefit the most.'*
- *'Do not separate East Cliff from Springbourne.'*
- *'Good luck to the local residents on formulating a neighbourhood plan that serves the needs of our impacted communities.'*
- *'The Springbourne and East Cliff group have worked very hard to establish support and offer informative communication for residents and moving forward with continuous development and increased awareness which the Group advocates would be far more beneficial for the community and its residents. I am therefore very much in favour of establishing the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum.'*
- *'I think both areas should have an equal opportunity to apply for funding to benefit both areas and not be separated out.'*
- *'I live in East Cliff, and I want East Cliff and Springbourne to thrive together. I am writing to you as MP for Bournemouth East to support a neighbourhood forum, development of a neighbourhood plan with geography covered to include East Cliff and Springbourne. There are two public consultations – only*

one is supported and all three ward councillors representing three political parties. This proposal includes all conservation areas and could lead to the regeneration of the East Cliff lift, reduced anti-social behaviour, more support for health and educational opportunities, and a real strategic economic approach. I know the instinct of local resident is to hold together. We should not be creating artificial differences between parts of our community, especially when this may result in one part becoming more prosperous while next door falls behind, denied the same opportunities to get ahead. The success of the forum and plan will depend on investment, and the role of the new Labour Government will be pivotal here. As a Labour MP, I will be advocating for investment and support to meet the shared needs of East Cliff and Springbourne, and I believe the neighbourhood plan should enable this. This is an initiative by the residents, for the residents. I hope for a plan that excludes nobody and gives everyone the support they need.'

- **Three respondents expressed strong objection to the East Cliff and Springbourne Proposal.** Respondents' additional comments are summarised as follows.
- *'I have lived and worked in the BCP area all my life. My work for 44 years was front line emergency care for the NHS. I know the areas well and the needs of the community. The two areas are so different. I believe East Cliff and Springbourne should have separate (neighbourhood) forums.'*
- *'East Cliff and Springbourne are two different areas and have to be treated as such. I have lived in Bournemouth all my life and was born here. I have seen much more decline in Springbourne, it now has a different demographic and different needs. Let's not try to please everyone, or we will end up pleasing no one'*
- *'The area covered by this application is too large to ensure that the views of the residents in any specific area will be adequately represented. The views of those living to the west of the area covered may well not reflect those of the residents living in the east, particularly as the proposed area covers both Boscombe and Bournemouth'*

Considerations

24. The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 require that the LPA must make a decision on whether to designate a neighbourhood forum and area within 13 weeks from the date of publication of the consultation, but this time period is disapplied if the LPA is considering another neighbourhood forum application which includes some or all of the same area, as is the case here where the two applications had been submitted and neither had yet been determined.

Designation of the neighbourhood forum

25. A prospective group can apply for an area to be designated even if it is not yet a designated forum, providing that it can demonstrate that it is capable of becoming a forum for the area being applied for.

26. The LPA must, in determining whether to designate an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum in accordance with section 61(F)(5) consider whether it meets the conditions by demonstrating that:

- It is established for the purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of a prospective neighbourhood area.
- Its membership is open to individuals to live and work in the area including elected councillors
- Its membership includes a minimum of 21 individuals live, work or are elected councillors in the area.
- It has a written Constitution.
- Such other conditions as may be prescribed.

27. The Town and Country Planning Act section 61(F)(7) further clarifies that the LPA must have regard to the desirability of such designation and whether:
    - the organisation has secured or taken reasonable steps to attempt to secure membership from at least 21 individuals from who live, work and carry on business and elected members of the council whose area falls within the area concerned.
    - Its membership is drawn from different places in the neighbourhood area and from different sections of the community in that area, and
    - Its purpose of the organisation (in general terms) which should reflect the character of that area.
28. Both prospective neighbourhood forums have met the requirements for submission set out in Section 8 of the Regulations. The East Cliff Forum proposal emerged following the original proposal submitted by the prospective East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum. Due to the committee timetable and lead-in times, the East Cliff Forum submitted their proposal before the East Cliff & Springbourne application had been determined.
29. The East Cliff and Springbourne proposal have secured the requisite number of forum members, mostly from residents, three of which are business owners/workers and three of which are local councillors. For the East Cliff proposal, just under half of its forum members are hotel business owners/workers, with six people representing one hotel, and four members representing other hotels. There are nine other forum members who are residents of the area and two local councillors. One of the councillors sits on both forums. The membership of both forums is representative of the neighbourhood areas they propose.

Designation of the neighbourhood area

30. The power for the LPA to designate a Neighbourhood area is exercisable under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
31. An LPA must designate a neighbourhood area if it receives a valid application in accordance with Section 8 of the Regulations and some or all of the area has not yet been designated. However, it can also refuse to designate the area if it considers the area is not appropriate and must give reasons for doing so.
32. Neighbourhood areas cannot overlap. Once designated, no other neighbourhood area/forum can be designated in the same area. This is because the neighbourhood forum has a legal status as a 'qualifying body' for five years to develop a neighbourhood plan within the designated area. This does not affect the existence

or creation of other community groups e.g., residents' groups, in the area. Neighbourhood Forums expire after five years or can be withdrawn before that time.

33. Electoral ward boundaries can be a useful starting point on the appropriate size of a neighbourhood area; these have an average population of about 5,500 residents, although forums can choose not to follow an administrative boundary. Unlike parish council areas, the LPA cannot consider the desirability of maintaining the existing boundaries of neighbourhood areas. Therefore, it must consider practical implications.

34. In appraising the options for the preferred forum and area, regard should be had in the decision to designate a neighbourhood area, which goes beyond the ward, or only forms part of a ward, due to the additional complexity for the LPA in terms of providing the forum with an indicative housing requirement and for managing a referendum.

35. National guidance sets out key factors which should be considered when deciding whether the neighbourhood area is consistent with its settlement boundary reflecting areas of any planned expansion, catchments for walking to local services – shops, primary schools, GP surgeries, parks and other facilities, areas where networks of community groups operate, physical characteristics of the neighbourhood, buildings which may be a consistent scale or style, whether the area forms part of a coherent estate for businesses or residents, whether infrastructure or physical features define a natural boundary (e.g. major road), natural setting or features of the area, and the size of population in the area.

36. The area can be viewed as appropriate to be designated if it is inclusive and coherent in character and supported by the consultation feedback.

Options Appraisal

37. There are three options open to the Council:

38. **Option 1: Designate the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area**

- **Discrete character:** Focuses on an area with a discrete character and covers the whole of the East Cliff Conservation Area where its location, historic nature/features, setting and topography positively contribute to the character and appearance of the area. Whilst the Conservation Area is protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, carefully managing change in this area is important, to ensure its heritage assets are preserved or enhanced.
- **Consultation feedback:** Positive feedback was received to designating the area.
- However, the area forms a very limited part of the East Cliff & Springbourne and part of Bournemouth Central ward which would result in complexity for the LPA in providing information and managing a referendum.
- Further, separating one area within a ward from another, particularly where this results in an area of deprivation being excluded could be perceived as discriminatory towards those with protected characteristics.

- A large proportion of forum members are business owners/workers, rather than residents. Whilst individuals in businesses can take the lead in neighbourhood planning, this should be done in areas wholly or predominantly business in nature and they should ask the LPA to consider designating the neighbourhood area as such.

39. If this option was taken forward, there are some human resource implications as a result of the council's statutory duty to advise, support and respond at key stages of the neighbourhood planning process. No financial implications, public health, equalities, or sustainability implications have been identified at this stage. However, there may be some legal impacts that need to be considered should a decision be taken not to designate the forum and area.

40. **Option 2: Designate the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area**

- **Whole ward approach:** Covers a comprehensive area, and a larger population. Includes sustainable neighbourhoods where a high proportion of shops, facilities, green spaces and several potential site allocations, local opportunity areas and streets are located, hence presents opportunities for a greater impact on social, environmental and economic benefits for the area.
- **Community led:** Forum led by residents, for the community, with the support of BCP Ward Councillors.
- **Inclusive:** In the indices of multiple deprivation, East Cliff & Springbourne is one of nine areas within the BCP area, at the greatest level of deprivation, and in an area with the highest crime, with significant levels of health deprivation and disability. The benefits of a neighbourhood plan covering the whole ward could identify and prioritise improvements and fund initiatives and create more opportunities for local people to have a say in their community, helping them to live a more fulfilled life.
- **Consultation feedback:** Positive feedback was received to designating the area.
- However, the area forms the East Cliff & Springbourne and part of Bournemouth Central ward which would also result in complexity for the LPA in providing information and managing a referendum.
- Further, the ward contains different character areas which may experience different issues.

41. If this option was taken forward, there are some financial and human resource implications as a result of the council's statutory duty to advise, support and respond to neighbourhood forums at key stages of the neighbourhood planning process. At this stage, there are no identified public health or sustainability implications for the Council. However, the scope of the neighbourhood plan may include objectives and policies to address/improve public health and sustainability issues, and these would be matters for the neighbourhood forum to take forward in developing the neighbourhood plan. There may be some legal impacts that need to be considered should a decision be taken not to designate the forum and area.

42. **Option 3: Do not designate a forum and area**

43. There may be legal impacts if robust reasons are not given for designating either neighbourhood forum and area.

Summary of financial implications

44. As part of its statutory duty to support neighbourhood planning groups, there are implications for officer time in the planning policy team to enable attendance at meetings, responding to emails and requests, making appropriate legal and planning issues checks, responding to consultations, publishing the neighbourhood plan for consultation, planning for independent examination and referendum. Whilst the costs of officer time are included in existing budgets, the cost of the examination and referendum need to be met by the Council.

45. There is financial support available for Local Planning Authorities from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to meet the cost of the referendum. LPA's can claim £20,000 when they issue a decision statement detailing their intention to send the plan to referendum (as set out under Regulation 18 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012).

46. When a Neighbourhood Plan is 'Made' (adopted by the Council), the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Neighbourhood Portion rises from 15% to 25%.

Summary of legal implications

47. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) set out the statutory requirements placed on LPAs to assess applications to designate a planning forum.

48. Part 2 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating a neighbourhood area, including the content of the application and what the LPA must do to publicise such an application (Regulations 5 and 6).

49. Part 3 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum, which authorises them to act in relation to the neighbourhood area. In particular, provision is made as to the content of an application and what the LPA must do to publicise an application and publicising any designation of a neighbourhood forum (Regulations 8-12).

Summary of human resources implications

50. Work involved with supporting and advising neighbourhood planning groups can be resourced within the planning policy team and within existing budgets. Managing a referendum will also need additional resource from electoral services officers.

Summary of sustainability impact

51. None.

Summary of public health implications

52. None.

Summary of equality implications

53. The written constitution of both Neighbourhood Forums sets out how they will be inclusive to all residents, businesses, organisations, stakeholders, and elected Members within the Neighborhood Plan Area to ensure engagement and involvement with all sections of the community.

54. An Equalities Impact Screening Assessment was undertaken and considered by an EIA panel on 4 June 2025. The panel rated the screening as 'green – approved' as shown in Appendix 3, demonstrating that the council's public sector equality duty had been met.

Summary of risk assessment

55. Any delay in making a decision on the neighbourhood forum and area designation without clear reasons could cause reputational harm to the Council.

Background papers – published works

Haveyoursay webpage-East Cliff proposal

Haveyoursay webpage-East Cliff and Springbourne proposal

Appendices

1 – East Cliff Consultation Report - captured from online survey.
2 – East Cliff and Springbourne Consultation Report - captured from online survey.
3 – EIA Panel outcome form.

This page is intentionally left blank

EAST CLIFF NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM AND AREA DESIGNATION CONSULTATION

24 February to 7 April 2025

Report June 2025

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary

- 68 responses in total
    - 2 paper surveys
- Most respondents were BCP residents living within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area (74%), specifically from the BH1 postcode
- Most respondents agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (77%)
- The main reasons respondents gave for agreeing with the proposal were:
    - East Cliff is a unique area with an identity that is distinct from Springbourne in a variety of ways, and needs to be represented in a way that reflects this
    - East Cliff needs proper representation in order to stop the rapid decline in the area caused by years of neglect.

- The main reason respondents gave for disagreeing with the proposal were:
    - The proposed boundary is not inclusive enough, leaving out thousands of people who identify as East Cliff residents
    - Key beaches, cliffs, and green areas have not been included in the proposal
    - Some felt the proposal was biased towards the largest landowner in the area.
- The key issues respondents want to see tackled through a neighbourhood forum are:
    - Derelict buildings
    - Anti-social behaviour
    - Drug dealing
    - Rough sleeping

Contents

Executive Summary ii
1 Introduction 4
2 Background 4
2.1 Methodology 5
2.2 Support 6
3 Engagement Figures 7
3.1 Engagement HQ Analytics 7
4 Communications Report 9
5 Analysis and results 11
5.1 Respondent Type 11
5.2 Consultation Awareness 12
5.3 Designation Application 13
6 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile 24
7 Appendix 2 – Full comments 25
8 Appendix 3 - Respondent postcodes by area 38

1 Introduction

BCP Council received a proposal for a neighbourhood forum and area designation within the East Cliff and Springbourne Ward. This included a small area of the eastern end of the Bournemouth Town Centre ward, which is based on the existing East Cliff Conservation Area boundary and the rest of the East Cliff and Springbourne ward area (minus an area north of the Wessex Way which is in the Queens Park and Charminster Neighbourhood Plan area).

Please note, a consultation on the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum application, whose neighbourhood boundary overlaps with the part of the proposed East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum area, was also received at this same time.

To ensure transparency, both consultations ran at the same time to provide an opportunity for representations to be made on both applications. Only one neighbourhood forum can be designated for one area, therefore we asked respondents to review both applications before making their representations.

The consultations ran from **24 February to 7 April 2025**.

This report will outline the results of the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation only. A separate report has been written for the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation.

2 Background

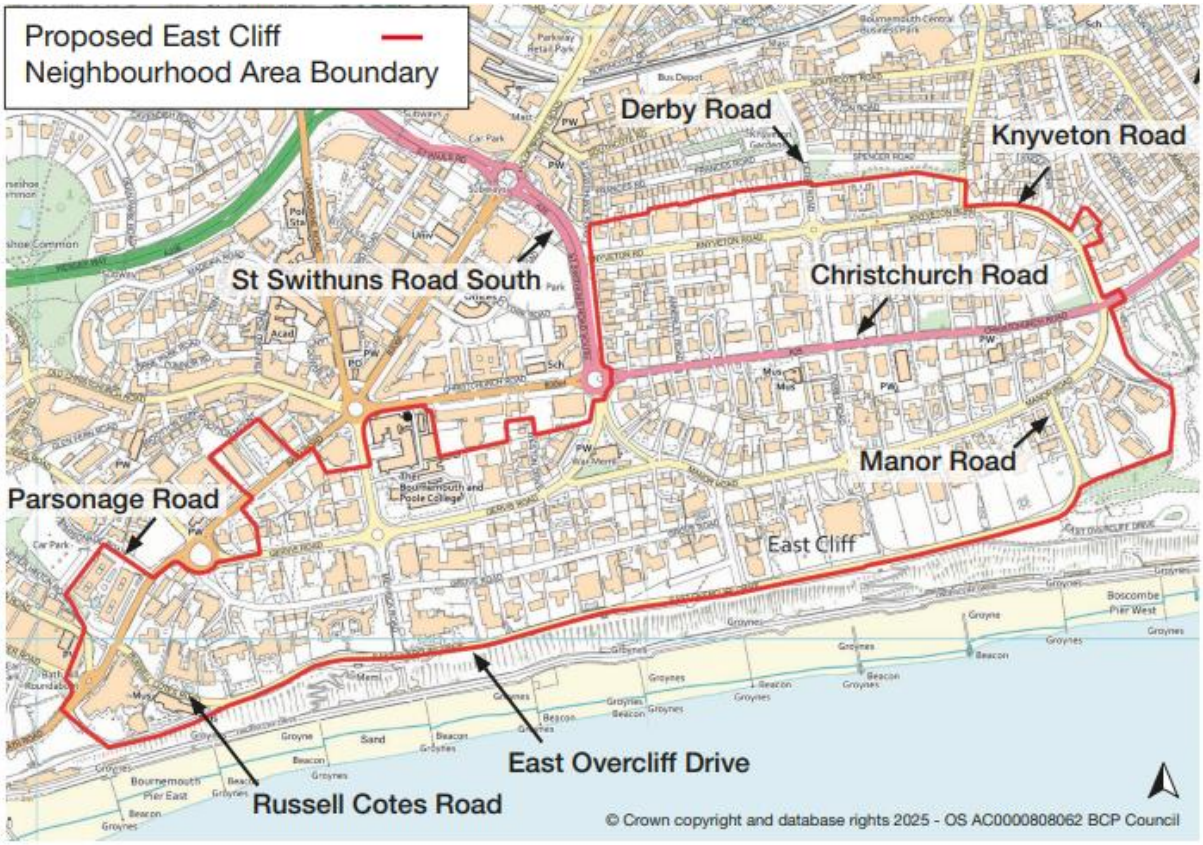
Neighbourhood Forums work with local communities to prepare Neighbourhood Plans for their area and forum designations last for five years.

On 11 November 2024, a proposed new neighbourhood planning group applied to BCP Council to be designated as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, in accordance with s61F Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and s8 Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

Neighbourhood forums must be able to demonstrate that they have a written constitution to describe the basic framework of the organisation including its purpose, membership rules and election of officers. The neighbourhood planning legislation and regulations state that Forums must have at least 21 members who are individuals, either living, working within the area of the neighbourhood forum, or are elected members of the authority concerned.

The proposed East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum submitted an application to be designated as a neighbourhood forum within a defined area boundary which follows

the boundary of the East Cliff Conservation Area designation in 1987 and revised in 1988. The proposed boundary is shown below:



2.1 Methodology

The consultation was hosted on the BCP Engagement HQ platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- Press release
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram)
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for this consultation can be found in the Communications Report
- Details of engagement rates can be found in the Engagement HQ Analytics section

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project: haveyoursay.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ecnf-consultation.

The consultation was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the sofware for analysis. The data was

checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Research and Consultation Team's secure area.

The online survey was designed and hosted in Engagement HQ. The online responses were downloaded into Snap for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the BCP Council Research and Consultation Team's secure area. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Snap to identify the frequencies for each question.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. The numbers of people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

2.2 Support

During the consultation period, East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum's application and supporting documents could be viewed in the 'Documents' section of this page and at:

- Springbourne Library
- Bournemouth Central Library
- Boscombe Library

Respondents could give us their views by:

- Completing an online survey or;
- Completing a paper survey which they could download on the main consultation page or collect one from one of BCP's libraries. Paper surveys could also be emailed to the Planning Team or dropped in the 'Have Your Say' boxes in any BCP library or posted to:

  East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation, Neighbourhood Planning Team, Planning Policy, BCP Council, Civic Centre, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth BH2 6DY.

- Writing to us; or
- Sending an email to neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

If respondents had any questions, needed support or needed the documents in a different format, they could email neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

They could also refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

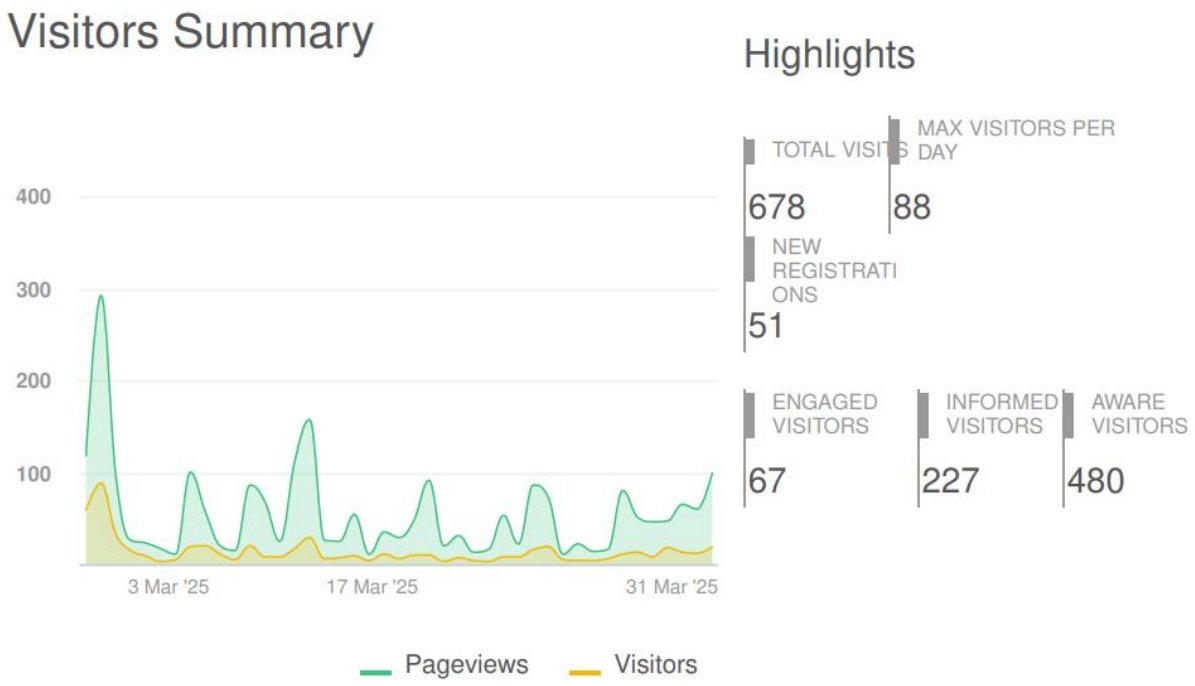
3 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the consultation.

3.1 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform 'Engagement HQ'. There were 678 visits to the consultation page with 480 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 227 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



Visitors engaged with the content on the main consultation page as follows:

- 138 visitors downloaded documents 443 times, including:
    - 75 downloads of the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum Area Combined Application Form
    - 66 downloads of the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum Covering Letter
    - 68 downloads of the paper survey
    - 65 downloads of the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum Mission Statement

- 63 downloads of the Proposed East Cliff Neighbourhood Area Boundary Map
- 56 downloads of the Draft East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum Constitution
- 43 downloads of the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum Supporting Statement
- 21 downloads of the consultation poster

The majority of visitors to the consultation page on Engagement HQ came via Google (88 visits), Facebook (74 visits), and the BCP Council website (35 visits). A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

TRAFFIC SOURCES OVERVIEW

REFERRER URL	Visits
www.google.com	77
m.facebook.com	39
www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk	35
lm.facebook.com	26
www.bing.com	15
www.google.co.uk	11
l.facebook.com	9
android-app	6
duckduckgo.com	3
link.edgepilot.com	2
ntp.msn.com	1
search.brave.com	1
t.co	1
www.ecosia.org	1
www.fahnd.com	1

4 Communications Report

Below is a breakdown of the communications activity carried out by BCP Council to promote both the East Cliff & Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation and the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation as widely as possible.

The council used a variety of methods to promote the consultations including a press release and social media posts on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), LinkedIn, and Instagram along with posters in libraries.

As both consultations were promoted together, readers should note that the figures in this section relate to the promotion of both consultations in the same social media posts. An example of a Facebook post used to promote the consultations is shown below:

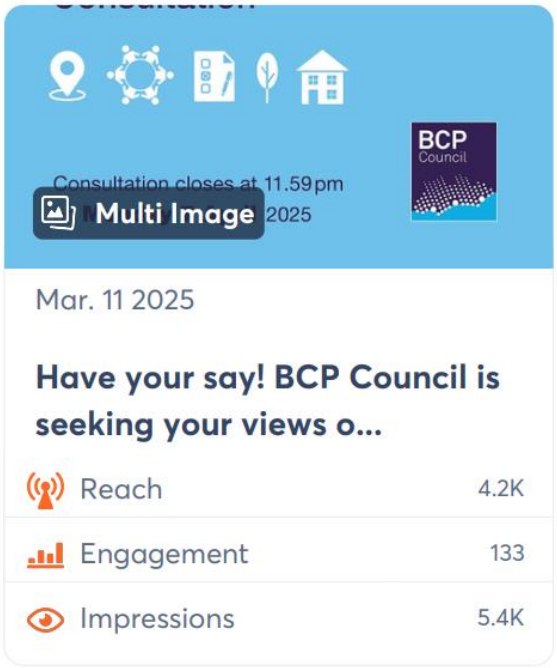
Five social media posts had a total reach[1] of 6,754 people, a total engagement[2] of 194 people and a total 8,832 impressions[3]. Below are details of how people interacted with our social media profiles during the consultation period:

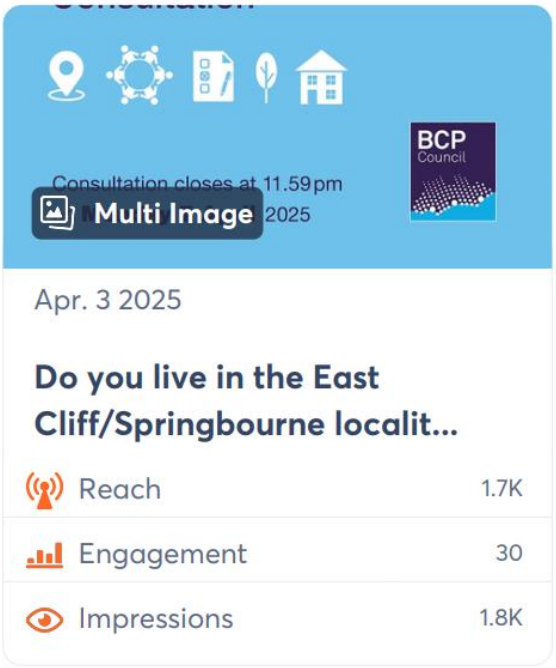
Facebook	Total
Reactions	13
Clicks	25
Other clicks	111
Comments	7
Shares	7

Instagram	Total
Likes	4
Saved	1
Comments	0

Linkedin	Total
Likes	4
Clicks	6
Comments	0
Shares	1

Below are the best performing social media posts based on impressions, reach, and engagement:





[1] The total number of people who see the post.
[2] The number of unique people who engaged with the post, i.e., commented or liked.
[3] The number of times people saw the post.

5 Analysis and results

A total of 68 people responded to the consultation survey. Please see the Engagement HQ Analytics section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the consultation aside from those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated. The percentages in this report will not always add up to 100%. This can be because of rounding, or because respondents are allowed to select more than one response. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

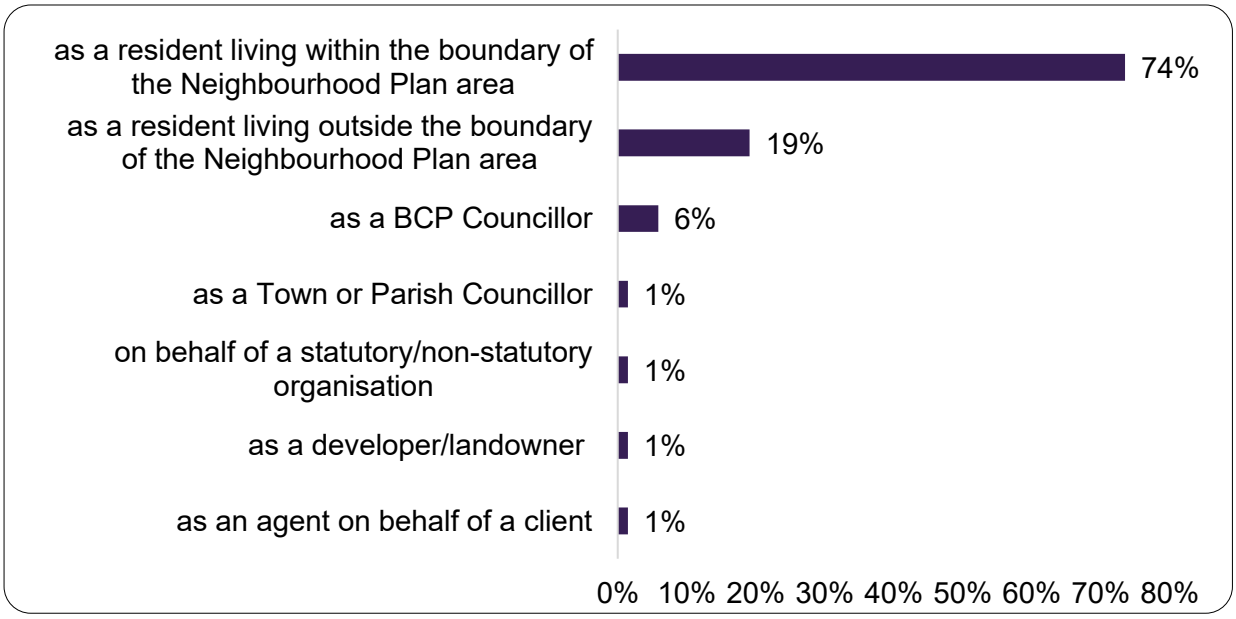
Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

5.1 Respondent Type

Q1. Are you responding:

Please note respondents could select more than one option for this question.

Over seven-tenths of respondents said they were responding as a 'resident living within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area' (74%), while almost a fifth said they were responding as a 'resident living outside the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area' (19%). Less than a tenth said they were responding as a 'BCP Councillor' (6%), 'Town and Parish Councillor' (1%), 'on behalf of a statutory/non-statutory organisation' (1%), 'developer/landowner (1%) and as an 'agent on behalf of a client' (1%).



Base: all respondents

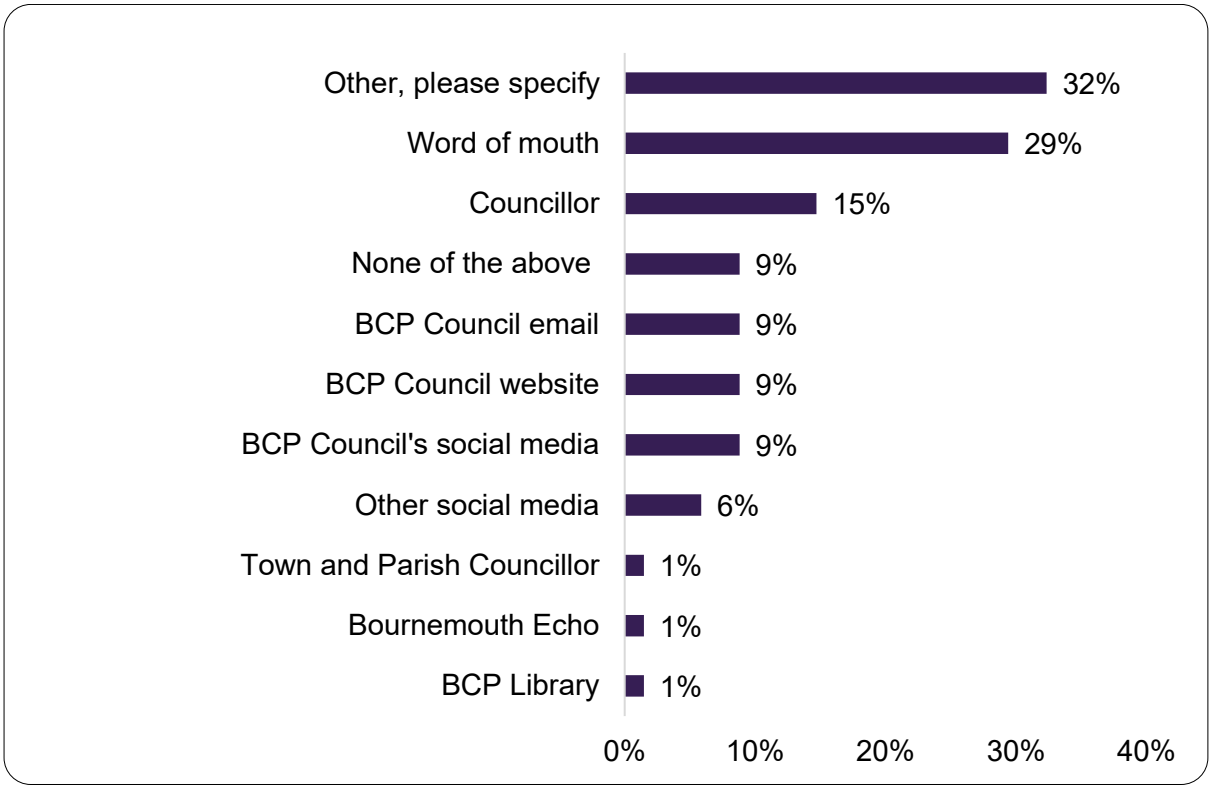
5.2 Consultation Awareness

Q2. How did you find out about this consultation?

Please note respondents could select more than one option for this question.

Almost a third of respondents said they found out about the consultation through different means (32%). These are outlined below. Almost three-tenths of respondents found out about the consultation by 'word of mouth' (29%), while over a tenth said they found out about the consultation through a 'Councillor' (15%).

Less than a tenth of respondents said they found out about the consultation through 'BCP Council email' (9%), the 'BCP Council website' (9%), 'BCP Council's social media' (9%), 'Other social media' (6%), a 'Town and Parish Councillor' (1%), the 'Bournemouth Echo' (1%), and through a 'BCP Library' (1%). Some respondents said 'none of the above' (9%).



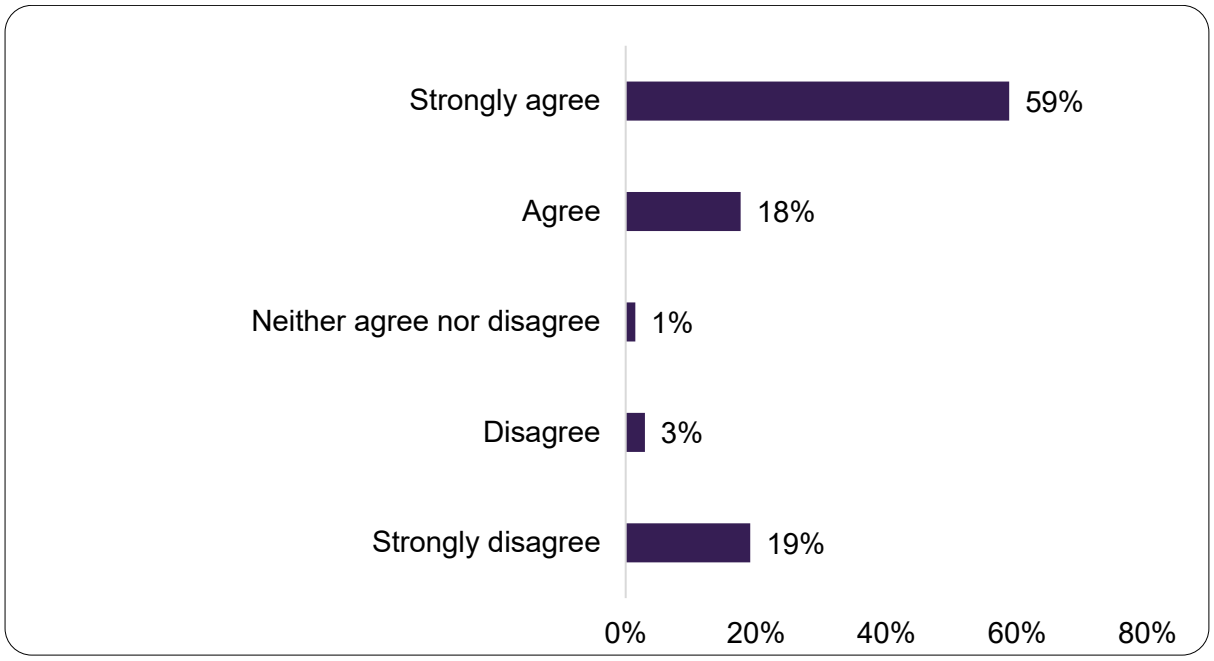
Base: all respondents

Other ways that respondents said they found out about the consultation was primarily through letters sent to them and through flyers posted through their doors. A full list of these responses can be found in Appendix 2.

5.3 Designation Application

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation should be formally designated as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan?

Almost four-fifths of respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (77%). Over a fifth of respondents said they disagree with the proposal (22%), and under a tenth of respondents said they neither agree nor disagree with the proposal (6%).



Base: All respondents

Q4. Please use this space to give us any comments on the submitted application.

44 comments

These respondents provided additional comments explaining why they had agreed or disagreed with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum.

These comments have been coded into the following themes: **Strongly agree/Agree with proposal** (29 comments), **Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal** (13 comments), and **Neither agree nor disagree with proposal** (1 comment).

The two main themes to emerge, i.e. 'Strongly agree/Agree with proposal' and 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' have been broken down further into sub-themes to make them easier to interpret. These are shown in the tables below:

Table 1: Sub-themes for 'Strongly agree/Agree with proposal' theme

Table 2: Sub-themes for 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' theme

Table 1: 'Strongly agree/Agree with proposal' sub-themes

Sub-theme	No of comments
Unique area and identity	15
Area is underrepresented/neglected	9
Agree with proposals	1
Current representation	1
Unintelligible response	1
None	1
Query	1
Suggestions for improvement	1

Unique area and identity (15 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they feel East Cliff is a unique area with an identity that is distinct from Springbourne in a variety of ways. They said it would be simpler and more effective to tackle the issues in East Cliff if the neighbourhood forum is focusing on one area only.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"The East Cliff neighbourhood has for many years been considered a separate area from Springbourne. It is different culturally - truly through ethnicity; religion; geographically - with very close proximity to the seafront; structurally - comprising of many substantive blocks of apartments; environmentally through use of gardens, general green areas and abundance of trees many of which are very old; population - through full time residents, holiday visitors, second home owners; employers - predominantly in the hospitality industry all of which and others go to affirm that East Cliff is easily capable of being a designated separate area when compared to Springbourne."

"I believe that the East Cliff conservation area is the right area designation as the alternative option of including Springbourne would mean trying to address a greater diversity of needs."

"Although I live north of the boundary of this plan, I feel this is far more suited to the area. It is intended for a specific area and not a catch-all plan. This plan will be specific to an important area rather than attempting to cover a large area where no single plan can reasonably reflect the needs or diversity of the region."

"As a business owner and resident on the East Cliff I feel strongly that we should not have an area that combines East Cliff & Springbourne as they are two very different conurbation areas with their own issues. However, I do think the East Cliff area should include the beach area between the two piers."

"The College is located within the designated area proposed for the East Cliff Neighbourhood Plan boundary. We feel this area represents a good spread of community with a sufficient size for impact without diluting the unique mix in the location. Many of the local businesses are customers or suppliers of the College and many residents are College students and there is shared interest."

"The East Cliff forms a coherent community, with a distinctive built environment and heritage. It faces differing issues, challenges and opportunities to Springbourne and that each of these areas should be represented by their own forums and neighbourhood plans. The East Cliff neighbourhood forum proposal helps to ensure residents and business on the East Cliff will have a voice in shaping the future revival of the area. Revival will require residents, [businesses] and landowners working together, effectively, to deliver that change which will only be possible via this proposal for an East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum."

Area is underrepresented/neglected (9 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they feel the area of East Cliff needs appropriate representation in order to stop the rapid decline caused by years of neglect. Several of these respondents felt the area has been neglected by the council. The key issues they highlighted were feeling unsafe in the area, buildings being in disrepair, poor statutory services, drug dealing and addiction.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"This area is underrepresented [at] the moment. It is run down and feels unsafe."

"East Cliff used to be one of the best arears to live in Bournemouth and in the last few years it has been one of the most rapidly declining areas in Bournemouth due to economic struggles, as well as an increase in anti-social behaviour and an increase of people with addiction. Our area needs a change so that the residents and local businesses can feel safe and thrive."

"The area has been neglected by the Local Authority in recent years. Mature trees within the control of BCP Council have been allowed to overgrow in height, street furniture is tired such as seats and metal refuse bins. Property owned by Meyrick Estate has been allowed to be neglected. In my view, the area has been neglected when contrasted with most other areas in the BCP Council area. A local forum I hope will enable pressure to bear on the BCP Council to put more effort to improve the appearance and desirability of the area."

"I have lived here for 40 years, and in the last 10 years the neighbourhood has gone down considerably. Council services have been poor, the area has gone down since the fire at the Woodcroft Towers, there have been many unsavoury issues being carried out at the burnt-out site. Consequently, many unsavoury people are milling around the area mostly coming from accommodation in Gervis Road south. We know for a fact that drug dealing and drug taking is rife in the area. As a long standing and elderly resident, I feel unsafe in an area which for 30 years was extremely nice. Another issue is the East Cliff lift which suffered from a landslide, as an elderly person, and the majority of the residents on the East Cliff, we relied on the lift to take us down to the beach, again, after many years, nothing has been done to restore this service, which again, I find very upsetting."

Agree with proposals (1 comment)

This respondent said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because the application had a suitable plan for the area:

"A cohesive area plan with appropriate mix."

Current representation (1 comment)

This respondent said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they felt current

representation of the community is too business-orientated and should be more community focused:

"Current membership seems to be too heavily business rather than resident-orientated. That may change over time, as this is a new association."

Query (1 comment)

This respondent said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum but were unsure of how this would be implemented in practice:

"Agree but [I'm] not clear what resources will be available to achieve [the] aims or any change."

Suggestions for improvement (1 comment)

This respondent suggested some improvements for the East Cliff area:

"Action is needed to tackle the immigrants etc in the hotels - The Britannia and The Roundhouse to name just two. We need to get back to a family holiday resort with hotel accommodation. Action is needed to tackle and stop drug taking and dealing on the streets and often in the grounds of private property."

Table 2: 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' sub-themes

Sub-theme	No of comments
Proposed boundary	10
Community cohesion	2
Application	1

Proposed boundary (10 comments)

These respondents said they disagree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum primarily because they felt the proposed boundary leaves out key areas in East Cliff including the roads some respondents live on, beaches, cliffs, green areas like Boscombe Chine Gardens and Knyveton Gardens, the Springbourne area and parts of the conservation area. Several of these respondents felt this the proposal was biased

towards the largest landowner in the area and is flawed because it does not include thousands of people who identify as East Cliff residents.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"This proposal only came about when the alternative East Cliff and Springbourne proposal was just about to go to consultation after months of careful planning by local residents. It is motivated by greed and totally focusses on the business aspirations of the owner of a large amount of land in the proposed forum area. It is definitely not inclusive because:

- It excludes the beach, cliffs and any open space which residents and visitors can use
- The signatory of the proposal, in the employ of the majority landowner, has publicly declared there would be no new housing areas
- He has also said this forum would focus on building a 'creative business hub' on land which currently has several rundown and abandoned properties which sit on the land of the majority landowner.

This proposal therefore would not provide a balanced community benefitting residents and businesses alike allowing it grow and develop. Instead, it would ring-fence the area completely so it would be totally unbalanced and be empowering to the large landowner only rather than any community. This is not within the spirit of the Localism Act and therefore should not be allowed to be implemented."

"This is a plan whose purpose is to protect the interests of the large landowner who owns the freehold of much of this area. It will merely benefit him and his family. I do not believe it has the best interests of the residents in mind. It lacks support from any of the local politicians."

"The eastern side of the boundary needs to follow the boundary of the adjacent Boscombe and Pokesdown Neighbourhood plan area. This is a very irregular, random boundary, with certain sites included and others excluded on Knyveton Road, Christchurch Road and Bath Road. There would be random gaps left out of any neighbourhood plan area."

Community cohesion (2 comments)

These respondents said they disagree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they are concerned the proposal will not be fair to all and, therefore, will not bring the community together:

"[An East Cliff neighbourhood forum] will not improve community cohesion across the area."

"I have worked in the East Cliff & Springbourne ward for over ten years to try and address social disadvantage. The proposed area is unlikely to bring any benefits to the socially disadvantaged area of Springbourne which is adjacent to East Cliff and will serve to only further the divide between 'those who have' and 'those who do not'. This proposal disadvantages Springbourne whilst the other proposed East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood forum would bring benefits to both areas and be a more equitable approach."

Application (1 comment)

This respondent said they disagree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they feel this application has been submitted to prevent the alternative East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood forum application from being successful:

"This is a rogue organisation that has come up with this plan to try and discredit and stop the original Springbourne and East Cliff one."

Neither agree nor disagree with the proposal (3 comments)

This respondent said they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because they feel the applicants do not represent them and that there should have been further engagement before the application was submitted to the council:

"As a resident who has to find out by reading literature on a lamppost slightly annoyed that we weren't consulted prior to this forum being set up, by a group of business owners and people who don't represent me and where I live."

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team. A full list of all the comments received for this question can be found in Appendix 2.

Q5. Please use this space to tell us anything else.

27 comments

These respondents provided additional comments about the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum.

These comments have been coded into a variety of themes which are shown in the table below.

Table 3: Other Comments themes

Theme	No of comments
Suggestions	10
Concerns	5
Criticisms	4
Community	3
Agree with proposed boundary	2
Query	2
Unintelligible response	1

Suggestions (10 comments)

These respondents made a variety of comments including making some suggestions. These included adding additional roads to the proposal, taking steps to improve tourism in the area to counteract its derelict feel, making comparisons with the East and Springbourne neighbourhood forum application, and commented on the involvement of local businesses including Meyrick Estates.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"You need to include Knyveton Road, Southcote Road, Frances Road, St Swithun's and the rest of Eastcliff and Springbourne."

"Tourism needs to be promoted. We have so many empty and derelict hotels/ buildings - they simply attract anti-social behaviour."

"East Cliff does need several issues addressed or else properties in the area will be hard to sell on and the area will not attract tourists in the numbers we have had in the past."

"Eastcliff has issues linked to being a coastal neighbourhood and more temporary residents than other parts of Bournemouth. The area has deteriorated in recent years and needs focus to bring it back for the benefit of permanent and temporary residents, and for BCP area as a whole."

"Please see my comments on the alternative forum proposal which includes a larger area of the East Cliff as well as Springbourne. In my view that Forum set up is far more beneficial to the community and businesses as a whole."

"Local business is clearly under-represented in the alternative proposal, which also combines the area with Springbourne. Constitutional safeguards are in place to prevent undue influence of Meyrick Estates - who nevertheless must be engaged wholeheartedly towards the revitalisation of East Cliff."

Concerns (5 comments)

These respondents expressed concerns about derelict buildings, anti-social behaviour, drug dealing, rough sleeping and litter in the East Cliff area.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"There seem to be a high proportion of derelict properties, perhaps awaiting development, in the East Cliff area which I would guess are owned by commercial organisations. This increases the risk of anti-social behaviour and adversely impacts the quality of life of people who live here."

"We have lived in the East Cliff area for 13 years and increasingly there are several issues to address which impact on the ability for residents to enjoy the area (rough sleeping, drug dealing, 'abandoned' hotels etc)."

"Fed up with litter left on cliff top and surrounding area. Fed up with people using the area to sit around smoking dope."

Criticisms (4 comments)

These respondents criticised a councillor for not attending meetings in the local area, the promotion of the consultation, the proposal for preventing the building of houses in the East Cliff area and they also criticised the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum application:

"Councillor Anne Filer did not attend any meetings for the original plan, and as such should be stripped of her councillorship."

"If it weren't for Andrew Emery contacting residents we would not have know about this - this was clear at the meeting. I'm sure this is not the case for Springbourne residents. Hopefully this will not be the case going forward."

"This application seems to be driven by protecting the hotels on the East Cliff and preventing any further residential development and is thus in conflict with the needs of BCP Council to build more houses."

"An East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum, working with the support of key stakeholders including local businesses, education and other local institutions, residents, the principal landowner (Meyrick) and the Council, will have the ability to deliver on any future Neighbourhood Plan by unlock revival and regeneration, attract investment and open up new community spaces and facilities. There is a high risk that the alternative proposal for East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum will lead to an undeliverable neighbourhood plan within the East Cliff due to poor levels of engagement to date with key stakeholders and landowners."

Community (3 comments)

These respondents made comments about how they feel part of the East Cliff community which should be represented specifically:

"We do not consider ourselves a town centre business, but an East Cliff business. Many of the residents of the East Cliff use our facilities as they can reach us on foot. Many of the apartment blocks in our area use us for their AGMs, etc. We are a part of this local community and feel we should be included within any East Cliff plans."

"We need someone to speak up for us specifically."

"I'm on the board of the local synagogue that is moving to East Cliff. On the board of one of the largest apartment blocks on the East Cliff. I had my first birthday in the Cumberland hotel 65 years ago. I want the East Cliff to return to the best of what it used to be."

Agree with proposed boundary (2 comments)

These respondents expressed their agreement with the proposed boundary for the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum:

"The East Cliff proposed area seems to be similar in terms of built environment."

"The proposed area is more than capable of considering the role of a body establishing, delivering and monitoring a separate Neighbourhood Plan as per prescribed documents."

Query (2 comments)

These respondents had queries about working with neighbouring forums and funding to restore the East Cliff lift:

"What is happening to the millions of pounds granted to restore the East Cliff lift? Presume this won't happen since there have been other landslips. Can't the council use the money to improve the area and provide access to the beach with some sort of land train or buggy?"

"There is a strong relationship between residence in the East Cliff area and the shops and amenities around the Lansdowne roundabout, including but not exclusively Post Office, Holdenhurst Pharmacy (Holdenhurst Road), My Dentist (Old Christchurch Road), Zipyard - drycleaners (Christchurch Road). These premises would be in an adjoining Neighbourhood Forum. How would this important relationship work in practice?"

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team. A full list of all the comments received for this question can be found in Appendix 2.

6 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

The equalities profile is shown below.

Equalities	Group	Number	%
Age	16 – 24 years	1	1%
	25 - 34 years	2	3%
	35 - 44 years	4	6%
	45 - 54 years	10	15%
	55 - 64 years	14	21%
	65 - 74 years	20	29%
	75 - 84 years	9	13%
	85+ years	1	1%
	Prefer not to say	7	10%
Gender	Female	29	43%
	Male	29	43%
	Prefer not to say	10	15%
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosexual	51	76%
	All other sexual orientations	5	7%
	Prefer not to say	11	16%
Disability	Yes - limited a little/a lot	9	13%
	No	52	76%
	Prefer not to say	7	10%
Ethnic Group	White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	54	79%
	Other White	2	3%
	BME	5	7%
	Prefer not to say	7	10%
Religion	No religion	31	46%
	Christian	21	31%
	Any other religion	5	7%
	Prefer not to say	11	16%
Respondent Type	BCP resident living within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area	50	74%
	BCP resident living outside the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area	13	19%
	BCP Councillor	4	6%
	An agent on behalf of a client	1	1%
	Developer/landowner	1	1%
	On behalf of a statutory/non-statutory organisation	1	1%
	Town or Parish Councillor	1	1%

7 Appendix 2 – Full comments

Q1. **Are you responding as a...?(please select all that apply)**	**Please tell us which organisation you are responding on behalf of? (please note you won't be able to proceed without writing in the comments box)**
	Owner of a business located within the boundary
	I am responding in my role of Head of Communities, Partnerships and Community Safety at BCP Council.
	Bournemouth and Poole College
	East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum
Q2. **How did you find out about this consultation? (please select all that apply)**	BCP Council's social media
	Other, please specify below (please note you won't be able to proceed without writing in the comments box)
	Email from Andrew EMERY
	Bournemouth Echo
	Letter put through home letter box.
	An open letter delivered to my address.
	Through contact from a member of the proposed East Cliff Plan Forum.
	Mailshot
	By a letter
	A flyer through the door
	Letter delivered to residence by Andrew Emery
	I got a letter through my letterbox
	Leaflet left in lobby within apartment complex
	Leaflet delivered to our home
	Leaflet through my door
	Posted to my address
	Leaflet through the door
	Letter drop covering both groups.
	Andrew Emery
	hard copy thru my door
	Andrew Emery
	Mailer delivered to home address
	Letter through the door
	Letter through the door
	Leaflet through letter box

Q4 **Please use this space to give us any comments on the submitted application.**

Screen Name Redacted 3/04/2025 06:51 PM	This is an important issue
Screen Name Redacted 3/05/2025 08:26 AM	It's very important to me to get the East Cliff back to a strong affluent area
Screen Name Redacted 3/06/2025 10:49 AM	There are many problems in our area and they are not being addressed. With many people living in flats and only going out in their cars they become oblivious to the problems and would benefit from being drawn into the day to day situation in the East Cliff and Springbourne areas.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 11:51 AM	It overlaps with the proposed East Cliff one
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 04:20 PM	We are overloaded with HMOs and are the most densely residential area in BCP. We have problems with drugs, homelessness and prostitution. We need to be able to have our say over things affecting our area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 05:36 PM	I don't think it's appropriate to combine the 2 areas of Springbourne and East Cliff, mirroring the previous council ward. If you just keep doing the same thing you just continue to get the same outcome. We have a proposed forum including 3 councillors and the same area. The two parts of the old ward have very different characteristics and needs. And dominating the forum with councillors will do nothing to challenge the status quo.
Screen Name Redacted 3/08/2025 03:12 PM	East Cliff is quite different from Springbourne. A separate East Cliff area plan would make more sense.
Screen Name Redacted 3/11/2025 08:00 PM	The area requires additional funding as it has long been neglected. Residents are aware of the difficulties that arise and should have their say in what is needed
Screen Name Redacted 3/15/2025 07:39 PM	They already have meetings for residents and are active in supporting the area

Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 03:53 PM	This application has been a long time in the coming and covers the entire area of East Cliff and Springbourne and would therefore be relevant for the entire area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/18/2025 11:50 AM	It is my opinion that a number of the Stakeholders have little or no interest in the overall welfare of the area, rather being only interested in what is planned for their immediate environment and ensuring that the grass is cut outside their property. At neighbourhood meetings relating to this ward, the average attendance is around 10. This can hardly be described as being representative of the ward.
Screen Name Redacted 3/18/2025 02:34 PM	Does include derelict areas near former east cliff lift and Boscombe chine gardens
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 05:22 PM	A neighbourhood forum including East Cliff and Springbourne will improve the community cohesion in the area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 06:04 PM	I am disgusted that this did not go through at the first attempt and a rogue contingent outside the area made the council to rethink this and do it again.
Screen Name Redacted 3/24/2025 09:59 PM	East Cliff & Springbourne are two different & very distinct areas with different priorities & concerns.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 01:13 PM	East Cliff has a fundamentally different character, needs and use to the Springbourne area. The two areas would be much better served by distinct forums, able to focus on the specific issues present in each area. This proposed forum has not engaged the business community effectively, as evident in the forum membership group - and that sector is vital for the revitalisation of East Cliff in particular.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 08:29 PM	The once beautiful tree lined area has become a flytipping region, drug abuse infiltrating residential gardens, prostition evident in our communal garden which we are desperately trying to safeguard by applying for fencing planning permission, bureaucracy is Delaying the process which is frustrating.
Screen Name Redacted 3/28/2025 10:19 AM	The proposed area which encompasses the majority of the EC&S ward ensures that both the more affluent and more

	socially disadvantaged areas would benefit from being designated as a Neighbourhood Forum in order to progress with the development of a neighbourhood plan.
Screen Name Redacted 3/29/2025 06:32 PM	Hey are Committed to taking care and maintaining the area, improving and addressing issues that arise, host regular community meetings for residents, good communication, well led and informative. Any issues can be addressed with guidance and signposting to correct departments
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 11:42 PM	east cliffe is large enough as a stand alone and has more specialised areas so should not be with springbourne
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:47 PM	This proposal provides for a nicely balanced yet diverse community over the East Cliff and the suburb of Springbourne. It would help protect and develop the tourist areas of the East Cliff in conjunction with the residential areas of Springbourne. There are similar issues affecting both the East Cliff and Springbourne such as anti-social behaviour and a large number of HMOs. By combining the two areas, a joined-up solution can be developed through one neighbourhood plan which will help benefit both areas simultaneously. It will also help develop a joined-up approach to: - Conservation in both the traditional conservation area of the East Cliff as well as those parts of Springbourne which are historically significant, - A common community theme across the two areas which could include balanced housing. - It would provide support for all business, large and small in the two areas ensuring that one particular type of business does not adversely affect or detract from other types of business. - It would ensure all the green spaces within the East Cliff and Springbourne areas are well maintained to the benefit of local residents and visitors alike. - It would ensure that business proposals by large landowners regarding future development take into account the views of the community that also live in the neighbourhood area. None of these ideals are supported by the alternative proposal.
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:58 PM	I believe that the aims of the proposed organisation are in the best interests of the community and help for more targeted action to benefit the neighbourhood.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 02:23 PM	It is necessary to do away with a lot of HMO's as they are housing drug addicts and other people who are causing the Eastcliff Conservation Area many problems, such as burglary, homes and cars. We need a camera installed in Annerley Road to help stop anti-

	social behaviour. Drug addicts are down our road most evenings, you don't feel safe in your own home. A lot more Police Officers need to be driving around our streets in the evenings and night time to help prevent these problems mentioned above.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 08:36 PM	i prefer the option of east cliff as separate from springbourne - both areas have different issues
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 09:19 PM	Springbourne is a little talked about but important part of Eastcliff. This application covers a wider area which includes Springbourne as a unique commercial and shopping area which would benefit greatly from investment, keeping jobs and businesses alive. An enlivened area would encourage investment in housing and leisure activities., preserving Green spaces and support greater community cohesion. People who care about their home area are more likely to look after it.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 10:03 AM	This is an inclusive forum which will be able to create a progressive and inclusive plan for the benefit of all residents. It will avoid the reactionary plans of the East Cliff only plan, which has been put together to benefit only the large landowner. I do not believe he has the best interest of the community in mind. This plan has the backing of all 3 councillors and the local MP who also lives in the ward.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 12:50 PM	This is the only consultation and proposed Neighbourhood Plan that includes the whole of East Cliff including the East Cliff Conservation Area. It is the only one to include our glorious beaches and cliffs and thus for example able to consider renovation of the neglected East Cliff lift. Further it is the only one to include Boscombe Chine Gardens and Knyveton Gardens and all other East Cliff and Springbourne Green Space. The East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation is the only one that is supported multi party by all 3 East Cliff and Springbourne Ward Councillors - Anne Filer (Conservative Party), Sara Armstrong (Green Party), and Anne-Marie Moriarty (Labour Party) In addition it is the only proposed plan that can properly design out Crime because it includes more than the East Cliff Conservation Area. For example a main aim is to reduce the number of HMOs housing alcoholics, drug addicts, and persistent offenders in other parts of East Cliff and Springbourne all affecting those in the Conservation area. By being the only Plan to include Springbourne as well as all of East Cliff it has greater leverage in dealing with the problems and capitalising on the benefits of the area.

Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:19 PM	Eastcliff has different issues and needs to Springbourne
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 06:08 PM	A neighbourhood forum I hope will enable substantial funds to be made available to enhance the combined area generally to improve its enviroment and desirability and enhance the quality off life for its residents and reduce crime-The area has been allowed to become run down by BCP Council
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 07:00 PM	The.Springbourne district began suffering from neglect and decline in the 1970s; it was buoyed up by the arrival of Abbey Life and McCarthy & Stone in the 1980s, but declined again in the 1990s due to appalling housing conditions (e.g. in the Northcote and Windham Road areas), absentee landlords, licensing breaches, kerb crawling in Knyveton, Southcote and Palmerston Roads, and fly-tipping in the many back alleys. The neglect of property has spread in more recent years to the East Cliff (e.g. the Hinton Firs Hotel & smaller properties on the south side of Manor Road) to the point where you'd struggle to believe the East Cliff was a conservation area. A neighbourhood forum and plan, encompassing both districts, with the former politically neutral and properly constituted, would therefore be a timely way towards arresting this decline.
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 11:26 PM	While collaboration can be valuable, I believe merging them as a single community may not be the most effective approach. The towns face distinctly different challenges, with one requiring more focused intervention and resources. Treating them as one could dilute the support needed in more affected areas and overlook the specific needs of each community. Separate consideration — including targeted funding — would allow for more tailored, impactful solutions.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 10:51 AM	I feel that this organisation will represent the best interests of all residents in the area
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:12 PM	I think it's essential for all neighbourhoods should have a forum. We need to discuss planning issues that are not on the councils agenda.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:26 PM	We need to have a say over how our open spaces are kept and how to keep the area neat, tidy and limit antisocial behaviour (as per the broken windows theory).
Screen Name Redacted	This community-run forum will benefit local residents of two areas as

4/07/2025 04:44 PM	opposed to a business-lead forum serving only half the area.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 05:01 PM	There are two parallel plans proposed, but the unified East Cliff & Springbourne plan is the only one that should be considered. It's well-known that the East Cliff & Springbourne plan has been proposed in coordination with the local community, and is supported by the local ward councillors. However the East-Cliff-only plan has been heavily promoted by a current employee of Meyrick Estates (and a former BCP officer), and would restrict the Plan to an area owned sunstantially by Meyrick. The unified plan covers an area which is suitable for a NP and has clearly been developed thoughtfully and collaboratively. However the EC-only plan is too small an area to justify an NP, and there would be a huge risk of an imbalance of democratic power and influence. It would be extraordinary if the unified East Cliff & Springbourne plan was not taken forward.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:39 PM	I believe this application delivers the greatest benefits for residents and fully support the proposal to include both the entire East Cliff Conservation Area and Springbourne. This more inclusive boundary ensures a comprehensive, holistic approach to neighbourhood planning. It recognises the distinct identities and needs of each area while promoting a shared response to challenges such as housing, anti-social behaviour, inequality, and environmental concerns. Importantly, this is what residents want—local people have expressed a clear preference for a joined-up approach that reflects the interconnectedness of their communities. From a material planning perspective, this application promotes sustainable development principles, aligning with national and local planning policy objectives, including equitable access to amenities, green infrastructure, and heritage conservation. The inclusion of the full conservation area, cliffs, beaches, green spaces, and community assets such as the library, museum, shops, and college ensures planning consistency and supports the preservation and enhancement of vital local character and assets. A joint area supports the best use of resources, ensures no neighbourhood is excluded, and helps avoid planning conflicts that might arise from a piecemeal approach. It enables stronger strategic alignment with broader planning frameworks and provides a platform for coordinated investment, infrastructure improvement, and environmental protection—especially in coastal zones affected by erosion. Ultimately, this application reflects a fairer, more sustainable, and inclusive vision for the ward—one rooted in resident engagement and aligned with the principles of sound and effective spatial planning. Inclusion is not a postcode lottery. Neither does ASB stop on street corners or conservation area boundaries. We need a partnership, whole community approach. This proposal

	alligns with that.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:57 PM	Cllr Armstrong has lobbied for a combined forum and I believe she has the interests of all her constituents at heart. Her combined forum makes far more 'community' sense than potentially breaking up our ward
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:02 PM	We need a cohesive plan that includes the whole of East Cliff together with Springbourne.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:05 PM	The E and Sprbrne organisation are best placed to appreciate the needs of the local residents and businesses in the area considering all aspects of day to day life in this locality
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 10:50 PM	I think there is value in creating and maintaining a neighbourhood plan and that it makes sense unless there are strong reasons to the contrary that the boundaries of the plan follow those of the ward.

Q5 Please use this space to tell us anything else.

Screen Name Redacted 2/26/2025 12:45 PM	It does need to include Eastcliff and Springbourne. The other plan just includes Eastcliff which is not right. Should include the whole area. Springbourne is a densely populated area with high ASB and we need this plan to go ahead to get the area right.
Screen Name Redacted 3/04/2025 06:51 PM	We need to work together for the community living within the area making it a family environment stop all the small singl accommodations promoting Bournemouth
Screen Name Redacted 3/06/2025 10:49 AM	1. Motorists are speeding down Manor Road using the road to avoid going through traffic lights on the Old Christchurch Rd. Are we waiting for an acccident to happen and a subsequent death? 2. Why do motorists not have to pay to park during weekends in the stretch of Manor Road East of the roundabout in front of Albany Towers whilst to the west they have to pay ? 3 Because of the free parking on both sides of the road cars every day and night loiter to eat, drink, smoke and chuck their rubbish out their windows for us residents to clean up.

	4. Even with pay parking in the daytime, in 12 years I have only once seen a parking attendant in Manor Road and I am out and about all the time.5. Rubbish is everywhere unless cleared by me or volunteers(Dorset Devils) 6. Groups of wanderers hang about at the roundabout and leave bottles and rubbish before leaving the area. The bus stop opposite the Travelodge had a bin for rubbish, but it disappeared a few months ago…never to be replaced? 6. I regularly cycle around Springbourne and I feel sorry for the residents there as they suffer from the problems around the East Cliff and it is noticeable that there has been a serious deterioration of conditions. I have communicated much of this to Tom Hayes and the Environment Dept of the Council but the overflowing bins and ones with no lids being raided by seagulls continues in so many areas. It's a shame to see Bournemouth turning into a 'trashtown'. Winton and the Beach areas are an example of what could be achieved everywhere. We need to do more teaching in the schools and a poster campaign with everyone's participation before it all becomes a disaster. With trash comes disease. That's what happens in the underdeveloped countries of which I have had many years of experience.7. The stealing in shops is rife, and the appearance of Security personnel makes us look like a country at war.8 My son in law was in hospital last week and witnessed patients screaming and insulting the nurses etc. I am sure the staff feel helpless because nothing is done to punish or deal with this problem. This Government needs to come down with a heavy hand on Nos.7 and 8.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 05:36 PM	Nothing to add.
Screen Name Redacted 3/11/2025 08:00 PM	Springbourne has a large population with many vulnerable people and it requires additional funding and resources to meet the needs of the community,as it appears the more affluent areas are once again benefiting and Bcp council are neglecting one of the poorest areas in its borough. The residents need a forum and the ability to have their say on planning and housing in the area with a limit on HMO,s. Springbourne has been neglected for many years, with no plan to improve the area and community insentives. Springbourne should be invested in as it should be a prime area for people to live. It's close to the town centre with fantastic transport links but the fact it is so run down with higher crime rates than some areas puts people off. This is the first area people see when they get off the train and head to the beach or to a football match. It doesn't really portray a vibrant, clean, safe town. I feel that property developers and land owners have a duty to try to enhance East cliff and Springbourne, rather than being allowed to neglect their duties and try to prevent any future investments to improve the lives of its residents.

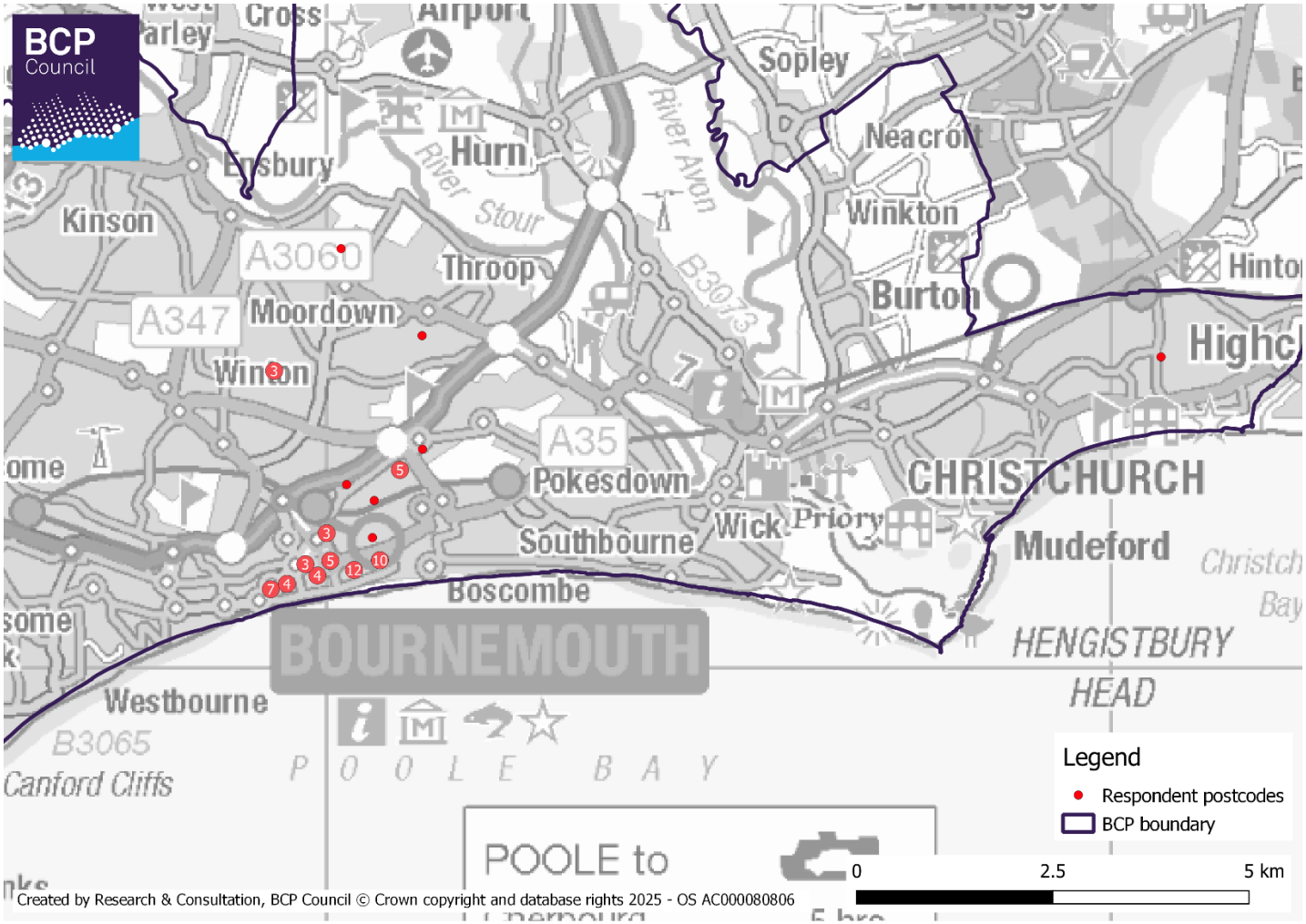
Screen Name Redacted 3/15/2025 12:10 PM	Stop approving HMO and “safe houses" in east cliff area! Southcote road area is unsafe for normal families to live in. BCP council - check your own rules on HMO % rules in the area!
Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 12:43 PM	Strongly support this proposal encompassing all of East Cliff & Springbourne as one neighbourhood forum area
Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 03:53 PM	East Cliff and Springbourne appears to be the forgotten area within the BCP conurbation. Our streets are cleaned sporadically compared to other areas (for example, there has been smashed glass on the pavement near my house for the past 4 months), new developments are deemed not to require parking, not taking into account how densely populated the area is (especially Springbourne) and additional cars added to the roads would pose more of a safety hazard, anti-social behaviour is an every day occurrence in the area, as is fly tipping. There are too many HMO's in the area, most of which house individuals with "enhanced needs" which further adds issues to the area. Then there is the issue of the "night time economy" that takes place around the Southcote Road, Knyveton Road and Derby Road areas. Generally cohesive neighbourhood forum / plan has the chance of enabling stakeholders and residents to formulate a plan to bring the area up, making it a safe and more desirable area in which to live, work, socialise and relax.
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 06:04 PM	Councillor Filer did not attend any of the meetings with the neighbour group and forums and so should not have any say in the process.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 01:13 PM	I greatly appreciate the work of councillors and residents inherent in this proposal - but it is fundamentally flawed in rolling together two very different areas, with no obvious gain from doing so.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 08:29 PM	Please help us clean up this once beautiful area... trash begets trash and unless we tidy up in the Derby Road/Knyveton Road area with cameras, Road cleaning, police patrol then degradation will persist
Screen Name Redacted 3/28/2025 10:19 AM	I have worked in the EC&S area for over ten years to try and address social disadvantage. This proposed area would ensure that both neighbourhoods (East Cliff and Springbourne), which are fundamentally different in demographic, needs and development opportunities, would be able to work together to build a stronger future which benefits both. The other proposed area (East Cliff) would

	only benefit the less socially disadvantaged communities and businesses of East Cliff who have more potential for growth and development (hotels etc). This proposed area would meet the needs of both communities and ensure that an equitable approach is being taken.
Screen Name Redacted 3/29/2025 06:32 PM	This group of residents have worked extremely hard over the past 18 months or so to get this Forum up and running... they are fully committed to improving the quality and maintenance of our area. They are fully equipped with knowledge of laws etc they are approachable and informative.. small community groups have been established and are working together to improve all areas...most definitely this group should be encouraged and set up
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 04:55 PM	This is a much more logical and representative. proposal than the alternative which only covers part of the East Cliff.
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 11:42 PM	the hospitality areas are in need of a major local run boost to avoid being a ghost area.
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:47 PM	Please see my comments on the alternative proposal
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:58 PM	I think that anything that can be done to revitalise the area has to be very desirable. For example I am old enough to remember what a thriving area Holdenhurst Road and Boscombe were in the past and I think it would be beneficial to return the neighbourhood to that sort of feel.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 02:23 PM	I am disgusted that BCP Council refused to reject the planning approval for the demolition of the Elstead Hotel in Knyveton Road. The last thing we need is more ghastly small flats. The area is crying out for family accommodation. The Council shouldn't be approving Harry Redknapp's proposal just to make him more millions. No tourism related flats have been included in the Council's approval which goes against their policy, as several hotel's that have been demolished in the area had to adhere to the Council's policy, so why hasn't this been a condition with Harry Redknapp's Company proposal?
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 10:03 AM	I am one of the local councillors for this ward

Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:36 AM	I am particularly concerns at the level of crime surrounding the Knyveton Gardens and Spencer Road Gardens parks, including prostitution, drug dealing & taking, theft from and damage to cars, and general ASB (generally linked to the prostitution & drugs). Linked to this is the number of (failed / mismanaged) 'rehab' houses and HMOs. That entire area needs better policing & regeneration - it should be 'the commuter jewel' in BCP's crown but has been let to go to wrack and ruin.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:19 PM	Believe that we should have separate Eastcliff and Springbourne Neighbourhoods due to differing profiles and needs
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 07:00 PM	As has been doubtless pointed out, the Springbourne and East Cliff proposals (the "inclusive" proposals) are supported by all three ward councillors for this area, irrespective of their political colours.
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 11:26 PM	1. Neighbourhood Exchange Program Launch a program where residents, especially youth or community leaders, spend time in each other's towns to foster understanding and reduce stigma, while identifying transferable solutions to shared problems. 2. Community Labs or Innovation Hubs Set up pop-up innovation hubs where residents co-create solutions to local issues. Each town could host its own, but results could be shared between them to spark synergy while respecting individual identities.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:12 PM	All neighbour hoods should have a forum
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:39 PM	All three ward councillors support this from across all parties. It has the support of the MP.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:02 PM	The heritage of the whole area must be protected, and the quality of life in our community needs to be improved. This can be achieved by a Neighbourhood Plan that is based on consultation with the community.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:05 PM	The local MP and the local councillors are behind this organisation and they offer their invaluable experience and knowledge of the locality.

Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:26 PM	I would like AirBnbs in the area to be licensed and the Council to have more control on how many there are and be able to deal with antisocial behaviour. I would like to see crime on the streets tackled including robberies and drug dealing. I would like to see rubbish removed from the streets.

8 Appendix 3 - Respondent postcodes by area



Postcode	Number of respondents
BH1	55
BH9	4
BH13	3
BH8	2
BH7	1
BH14	1
BH23	1
Total	**67**

EAST CLIFF & SPRINGBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM AND AREA DESIGNATION CONSULTATION

24 February to 7 April 2025

Report June 2025

Research and Consultation Team

Executive Summary

- 73 responses in total
    - 1 paper survey
- Most respondents were BCP residents living within the boundary of the proposed Neighbourhood Plan area' (86%), specifically from the BH1 postcode
- Most respondents agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (83%)
- The main reasons respondents gave for agreeing with the proposal were:
    - It is inclusive, representing both East Cliff and Springbourne
    - It will encourage community cohesion between the more deprived area of Springbourne and more affluent area of East Cliff
    - The area needs a variety of improvements (outlined below)
    - The applicants are capable
    - The local community should have a say in key decisions impacting their area.

- The main reason some respondents gave for disagreeing with the proposal was that East Cliff and Springbourne should not be combined because they have different identities and needs
- The key issues respondents want to see tackled through a neighbourhood forum are:
    - A high number of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)
    - Anti-social behaviour
    - Drug use and dealing
    - Crime
    - Prostitution
    - Poor community safety

Contents

Executive Summary ii
1 Introduction 4
2 Background 4
2.1 Methodology 5
2.2 Support 6
3 Engagement Figures 7
3.1 Engagement HQ Analytics 7
4 Communications Report 9
5 Analysis and results 11
5.1 Respondent Type 11
5.2 Consultation Awareness 12
5.3 Designation Application 13
6 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile 24
7 Appendix 2 – Full comments 25
8 Appendix 3 - Respondent postcodes by area 37

1 Introduction

BCP Council received a proposal for a neighbourhood forum and area designation within the East Cliff and Springbourne Ward. This included a small area of the eastern end of the Bournemouth Town Centre ward, which is based on the existing East Cliff Conservation Area boundary and the rest of the East Cliff and Springbourne ward area (minus an area north of the Wessex Way which is in the Queens Park and Charminster Neighbourhood Plan area).

Please note, a consultation on the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum application, whose neighbourhood boundary overlaps with part of the proposed East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum area, was also received at the same time.

To ensure transparency, both consultations ran at the same time to provide an opportunity for representations to be made on both applications. Only one neighbourhood forum can be designated for one area, therefore we asked respondents to review both applications before making their representations.

The consultations ran from **24 February to 7 April 2025**.

This report will outline the results of the East Cliff & Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation only. A separate report has been written for the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation.

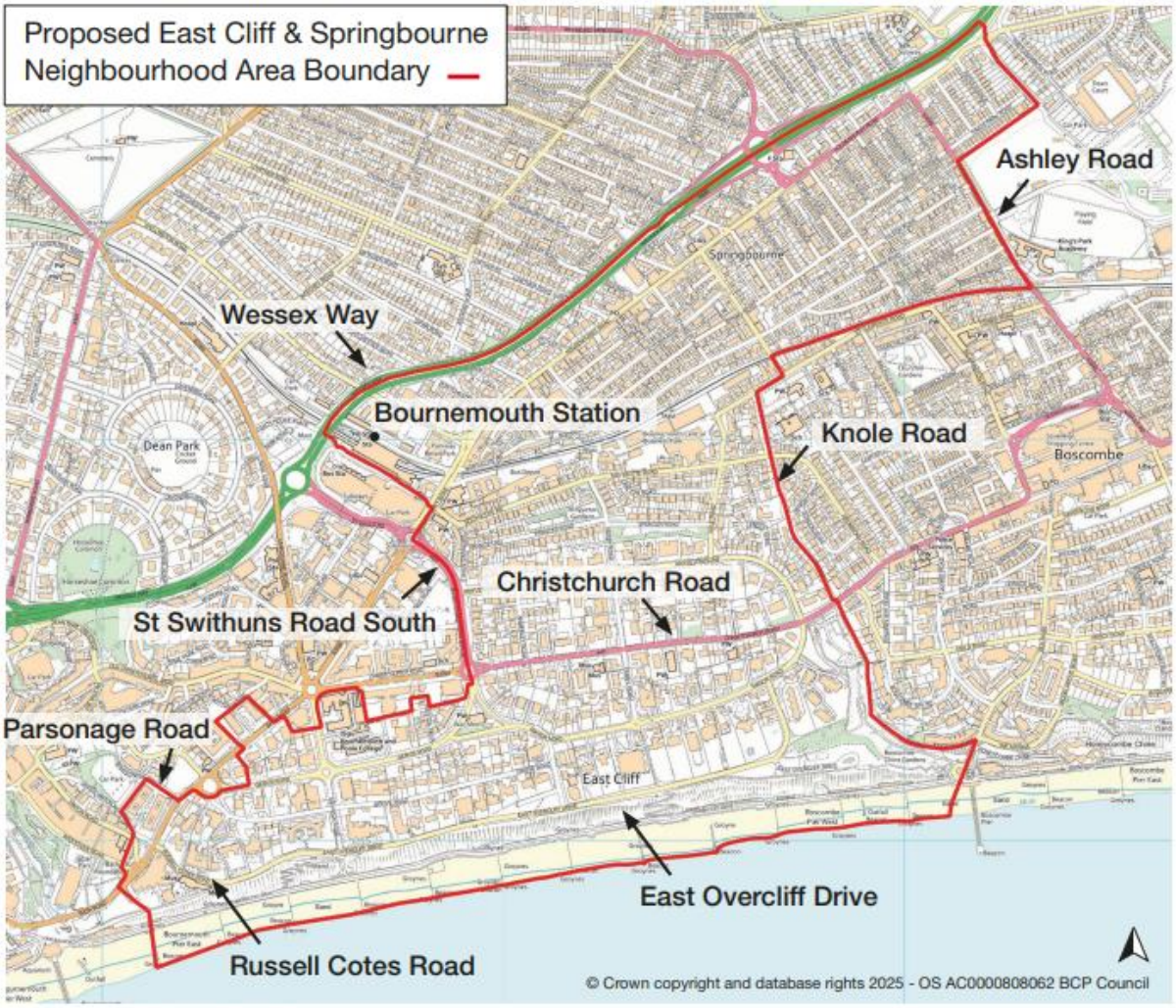
2 Background

Neighbourhood Forums work with local communities to prepare Neighbourhood Plans for their area and forum designations last for five years.

On 26 January 2025, a proposed new neighbourhood planning group applied to BCP Council to be designated as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, in accordance with s61F Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and s8 Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

Neighbourhood forums must be able to demonstrate that they have a written constitution to describe the basic framework of the organisation including its purpose, membership rules and election of officers. The neighbourhood planning legislation and regulations state that Forums must have at least 21 members who are individuals, either living, working within the area of the neighbourhood forum, or are elected members of the authority concerned.

The proposed East Cliff & Springbourne Forum submitted an application to be designated as a neighbourhood forum within a defined area boundary shown below:



2.1 Methodology

The consultation was hosted on the BCP Engagement HQ platform and was promoted through various channels including:

- Press release
- Social media posts (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram)
- A full breakdown of the communications activity for this consultation can be found in the Communications Report
- Details of engagement rates can be found in the Engagement HQ Analytics section

The main project page was hosted from the council's Engagement HQ Platform along with a brief description of the project: haveyoursay.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ecsrg-forum-area.
The consultation was designed in Engagement HQ (engagement platform software). The online responses were downloaded from the sofware for analysis. The data was

checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the Research and Consultation Team's secure area.

The online survey was designed and hosted in Engagement HQ. The online responses were downloaded into Snap Surveys for analysis. The data was checked and verified in preparation for analysis and held in the BCP Council Research and Consultation Team's secure area. Quantitative analysis was carried out using Snap to identify the frequencies for each question.

The write in (qualitative) responses were exported into Excel and coded into categories. Qualitative research does not seek to quantify data, instead, its purpose is to provide deeper insights into reasoning and impact and many researchers therefore believe that numbers should not be included in reporting. The numbers of people mentioning the most prevalent codes are provided in this report to give an indication of the magnitude of response. Importantly, however, given the nature of the data, this does not provide an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

2.2 Support

During the consultation period, East Cliff & Springbourne's application and supporting documents could be viewed in the 'Documents' section of this page and at:

- Springbourne Library
- Bournemouth Central Library
- Boscombe Library

Respondents could give us their views by:

- Completing an online survey or;
- Completing a paper survey which they could download on the main consultation page or collect one from one of BCP's libraries. Paper surveys could also be emailed to the Planning Team or dropped in the 'Have Your Say' boxes in any BCP library or posted to:

  East Cliff & Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation, Neighbourhood Planning Team, Planning Policy, BCP Council, Civic Centre, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth BH2 6DY.

- Writing to us; or
- Sending an email to neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

If respondents had any questions, needed support or needed the documents in a different format, they could email neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

They could also refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

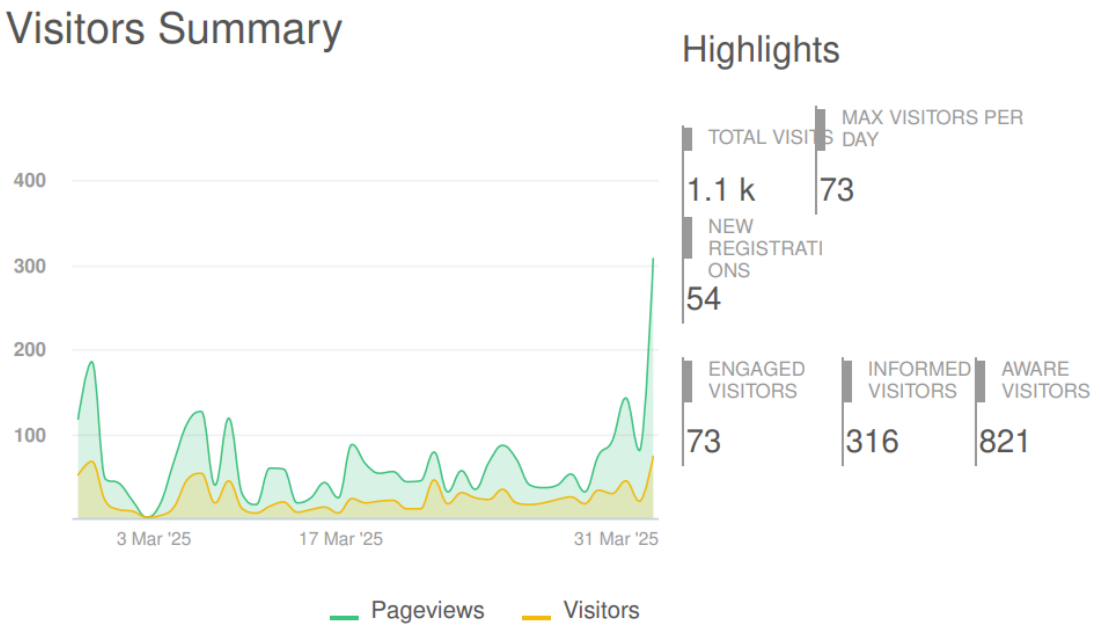
3 Engagement Figures

This section shows the engagement figures for each method used during the consultation.

3.1 Engagement HQ Analytics

The consultation was hosted on the council's engagement platform 'Engagement HQ'. There were 1,124 visits to the consultation page with 821 **aware visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has made at least one single visit to the webpage) and 316 **informed visitors** (i.e. a visitor who has taken the 'next step' from being aware and clicked on something).

Engagement HQ Measurement Figures



Visitors engaged with the content on the main consultation page as follows:

- 163 visitors downloaded documents 388 times, including:
    - 108 downloads of the Proposed East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Area Boundary Map
    - 68 downloads of the East Cliff and Springbourne Mission and Supporting Statement
    - 59 downloads of the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum Area Combined Application Form

- 55 downloads of the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Area Covering Letter
- 38 downloads of the East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum Constitution
- 33 downloads of the paper survey
- 27 downloads of the consultation poster

The majority of visitors to the consultation page on Engagement HQ came via Google (109 visits), Facebook (288 visits), and the BCP Council website (36 visits). A full breakdown of the site referrals can be seen below:

TRAFFIC SOURCES OVERVIEW

REFERRER URL	Visits
m.facebook.com	158
www.google.com	98
lm.facebook.com	70
l.facebook.com	60
www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk	36
partner.googleadservices.com	23
android-app	17
www.google.co.uk	11
t.co	7
www.bing.com	7
duckduckgo.com	5
www.bournemouthecho.co.uk	3
flow-newui.jdxsuite.com	1
email.bt.com	1
search.brave.com	1

4 Communications Report

Below is a breakdown of the communications activity carried out by BCP Council to promote both the East Cliff & Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation and the East Cliff Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation as widely as possible.

The council used a variety of methods to promote the consultations including a press release and social media posts on Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), LinkedIn, and Instagram along with posters in libraries.

As both consultations were promoted together, readers should note that the figures in this section relate to the promotion of both consultations in the same social media posts. An example of a Facebook post used to promote the consultations is shown below:

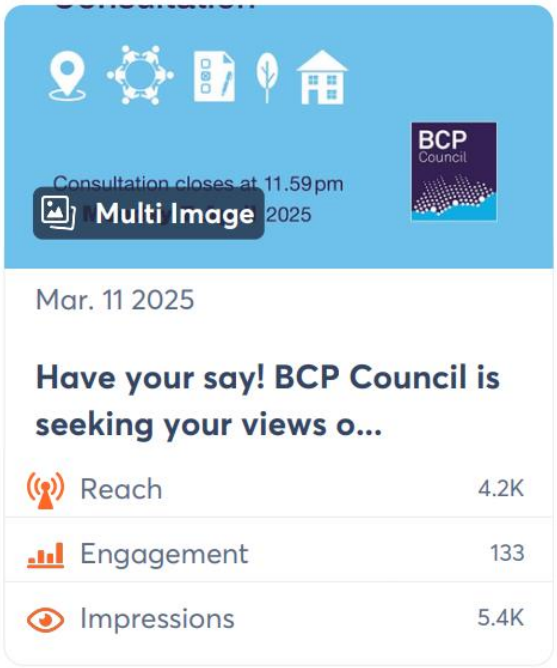
Five social media posts had a total reach[1] of 6,754 people, a total engagement[2] of 194 people and a total 8,832 impressions[3]. Below are details of how people interacted with our social media profiles during the consultation period:

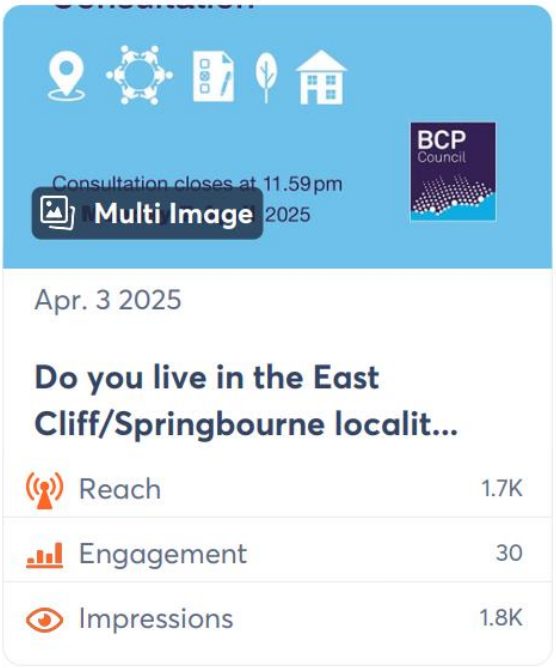
Facebook	Total
Reactions	13
Clicks	25
Other clicks	111
Comments	7
Shares	7

Instagram	Total
Likes	4
Saved	1
Comments	0

Linkedin	Total
Likes	4
Clicks	6
Comments	0
Shares	1

Below are the best performing social media posts based on impressions, reach, and engagement:





[1] The total number of people who see the post.
[2] The number of unique people who engaged with the post, i.e., commented or liked.
[3] The number of times people saw the post.

5 Analysis and results

A total of 73 people responded to the consultation survey. Please see the Engagement HQ Analytics section for additional information on the levels of engagement with the consultation aside from those who responded.

Figures in this report are presented as a percentage of people who answered the question i.e. excluding 'don't know', 'not applicable' and 'no reply', unless otherwise stated. The percentages in this report will not always add up to 100%. This can be because of rounding, or because respondents are allowed to select more than one response. Where there are significant differences between groups of respondents, this has been stated within the report.

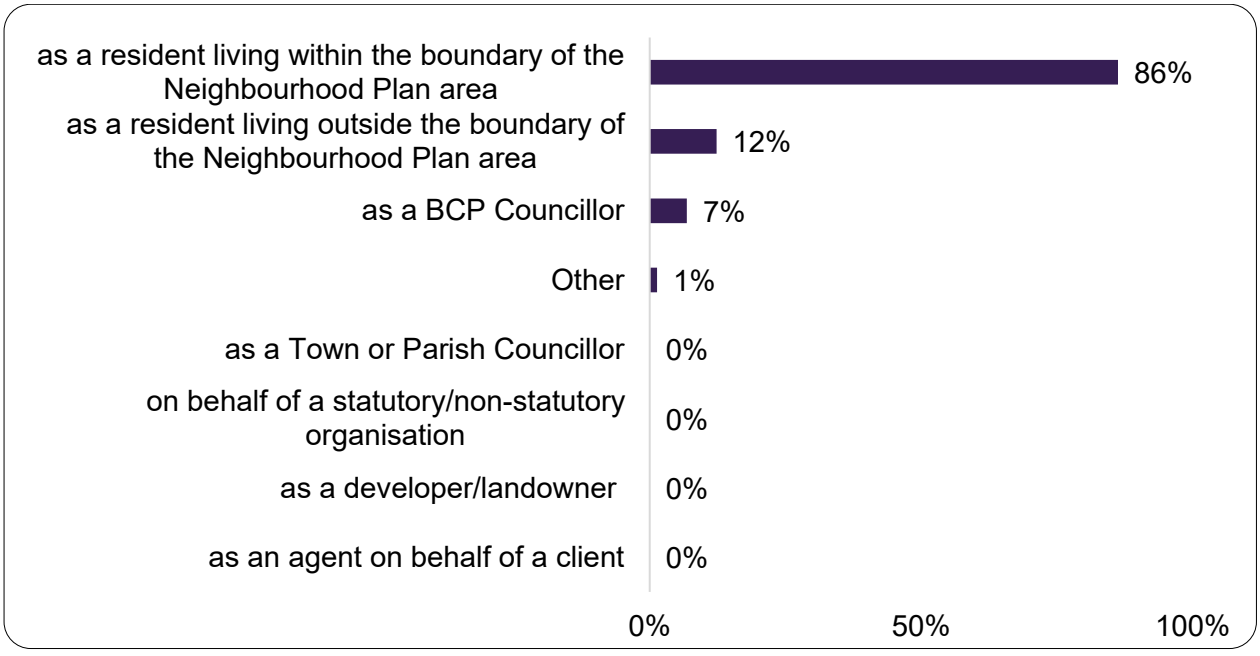
Please note that where numbers have been provided for the most prevalent codes to open-ended questions in this report, this is to give an indication of the magnitude of response rather than an indication of significance or salience in relation to the question asked.

5.1 Respondent Type

Q1. Are you responding:

Please note respondents could select more than one option for this question.

Over four-fifths of respondents said they were responding as a 'resident living within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area' (86%), while over a tenth said they were responding as a 'resident living outside the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area' (12%). Less than a tenth said they were responding as a 'BCP Councillor' (6%), and one respondent said they were responding as a BCP Council member of staff (1%).



Base: all respondents

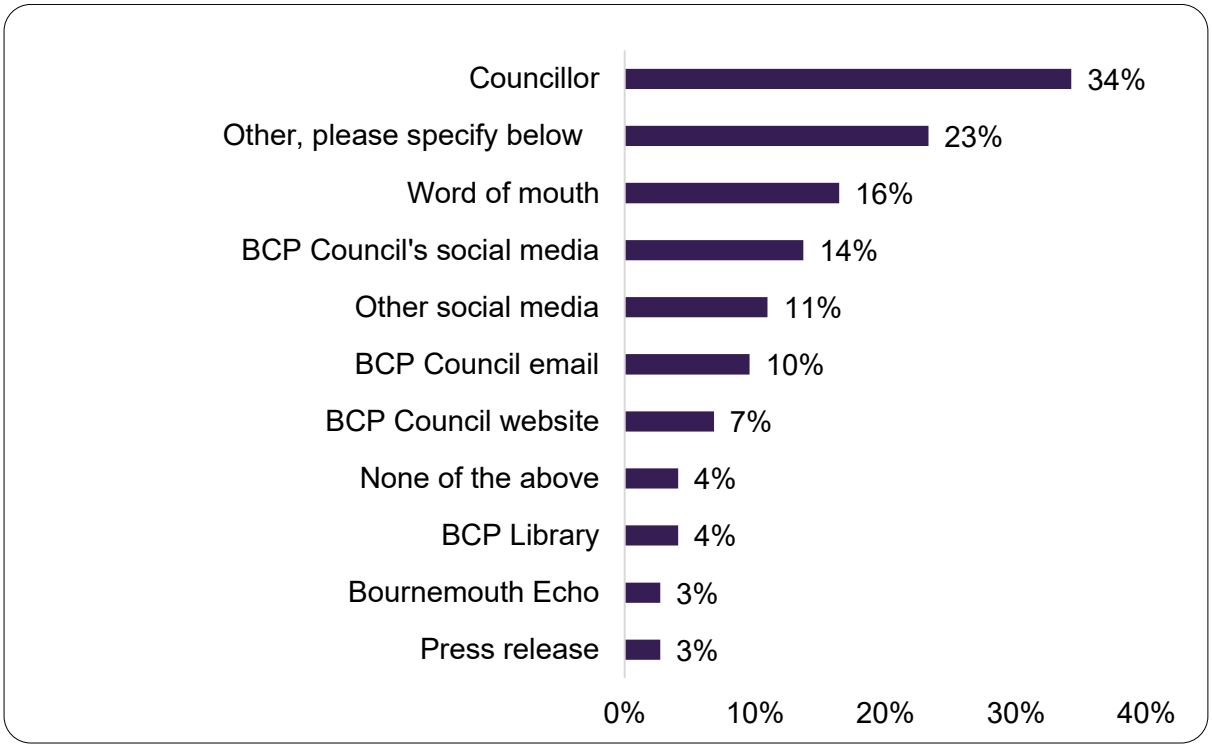
5.2 Consultation Awareness

Q2. How did you find out about this consultation?

Please note respondents could select more than one option for this question.

A third of respondents said they found out about the consultation through a 'Councillor' (34%), while over a fifth said they found out through different means. These are outlined below. Over a tenth of respondents found out about the consultation by 'word of mouth' (16%), 'BCP Council's social media' (14%) and 'other social media' (11%).

Less than a tenth of respondents said they found out about the consultation through 'BCP Council email' (10%), the 'BCP Council website' (7%), a 'BCP Library' (4%), the 'Bournemouth Echo' (3%), and through a 'press release' (3%). Some respondents said 'none of the above' (4%).



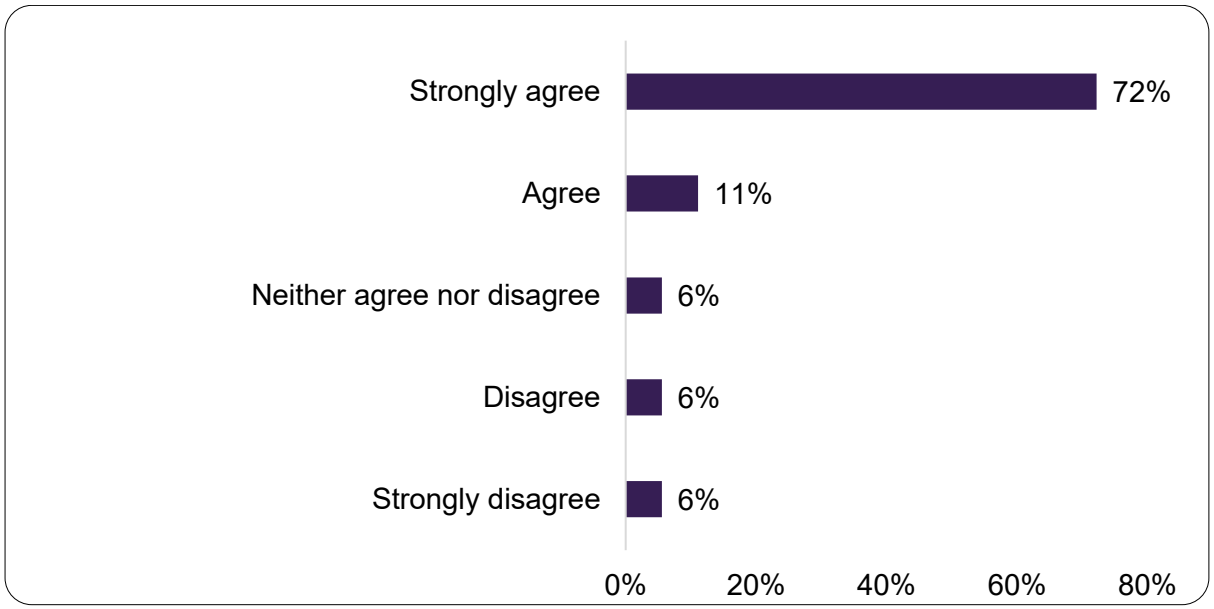
Base: all respondents

Other ways that respondents said they found out about the consultation included group emails, flyers, leaflets through doors, notices on lampposts and Cabinet meeting papers. A full list of these responses can be found in Appendix 2.

5.3 Designation Application

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation should be formally designated as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan?

Over four-fifths of respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (83%). Over a tenth of respondents said they disagree with the proposal (12%), and under a tenth of respondents said they neither agree nor disagree with the proposal (6%).



Base: 72 respondents

Q4. Please use this space to give us any comments on the submitted application.

41 comments

These respondents provided additional comments explaining why they had agreed or disagreed with the proposal to formally designate the East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum.

These comments have been coded into the following themes: **Strongly agree with proposal** (29 comments)[4], **Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal** (9 comments), and **Neither agree nor disagree with proposal** (3 comments).

The two main themes to emerge, i.e. 'Strongly agree with proposal' and 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' have been broken down further into sub-themes to make them easier to interpret. These are shown in the tables below:

Table 1: Sub-themes for 'Strongly agree with proposal' theme

Table 2: Sub-themes for 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' theme

Table 1: 'Strongly agree with proposal' sub-themes

Sub-theme	No of comments
Inclusive proposal	11
The area needs improvement	7
Applicants are capable	5
Community should have a voice	5
2024 Consultation	1

Inclusive proposal (11 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because the proposed boundary includes the areas of both East Cliff and Springbourne. They felt this was important as it would encourage community cohesion and ensure the most critical issues are tackled across the whole area collaboratively.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"The proposed area which encompasses the majority of the EC&S ward ensures that both the more affluent and more socially disadvantaged areas would benefit from being designated as a Neighbourhood Forum in order to progress with the development of a neighbourhood plan."

"This proposal provides for a nicely balanced yet diverse community over the East Cliff and the suburb of Springbourne. It would help protect and develop the tourist areas of the East Cliff in conjunction with the residential areas of Springbourne. There are similar issues affecting both the East Cliff and Springbourne such as anti-social behaviour and a large number of HMOs. By combining the two areas, a joined-up solution can be developed through one neighbourhood plan which will help benefit both areas simultaneously."

[4] Please note that there were no responses to this question from those who said 'Agree' to question 3, hence why there is only a 'Strongly agree' theme.

"This community-run forum will benefit local residents of two areas as opposed to a business-lead forum serving only half the area."

"We need a cohesive plan that includes the whole of East Cliff together with Springbourne."

The area needs improvement (7 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because the area of East Cliff and Springbourne needs improvements in several ways. The key issues respondents highlighted included reducing the number of 'Houses in Multiple Occupation' (HMOs)[5], tackling anti-social behaviour, crime and prostitution, improving safety and bringing the community together more closely.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"A neighbourhood forum including East Cliff and Springbourne will improve the community cohesion in the area."

"It is necessary to do away with a lot of HMO's as they are housing drug addicts and other people who are causing the East Cliff Conservation Area many problems, such as burglary, homes and cars. We need a camera installed in Annerley Road to help stop anti-social behaviour. Drug addicts are down our road most evenings, you don't feel safe in your own home. A lot more police officers need to be driving around our streets in the evenings and nighttime to help prevent these problems mentioned above."

"The once beautiful tree lined area has become a fly tipping region, drug abuse infiltrating residential gardens, prostitution evident in our communal garden which we are desperately trying to safeguard by applying for fencing planning permission. Bureaucracy is delaying the process which is frustrating."

"This application has been a long time in the coming and covers the entire area of East Cliff and Springbourne and would therefore be relevant for the entire area."

[5] A House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) is a property where at least three unrelated individuals share facilities like a kitchen or bathroom.

Applicants are capable (5 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because the proposed members of the Forum are known to the local community and they believe they have the skills and commitment to represent the area well.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"[They] are committed to taking care and maintaining the area, improving and addressing issues that arise, host regular community meetings for residents, good communication, well led and informative. Any issues can be addressed with guidance and signposting to correct departments."

"I feel that this organisation will represent the best interests of all residents in the area."

"They already have meetings for residents and are active in supporting the area."

Community should have a voice (5 comments)

These respondents said they agree with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum because it will enable residents and businesses to influence how their community develops.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"We are overloaded with HMOs and are the most densely residential area in BCP. We have problems with drugs, homelessness and prostitution. We need to be able to have our say over things affecting our area."

"The area requires additional funding as it has long been neglected. Residents are aware of the difficulties that arise and should have their say in what is needed."

"We need to have a say over how our open spaces are kept and how to keep the area neat, tidy and limit antisocial behaviour (as per the broken windows theory)."

2024 Consultation (1 comment)

One respondent expressed their disappointment about the consultation needing to be run again after the first application (that was consulted on in 2024) was deferred by Cabinet:

"I am disgusted that this did not go through at the first attempt and a rogue contingent outside the area made the council to rethink this and do it again."

More information on the 2024 East Cliff & Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation and the Cabinet decision can be found here.

Table 2: 'Strongly disagree/Disagree with proposal' sub-themes

Sub-theme	No of comments
Areas are unique and should not be combined	8
Lack of community involvement	1

Areas are unique and should not be combined (8 comments)

These respondents said they disagree with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum primarily because they felt the two areas have very distinct identities and different needs to address.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"East Cliff has a fundamentally different character, needs and use to the Springbourne area. The two areas would be much better served by distinct forums, able to focus on the specific issues present in each area. This proposed forum has not engaged the business community effectively, as evident in the forum membership group - and that sector is vital for the revitalisation of East Cliff in particular."

"While collaboration can be valuable, I believe merging them as a single community may not be the most effective approach.

The towns face distinctly different challenges, with one requiring more focused intervention and resources. Treating them as one could dilute the support needed in more affected areas and overlook the specific needs of each community. Separate consideration - including targeted funding - would allow for more tailored, impactful solutions."

"East Cliff is large enough as a standalone [forum] and has more specialised areas so should not be [combined] with Springbourne."

Lack of community involvement (1 comment)

One respondent said they had doubts over whether the local community would engage with a neighbourhood forum, based on past experiences of low attendance at neighbourhood meetings:

"It is my opinion that a number of the stakeholders have little or no interest in the overall welfare of the area, rather being only interested in what is planned for their immediate environment and ensuring that the grass is cut outside their property.

At neighbourhood meetings relating to this ward, the average attendance is around 10. This can hardly be described as being representative of the ward."

Neither agree nor disagree with the proposal (3 comments)

The three comments from respondents who said they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum were not coded into themes but are shown below:

"It overlaps with the proposed East Cliff one."

"I prefer the option of East Cliff as separate from Springbourne - both areas have different issues."

"A neighbourhood forum I hope will enable substantial funds to be made available to enhance the combined area generally to improve its environment and desirability and enhance the quality of life for its residents and reduce crime. The area has been allowed to become run down by BCP Council."

Despite two of the respondents saying they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum, one respondent states they are against combining East

Cliff and Springbourne, while the other states that they can see the benefits a neighbourhood forum could bring to the area.

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team. A full list of all the comments received for this question can be found in Appendix 2.

Q5. Please use this space to tell us anything else.

28 comments

These respondents provided additional comments about the proposal to formally designate East Cliff & Springbourne neighbourhood organisation as a neighbourhood forum.

These comments have been coded into a variety of themes which are shown in the table below, some of which repeat the same comments respondents gave in question 4 above.

Table 3: Other Comments themes

Theme	No of comments
Area needs improvement	7
Areas should be combined	7
Collaboration	3
Suggestions	3
Areas should not be combined	2
Criticism	2
General comments	2
Applicants are capable	1
None	1

Area needs improvement (7 comments)

These respondents highlighted key issues in the East Cliff and Springbourne area that they felt need improvement including reducing speeding on roads, reducing the number of HMOs, cleaning up litter, ensuring the wealthy and more disadvantaged groups are treated equally in all decision-making, increasing the police presence to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB):

Below is a selection of these comments:

“Please help us clean up this once beautiful area... trash begets trash and unless we tidy up in the Derby Road/Knyveton Road area with cameras, road cleaning, police patrol then degradation will persist.”

“I am particularly [concerned] at the level of crime surrounding the Knyveton Gardens and Spencer Road Gardens parks, including prostitution, drug dealing & taking, theft from and damage to cars, and general ASB (generally linked to the prostitution & drugs). Linked to this is the number of (failed / mismanaged) 'rehab' houses and HMOs. That entire area needs better policing & regeneration - it should be 'the commuter jewel' in BCP's crown but has been let to go to wrack and ruin.”

“Springbourne has a large population with many vulnerable people and it requires additional funding and resources to meet the needs of the community, as it appears the more affluent areas are once again benefiting and BCP Council are neglecting one of the poorest areas in its borough. The residents need a forum and the ability to have their say on planning and housing in the area with a limit on HMOs. Springbourne has been neglected for many years, with no plan to improve the area and community incentives.

Springbourne should be invested in as it should be a prime area for people to live [in]. It’s close to the town centre with fantastic transport links but the fact it is so run down with higher crime rates than some areas puts people off. This is the first area people see when they get off the train and head to the beach or to a football match. It doesn’t really portray a vibrant, clean, safe town.

I feel that property developers and landowners have a duty to try to enhance East Cliff and Springbourne, rather than being allowed to neglect their duties and try to prevent any future investments to improve the lives of its residents.”

“Please help us clean up this once beautiful area... trash begets trash and unless we tidy up in the Derby Road/Knyveton Road area with cameras, Road cleaning, police patrol then degradation will persist.”

Area should be combined (7 comments)

These respondents emphasised how important they felt it was for East Cliff and Springbourne to be represented together, in order to address the unique issues in both areas.

Below is a selection of these comments:

"I have worked in the [East Cliff and Springbourne] area for over ten years to try and address social disadvantage. This proposed area would ensure that both neighbourhoods (East Cliff and Springbourne), which are fundamentally different in demographic, needs and development opportunities, would be able to work together to build a stronger future which benefits both. The other proposed area (East Cliff) would only benefit the less socially disadvantaged communities and businesses of East Cliff who have more potential for growth and development (hotels etc). This proposed area would meet the needs of both communities and ensure that an equitable approach is being taken."

"It does need to include East Cliff and Springbourne. The other plan just includes East Cliff which is not right. [The proposal] should include the whole area. Springbourne is a densely populated area with high ASB and we need this plan to go ahead to get the area right."

"As has been [doubtlessly] pointed out, the Springbourne and East Cliff proposals (the "inclusive" proposals) are supported by all three ward councillors for this area, irrespective of their political colours."

Collaboration (3 comments)

These respondents emphasised how important they felt it was for everybody to work together and for residents to be able to influence key decisions for their area:

Below is a selection of these comments:

"East Cliff and Springbourne appears to be the forgotten area within the BCP conurbation. Our streets are cleaned sporadically compared to other areas (for example, there has been smashed glass on the pavement near my house for the past 4 months), new developments are deemed not to require parking, not taking into account how densely populated the area is (especially Springbourne) and additional cars added to the roads would pose more of a safety hazard, anti-social behaviour is an everyday occurrence in the area, as is fly tipping. There are too many HMO's in the area, most of which house individuals with "enhanced needs" which further adds issues to the area. Then there is the issue of the "night time economy" that takes place around the Southcote Road, Knyveton Road and Derby Road areas.

Generally cohesive neighbourhood forum / plan has the chance of enabling stakeholders and residents to formulate a plan to bring the area up, making it a safe and more desirable area in which to live, work, socialise and relax."

"We need to work together for the community living within the area, making it a family environment. Stop all the small single accommodations promoting Bournemouth."

Suggestions (3 comments)

These respondents suggested ways for improving the East Cliff and Springbourne area including reducing the number of HMOs, a Neighbourhood Exchange Program, and introducing an Airbnb license:

"Stop approving HMO and "safe houses" in [the] East Cliff area! [The] Southcote Road area is unsafe for normal families to live in. BCP Council - check your own rules on HMO % rules in the area!"

"1. Neighbourhood Exchange Program

Launch a program where residents, especially youth or community leaders, spend time in each other's towns to foster understanding and reduce stigma, while identifying transferable solutions to shared problems.

2. Community Labs or Innovation Hubs

Set up pop-up innovation hubs where residents co-create solutions to local issues. Each town could host its own, but results could be shared between them to spark synergy while respecting individual identities."

"I would like Airbnbs in the area to be licensed and [for] the council to have more control [of] how many there are and be able to deal with antisocial behaviour. I would like to see crime on the streets tackled including robberies and drug dealing. I would like to see rubbish removed from the streets."

Area should <u>not</u> be combined (2 comments)

These respondents emphasised how important they felt it was for East Cliff and Springbourne to be represented separately, in order to address the unique issues in both areas:

"I greatly appreciate the work of councillors and residents inherent in this proposal - but it is fundamentally flawed in rolling together two very different areas, with no obvious gain from doing so."

"[I] believe that we should have separate East Cliff and Springbourne neighbourhoods due to differing profiles and needs."

Criticism (2 comments)

These respondents criticised councillor behaviour and BCP Council decision-making:

"Councillor Filer did not attend any of the meetings with the neighbour group and forums and so should not have any say in the process."

"I am disgusted that BCP Council refused to reject the planning approval for the demolition of the Elstead Hotel in Knyveton Road. The last thing we need is more ghastly small flats. The area is crying out for family accommodation. The council shouldn't be approving Harry Redknapp's proposal just to make him more millions. No tourism-related flats have been included in the council's approval which goes against their policy, as several hotel's that have been demolished in the area had to adhere to the council's policy, so why hasn't this been a condition with Harry Redknapp's Company proposal?

Applicants are capable (1 comment)

This respondent expressed their support for the applicants:

"This group of residents have worked extremely hard over the past 18 months or so to get this Forum up and running... they are fully committed to improving the quality and maintenance of our area. They are fully equipped with knowledge of laws etc they are approachable and informative. Small community groups have been established and are working together to improve all areas... most definitely this group should be encouraged and set up."

Full details of other themes to emerge from these responses is available on request from the Research and Consultation Team. A full list of all the comments received for this question can be found in Appendix 2.

6 Appendix 1 - Respondent profile

The equalities profile is shown below.

Equalities	Group	Number	%
Age	25 - 34 years	4	6%
	35 - 44 years	7	10%
	45 - 54 years	16	22%
	55 - 64 years	13	18%
	65 - 74 years	21	29%
	75 - 84 years	6	8%
	85+ years	1	1%
	Prefer not to say	4	6%
Gender	Female	34	47%
	Male	33	45%
	Prefer not to say	6	8%
Sexual orientation	Straight / Heterosexual	57	79%
	All other sexual orientations	5	7%
	Prefer not to say	10	14%
Disability	Yes - limited a little/a lot	13	18%
	No	54	74%
	Prefer not to say	6	8%
Ethnic Group	White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	62	85%
	Other White	5	7%
	BME	2	3%
	Prefer not to say	4	5%
Religion	No religion	39	53%
	Christian	22	30%
	Any other religion	1	1%
	Prefer not to say	11	15%
Respondent Type	BCP resident living within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area	63	86%
	BCP resident living outside the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area	9	12%
	BCP Councillor	5	7%
	Other	1	1%

7 Appendix 2 – Full comments

Q1.	**Are you responding as a...?(please select all that apply)**	**Please tell us which organisation you are responding on behalf of? (please note you won't be able to proceed without writing in the comments box)** I am responding in my role of Head of Communities, Partnerships and Community Safety at BCP Council.
Q2.	**How did you find out about this consultation? (please select all that apply)**	**Other, please specify below (please note you won't be able to proceed without writing in the comments box)** Mark Elkins I saw a notice on a lamp post at St Swithun's roundabout. Mailshot card received through my letterbox leaflet through letterbox Mailshot flyer Postcard through the door Was part of the formation and draft of it. Notice on street lamp post Attached to a lamp post in my locality hard copy Leaflet Word of mouth Councillor Information letter delivered to home Papers for the relevant Cabinet meeting. Leaflet through the door Mailshot and meeting organised by the opposition (East Cliff application).

Q4 **Please use this space to give us any comments on the submitted application.**

Screen Name Redacted 3/04/2025 06:51 PM	This is an important issue
Screen Name Redacted 3/05/2025 08:26 AM	It's very important to me to get the East Cliff back to a strong affluent area
Screen Name Redacted 3/06/2025 10:49 AM	There are many problems in our area and they are not being addressed. With many people living in flats and only going out in their cars they become oblivious to the problems and would benefit from being drawn into the day to day situation in the East Cliff and Springbourne areas.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 11:51 AM	It overlaps with the proposed East Cliff one
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 04:20 PM	We are overloaded with HMOs and are the most densely residential area in BCP. We have problems with drugs, homelessness and prostitution. We need to be able to have our say over things affecting our area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 05:36 PM	I don't think it's appropriate to combine the 2 areas of Springbourne and East Cliff, mirroring the previous council ward. If you just keep doing the same thing you just continue to get the same outcome. We have a proposed forum including 3 councillors and the same area. The two parts of the old ward have very different characteristics and needs. And dominating the forum with councillors will do nothing to challenge the status quo.
Screen Name Redacted 3/08/2025 03:12 PM	East Cliff is quite different from Springbourne. A separate East Cliff area plan would make more sense.
Screen Name Redacted 3/11/2025 08:00 PM	The area requires additional funding as it has long been neglected. Residents are aware of the difficulties that arise and should have their say in what is needed
Screen Name Redacted 3/15/2025 07:39 PM	They already have meetings for residents and are active in supporting the area

Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 03:53 PM	This application has been a long time in the coming and covers the entire area of East Cliff and Springbourne and would therefore be relevant for the entire area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/18/2025 11:50 AM	It is my opinion that a number of the Stakeholders have little or no interest in the overall welfare of the area, rather being only interested in what is planned for their immediate environment and ensuring that the grass is cut outside their property. At neighbourhood meetings relating to this ward, the average attendance is around 10. This can hardly be described as being representative of the ward.
Screen Name Redacted 3/18/2025 02:34 PM	Does include derelict areas near former east cliff lift and Boscombe chine gardens
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 05:22 PM	A neighbourhood forum including East Cliff and Springbourne will improve the community cohesion in the area.
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 06:04 PM	I am disgusted that this did not go through at the first attempt and a rogue contingent outside the area made the council to rethink this and do it again.
Screen Name Redacted 3/24/2025 09:59 PM	East Cliff & Springbourne are two different & very distinct areas with different priorities & concerns.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 01:13 PM	East Cliff has a fundamentally different character, needs and use to the Springbourne area. The two areas would be much better served by distinct forums, able to focus on the specific issues present in each area. This proposed forum has not engaged the business community effectively, as evident in the forum membership group - and that sector is vital for the revitalisation of East Cliff in particular.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 08:29 PM	The once beautiful tree lined area has become a flytipping region, drug abuse infiltrating residential gardens, prostition evident in our communal garden which we are desperately trying to safeguard by applying for fencing planning permission, bureaucracy is Delaying the process which is frustrating.
Screen Name Redacted 3/28/2025 10:19 AM	The proposed area which encompasses the majority of the EC&S ward ensures that both the more affluent and more

	socially disadvantaged areas would benefit from being designated as a Neighbourhood Forum in order to progress with the development of a neighbourhood plan.
Screen Name Redacted 3/29/2025 06:32 PM	Hey are Committed to taking care and maintaining the area, improving and addressing issues that arise, host regular community meetings for residents, good communication, well led and informative. Any issues can be addressed with guidance and signposting to correct departments
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 11:42 PM	east cliffe is large enough as a stand alone and has more specialised areas so should not be with springbourne
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:47 PM	This proposal provides for a nicely balanced yet diverse community over the East Cliff and the suburb of Springbourne. It would help protect and develop the tourist areas of the East Cliff in conjunction with the residential areas of Springbourne. There are similar issues affecting both the East Cliff and Springbourne such as anti-social behaviour and a large number of HMOs. By combining the two areas, a joined-up solution can be developed through one neighbourhood plan which will help benefit both areas simultaneously. It will also help develop a joined-up approach to: - Conservation in both the traditional conservation area of the East Cliff as well as those parts of Springbourne which are historically significant, - A common community theme across the two areas which could include balanced housing. - It would provide support for all business, large and small in the two areas ensuring that one particular type of business does not adversely affect or detract from other types of business. - It would ensure all the green spaces within the East Cliff and Springbourne areas are well maintained to the benefit of local residents and visitors alike. - It would ensure that business proposals by large landowners regarding future development take into account the views of the community that also live in the neighbourhood area. None of these ideals are supported by the alternative proposal.
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:58 PM	I believe that the aims of the proposed organisation are in the best interests of the community and help for more targeted action to benefit the neighbourhood.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 02:23 PM	It is necessary to do away with a lot of HMO's as they are housing drug addicts and other people who are causing the Eastcliff Conservation Area many problems, such as burglary, homes and cars. We need a camera installed in Annerley Road to help stop anti-

	social behaviour. Drug addicts are down our road most evenings, you don't feel safe in your own home. A lot more Police Officers need to be driving around our streets in the evenings and night time to help prevent these problems mentioned above.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 08:36 PM	i prefer the option of east cliff as separate from springbourne - both areas have different issues
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 09:19 PM	Springbourne is a little talked about but important part of Eastcliff. This application covers a wider area which includes Springbourne as a unique commercial and shopping area which would benefit greatly from investment, keeping jobs and businesses alive. An enlivened area would encourage investment in housing and leisure activities., preserving Green spaces and support greater community cohesion. People who care about their home area are more likely to look after it.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 10:03 AM	This is an inclusive forum which will be able to create a progressive and inclusive plan for the benefit of all residents. It will avoid the reactionary plans of the East Cliff only plan, which has been put together to benefit only the large landowner. I do not believe he has the best interest of the community in mind. This plan has the backing of all 3 councillors and the local MP who also lives in the ward.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 12:50 PM	This is the only consultation and proposed Neighbourhood Plan that includes the whole of East Cliff including the East Cliff Conservation Area. It is the only one to include our glorious beaches and cliffs and thus for example able to consider renovation of the neglected East Cliff lift. Further it is the only one to include Boscombe Chine Gardens and Knyveton Gardens and all other East Cliff and Springbourne Green Space. The East Cliff and Springbourne Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation is the only one that is supported multi party by all 3 East Cliff and Springbourne Ward Councillors - Anne Filer (Conservative Party), Sara Armstrong (Green Party), and Anne-Marie Moriarty (Labour Party) In addition it is the only proposed plan that can properly design out Crime because it includes more than the East Cliff Conservation Area. For example a main aim is to reduce the number of HMOs housing alcoholics, drug addicts, and persistent offenders in other parts of East Cliff and Springbourne all affecting those in the Conservation area. By being the only Plan to include Springbourne as well as all of East Cliff it has greater leverage in dealing with the problems and capitalising on the benefits of the area.

Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:19 PM	Eastcliff has different issues and needs to Springbourne
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 06:08 PM	A neighbourhood forum I hope will enable substantial funds to be made available to enhance the combined area generally to improve its enviroment and desirability and enhance the quality off life for its residents and reduce crime-The area has been allowed to become run down by BCP Council
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 07:00 PM	The.Springbourne district began suffering from neglect and decline in the 1970s; it was buoyed up by the arrival of Abbey Life and McCarthy & Stone in the 1980s, but declined again in the 1990s due to appalling housing conditions (e.g. in the Northcote and Windham Road areas), absentee landlords, licensing breaches, kerb crawling in Knyveton, Southcote and Palmerston Roads, and fly-tipping in the many back alleys. The neglect of property has spread in more recent years to the East Cliff (e.g. the Hinton Firs Hotel & smaller properties on the south side of Manor Road) to the point where you'd struggle to believe the East Cliff was a conservation area. A neighbourhood forum and plan, encompassing both districts, with the former politically neutral and properly constituted, would therefore be a timely way towards arresting this decline.
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 11:26 PM	While collaboration can be valuable, I believe merging them as a single community may not be the most effective approach. The towns face distinctly different challenges, with one requiring more focused intervention and resources. Treating them as one could dilute the support needed in more affected areas and overlook the specific needs of each community. Separate consideration — including targeted funding — would allow for more tailored, impactful solutions.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 10:51 AM	I feel that this organisation will represent the best interests of all residents in the area
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:12 PM	I think it's essential for all neighbourhoods should have a forum. We need to discuss planning issues that are not on the councils agenda.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:26 PM	We need to have a say over how our open spaces are kept and how to keep the area neat, tidy and limit antisocial behaviour (as per the broken windows theory).
Screen Name Redacted	This community-run forum will benefit local residents of two areas as

4/07/2025 04:44 PM	opposed to a business-lead forum serving only half the area.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 05:01 PM	There are two parallel plans proposed, but the unified East Cliff & Springbourne plan is the only one that should be considered. It's well-known that the East Cliff & Springbourne plan has been proposed in coordination with the local community, and is supported by the local ward councillors. However the East-Cliff-only plan has been heavily promoted by a current employee of Meyrick Estates (and a former BCP officer), and would restrict the Plan to an area owned sunstantially by Meyrick. The unified plan covers an area which is suitable for a NP and has clearly been developed thoughtfully and collaboratively. However the EC-only plan is too small an area to justify an NP, and there would be a huge risk of an imbalance of democratic power and influence. It would be extraordinary if the unified East Cliff & Springbourne plan was not taken forward.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:39 PM	I believe this application delivers the greatest benefits for residents and fully support the proposal to include both the entire East Cliff Conservation Area and Springbourne. This more inclusive boundary ensures a comprehensive, holistic approach to neighbourhood planning. It recognises the distinct identities and needs of each area while promoting a shared response to challenges such as housing, anti-social behaviour, inequality, and environmental concerns. Importantly, this is what residents want—local people have expressed a clear preference for a joined-up approach that reflects the interconnectedness of their communities. From a material planning perspective, this application promotes sustainable development principles, aligning with national and local planning policy objectives, including equitable access to amenities, green infrastructure, and heritage conservation. The inclusion of the full conservation area, cliffs, beaches, green spaces, and community assets such as the library, museum, shops, and college ensures planning consistency and supports the preservation and enhancement of vital local character and assets. A joint area supports the best use of resources, ensures no neighbourhood is excluded, and helps avoid planning conflicts that might arise from a piecemeal approach. It enables stronger strategic alignment with broader planning frameworks and provides a platform for coordinated investment, infrastructure improvement, and environmental protection—especially in coastal zones affected by erosion. Ultimately, this application reflects a fairer, more sustainable, and inclusive vision for the ward—one rooted in resident engagement and aligned with the principles of sound and effective spatial planning. Inclusion is not a postcode lottery. Neither does ASB stop on street corners or conservation area boundaries. We need a partnership, whole community approach. This proposal

alligns with that.

Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:57 PM	Cllr Armstrong has lobbied for a combined forum and I believe she has the interests of all her constituents at heart. Her combined forum makes far more 'community' sense than potentially breaking up our ward
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:02 PM	We need a cohesive plan that includes the whole of East Cliff together with Springbourne.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:05 PM	The E and Sprbrne organisation are best placed to appreciate the needs of the local residents and businesses in the area considering all aspects of day to day life in this locality
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 10:50 PM	I think there is value in creating and maintaining a neighbourhood plan and that it makes sense unless there are strong reasons to the contrary that the boundaries of the plan follow those of the ward.

Q5 Please use this space to tell us anything else.

Screen Name Redacted 2/26/2025 12:45 PM	It does need to include Eastcliff and Springbourne. The other plan just includes Eastcliff which is not right. Should include the whole area. Springbourne is a densely populated area with high ASB and we need this plan to go ahead to get the area right.
Screen Name Redacted 3/04/2025 06:51 PM	We need to work together for the community living within the area making it a family environment stop all the small singl accommodations promoting Bournemouth
Screen Name Redacted 3/06/2025 10:49 AM	1. Motorists are speeding down Manor Road using the road to avoid going through traffic lights on the Old Christchurch Rd. Are we waiting for an acccident to happen and a subsequent death? 2. Why do motorists not have to pay to park during weekends in the stretch of Manor Road East of the roundabout in front of Albany Towers whilst to the west they have to pay ? 3 Because of the free parking on both sides of the road cars every day and night loiter to eat, drink, smoke and chuck their rubbish out their windows for us residents to clean up.

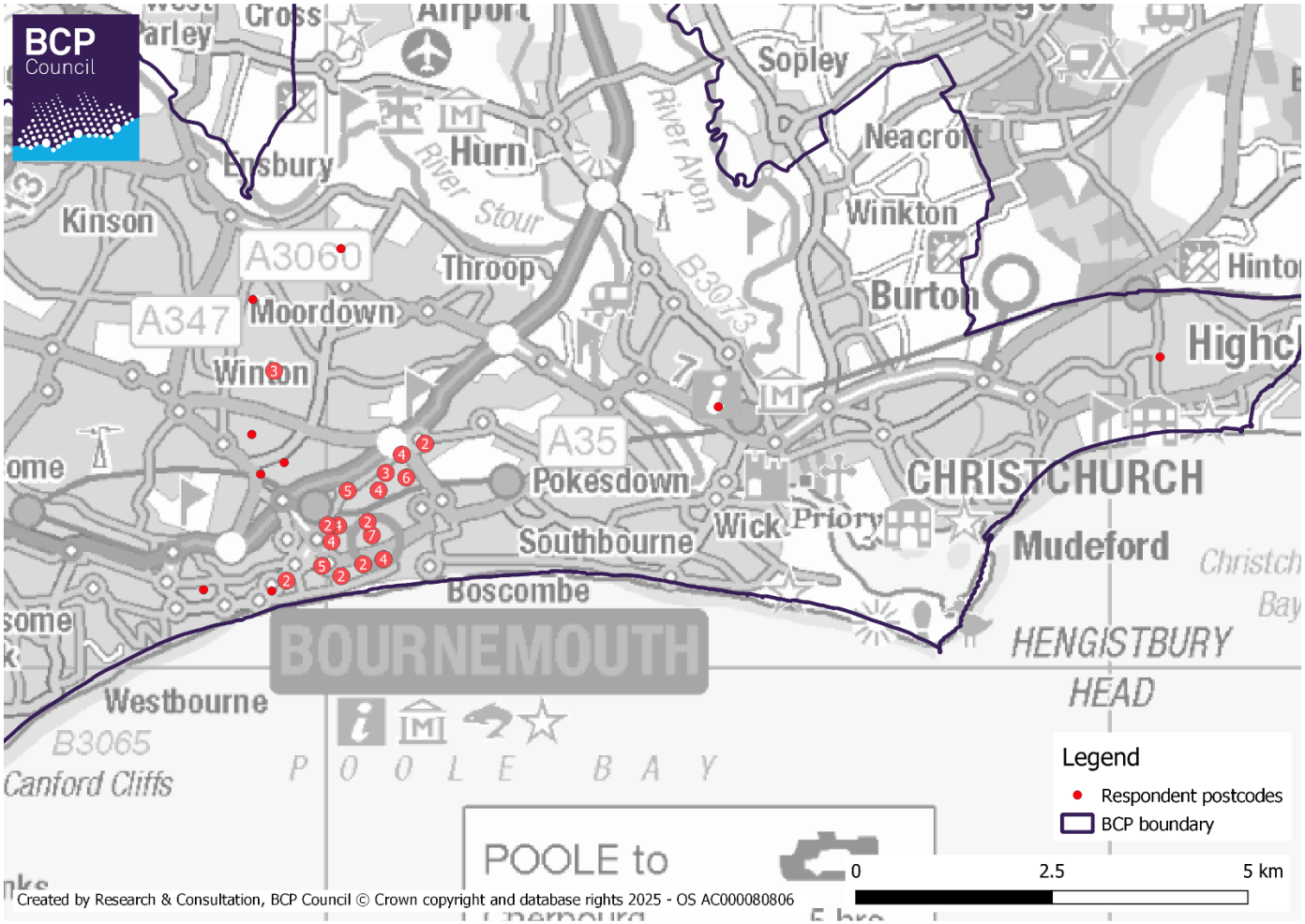
	4. Even with pay parking in the daytime, in 12 years I have only once seen a parking attendant in Manor Road and I am out and about all the time.5. Rubbish is everywhere unless cleared by me or volunteers(Dorset Devils) 6. Groups of wanderers hang about at the roundabout and leave bottles and rubbish before leaving the area. The bus stop opposite the Travelodge had a bin for rubbish, but it disappeared a few months ago…never to be replaced? 6. I regularly cycle around Springbourne and I feel sorry for the residents there as they suffer from the problems around the East Cliff and it is noticeable that there has been a serious deterioration of conditions. I have communicated much of this to Tom Hayes and the Environment Dept of the Council but the overflowing bins and ones with no lids being raided by seagulls continues in so many areas. It's a shame to see Bournemouth turning into a 'trashtown'. Winton and the Beach areas are an example of what could be achieved everywhere. We need to do more teaching in the schools and a poster campaign with everyone's participation before it all becomes a disaster. With trash comes disease. That's what happens in the underdeveloped countries of which I have had many years of experience.7. The stealing in shops is rife, and the appearance of Security personnel makes us look like a country at war.8 My son in law was in hospital last week and witnessed patients screaming and insulting the nurses etc. I am sure the staff feel helpless because nothing is done to punish or deal with this problem. This Government needs to come down with a heavy hand on Nos.7 and 8.
Screen Name Redacted 3/07/2025 05:36 PM	Nothing to add.
Screen Name Redacted 3/11/2025 08:00 PM	Springbourne has a large population with many vulnerable people and it requires additional funding and resources to meet the needs of the community,as it appears the more affluent areas are once again benefiting and Bcp council are neglecting one of the poorest areas in its borough. The residents need a forum and the ability to have their say on planning and housing in the area with a limit on HMO,s. Springbourne has been neglected for many years, with no plan to improve the area and community insentives. Springbourne should be invested in as it should be a prime area for people to live. It's close to the town centre with fantastic transport links but the fact it is so run down with higher crime rates than some areas puts people off. This is the first area people see when they get off the train and head to the beach or to a football match. It doesn't really portray a vibrant, clean, safe town. I feel that property developers and land owners have a duty to try to enhance East cliff and Springbourne, rather than being allowed to neglect their duties and try to prevent any future investments to improve the lives of its residents.

Screen Name Redacted 3/15/2025 12:10 PM	Stop approving HMO and “safe houses” in east cliff area! Southcote road area is unsafe for normal families to live in. BCP council - check your own rules on HMO % rules in the area!
Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 12:43 PM	Strongly support this proposal encompassing all of East Cliff & Springbourne as one neighbourhood forum area
Screen Name Redacted 3/17/2025 03:53 PM	East Cliff and Springbourne appears to be the forgotten area within the BCP conurbation. Our streets are cleaned sporadically compared to other areas (for example, there has been smashed glass on the pavement near my house for the past 4 months), new developments are deemed not to require parking, not taking into account how densely populated the area is (especially Springbourne) and additional cars added to the roads would pose more of a safety hazard, anti-social behaviour is an every day occurrence in the area, as is fly tipping. There are too many HMO's in the area, most of which house individuals with "enhanced needs" which further adds issues to the area. Then there is the issue of the "night time economy" that takes place around the Southcote Road, Knyveton Road and Derby Road areas. Generally cohesive neighbourhood forum / plan has the chance of enabling stakeholders and residents to formulate a plan to bring the area up, making it a safe and more desirable area in which to live, work, socialise and relax.
Screen Name Redacted 3/22/2025 06:04 PM	Councillor Filer did not attend any of the meetings with the neighbour group and forums and so should not have any say in the process.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 01:13 PM	I greatly appreciate the work of councillors and residents inherent in this proposal - but it is fundamentally flawed in rolling together two very different areas, with no obvious gain from doing so.
Screen Name Redacted 3/27/2025 08:29 PM	Please help us clean up this once beautiful area... trash begets trash and unless we tidy up in the Derby Road/Knyveton Road area with cameras, Road cleaning, police patrol then degradation will persist
Screen Name Redacted 3/28/2025 10:19 AM	I have worked in the EC&S area for over ten years to try and address social disadvantage. This proposed area would ensure that both neighbourhoods (East Cliff and Springbourne), which are fundamentally different in demographic, needs and development opportunities, would be able to work together to build a stronger future which benefits both. The other proposed area (East Cliff) would

	only benefit the less socially disadvantaged communities and businesses of East Cliff who have more potential for growth and development (hotels etc). This proposed area would meet the needs of both communities and ensure that an equitable approach is being taken.
Screen Name Redacted 3/29/2025 06:32 PM	This group of residents have worked extremely hard over the past 18 months or so to get this Forum up and running... they are fully committed to improving the quality and maintenance of our area. They are fully equipped with knowledge of laws etc they are approachable and informative.. small community groups have been established and are working together to improve all areas...most definitely this group should be encouraged and set up
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 04:55 PM	This is a much more logical and representative. proposal than the alternative which only covers part of the East Cliff.
Screen Name Redacted 3/30/2025 11:42 PM	the hospitality areas are in need of a major local run boost to avoid being a ghost area.
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:47 PM	Please see my comments on the alternative proposal
Screen Name Redacted 4/02/2025 03:58 PM	I think that anything that can be done to revitalise the area has to be very desirable. For example I am old enough to remember what a thriving area Holdenhurst Road and Boscombe were in the past and I think it would be beneficial to return the neighbourhood to that sort of feel.
Screen Name Redacted 4/03/2025 02:23 PM	I am disgusted that BCP Council refused to reject the planning approval for the demolition of the Elstead Hotel in Knyveton Road. The last thing we need is more ghastly small flats. The area is crying out for family accommodation. The Council shouldn't be approving Harry Redknapp's proposal just to make him more millions. No tourism related flats have been included in the Council's approval which goes against their policy, as several hotel's that have been demolished in the area had to adhere to the Council's policy, so why hasn't this been a condition with Harry Redknapp's Company proposal?
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 10:03 AM	I am one of the local councillors for this ward

Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:36 AM	I am particularly concerns at the level of crime surrounding the Knyveton Gardens and Spencer Road Gardens parks, including prostitution, drug dealing & taking, theft from and damage to cars, and general ASB (generally linked to the prostitution & drugs). Linked to this is the number of (failed / mismanaged) 'rehab' houses and HMOs. That entire area needs better policing & regeneration - it should be 'the commuter jewel' in BCP's crown but has been let to go to wrack and ruin.
Screen Name Redacted 4/05/2025 11:19 PM	Believe that we should have separate Eastcliff and Springbourne Neighbourhoods due to differing profiles and needs
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 07:00 PM	As has been doubtless pointed out, the Springbourne and East Cliff proposals (the "inclusive" proposals) are supported by all three ward councillors for this area, irrespective of their political colours.
Screen Name Redacted 4/06/2025 11:26 PM	1. Neighbourhood Exchange Program Launch a program where residents, especially youth or community leaders, spend time in each other's towns to foster understanding and reduce stigma, while identifying transferable solutions to shared problems. 2. Community Labs or Innovation Hubs Set up pop-up innovation hubs where residents co-create solutions to local issues. Each town could host its own, but results could be shared between them to spark synergy while respecting individual identities.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 04:12 PM	All neighbour hoods should have a forum
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 06:39 PM	All three ward councillors support this from across all parties. It has the support of the MP.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:02 PM	The heritage of the whole area must be protected, and the quality of life in our community needs to be improved. This can be achieved by a Neighbourhood Plan that is based on consultation with the community.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:05 PM	The local MP and the local councillors are behind this organisation and they offer their invaluable experience and knowledge of the locality.
Screen Name Redacted 4/07/2025 09:26 PM	I would like AirBnbs in the area to be licensed and the Council to have more control on how many there are and be able to deal with antisocial behaviour. I would like to see crime on the streets tackled including robberies and drug dealing. I would like to see rubbish removed from the streets.

8 Appendix 3 - Respondent postcodes by area



Postcode	Number of respondents
BH1	58
BH9	5
BH7	3
BH8	3
BH23	2
BH2	1
BH3	1
Total	**73**

This page is intentionally left blank

EIA Panel Review

EIA being reviewed	Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation
EIA presented by	Rebecca Landman
Date	4th June 2025
Panel members present	Lucy Russell Leigh Hayler Pippa Quinton

Aspect	RAG Rating	Comments
Timeliness Is this EIA timely? i.e. considered before any decisions have been made		Timely – came to panel before any decision made.
Proportionate Is this EIA proportionate to the decision? i.e. is a full action plan needed?		Proportionate to the decision being made.
Protected Characteristics Have the experiences of different groups been considered?		You covered the needs and experiences of the different groups really well. You clearly laid out the positive impacts to residents and what the actions to be taken are going forward.
Evidence Has evidence been used to draw conclusions?		You have made good use of most up to date census data. Good evidence for the first consultation so in order to be consistent, please include the online data for the second consultation when you receive it. We have still rated this green as we understand that this is out of your control.
Mitigating Actions Where necessary, have reasonable adjustments been proposed?		There were no mitigating actions as all impacts are positive.
Summary Does the summary provide the following? • An overview of equality considerations both positive and negative		Your summary wraps up the EIA and equality impacts really well. You have given a very short breakdown of the

• The rationale for drawing these conclusions • Detail required mitigating actions.		protected characteristics which is great to include in a summary.
Overall rating		This is a great EIA! You have considered all protected characteristics really well and clearly put a lot of time and effort into the form. Well done!

If you receive an Amber rating, please can you send a copy of your revised EIA to the Policy Team

For reference

- **Green** – good to go/approved, providing sufficient evidence the public sector equality duty has been met.
- **Amber** – good to go subject to minor changes or mitigating actions being put in place and followed through in the development of the project/service/policy/procedure or practice.
- **Red** – inadequate, needs to be reworked before the decision goes forward, where it is evident the public sector equality duty has not been met or continuing with the project or proposal will lead to direct or indirect unlawful discrimination that cannot legitimately be justified.

CABINET

Report subject	**Local Area Energy Plan**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report presents the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP). This has been produced to provide a roadmap and informed action plan to enable the Council, working with partners and other organisations, to address its Climate and Ecological Emergency commitments and achieve the stated aim of carbon neutrality by 2045.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** **Cabinet accepts the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan and agrees to explore the action plan of 15 priority actions to be taken forward to achieve area-wide carbon neutrality by 2045.**
Reason for recommendations	The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan is an evidence-based document that provides a roadmap to achieving the Council commitment of working towards a carbon neutral area by 2045. Endorsement will support the Council's Corporate Plan objectives and Climate and Ecological Emergency commitments.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Isla Reynolds, Director of Marketing, Communications and Policy Gail Scholes, Interim Head of Climate and Sustainability Neil Short, Strategic Lead: Climate, Resources and Sustainability
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. BCP Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019, committing to becoming a carbon neutral Council by 2030 and working with partners towards a carbon neutral area by 2050 (since revised to 2045). Recognising the complexity of this task, the Council followed emerging best practice and commissioned a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) that would set out the most efficient way to achieve our aims. City Science Corporation Ltd was engaged in 2023 to create the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole LAEP, in line with methodology drawn up by the Energy Systems Catapult (see links to background papers).

2. The key characteristics of a LAEP are that it:

   - Provides the level of detail for an area equivalent to a master plan
   - Is a data driven, whole energy system, evidence-based approach
   - Is led by local government in collaboration with defined stakeholders
   - Identifies the most effective route for the local area to contribute towards meeting the national net zero target, while meeting its local net zero target
   - Sets out the total costs, changes in energy use and emissions
   - Results in a costed and spatial plan that identifies the change needed to the local energy system and built environment.

The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan

3. The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole LAEP document presented at Appendix 1 sets out an Action Plan of 15 priority actions. These, together with milestone targets set out in the LAEP Net Zero Pathway, will support the BCP area-wide journey to a net zero energy system. The Action Plan acts as a catalyst for future initiatives, with an intention to inform upcoming projects, policies, and strategies. It provides clear, but flexible direction, channelling the broader decarbonisation focus into a set of collective actions. It is important to note that the selection of priority actions does not preclude support for initiatives beyond this list or those featured in other plans. The actions are categorised and listed below, with further explanation in the appendix.

BCP LAEP Priority Actions

Crosscutting Enabling Actions
1: Develop a Net Zero Fund
2: Support Local Green Skills & Workforce Development
3: Support the energy transition through local planning policies
Generation & Network Actions
4: Set-up a Formal Process for Working with SSEN to Optimise Network Planning
5: Support Rooftop PV Deployment Across All Buildings in the BCP Area
6: Analyse & Map Alternative Fuel Demand Across Sectors
7: Develop a Support Programme for Community Energy Groups Across BCP
Building Efficiency, Retrofit & Heat Actions
8: Support the Development of a BCP/Dorset Retrofit Hub
9: Continue Working on Decarbonising the BCP Council Estate
10: Scoping Exercise to Fund Building Retrofit & Low Carbon Heating Interventions
11: Facilitate Development of District Heat Networks
12: Scale-up the Healthy Homes Dorset Scheme
Transport Actions
13: Encourage Modal Shift to Sustainable Transport
14: Encourage the Rollout of Public EV Charging Infrastructure Across BCP area
15: Transition to Zero Emissions Council Fleet and Decarbonise the Bus Fleet

4. Now the 15 appropriate priority actions are identified; the next steps will be to unpack each of them and:

   - Develop a phased delivery plan
   - Agree ownership of actions with partners and key stakeholders
   - Assess the funding and resource required and develop a plan for each action.

Options Appraisal

5. Option 1: Cabinet accepts the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan and agrees to explore the Action Plan of 15 priority actions to be taken forward to achieve area-wide carbon neutrality by 2045.
6. Option 2: Cabinet rejects the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan and the Action Plan of 15 priority actions and therefore risks not achieving area-wide carbon neutrality by 2045.

Summary of financial implications

7. There will ultimately be financial implications for the Council, businesses, householders and others from the individual proposals contained within this report and appendix (as there will be if climate change is left unchecked). These implications will be identified as the projects are developed and considered on a

case-by-case basis in the decision-making process. Early engagement with the Council's Financial Services will be sought. With respect to the Council's continued support for its climate and sustainability function, its 2025/26 Budget Report states: 'The budget continues to protect the staffing resources associated with climate change and ecological emergency activity. In addition, as at the 31 March 2024 £1.239m was available in an earmarked reserve to support project activity.'

8. However, though the activities in the Action Plan are led by the Council and some are already underway and resourced to some extent (e.g. decarbonising the Council estate, sustainable fleet replacement, rollout of EV charging infrastructure), all actions require involvement of partner organisations and funding that must be obtained from external sources yet to be identified. To this end, actions are included to address these funding issues (e.g. establishing a net zero fund, scoping exercise on building retrofit funding).

9. As a master-plan level document, the LAEP provides an indicative cost comparison between the recommended scenario to transition the BCP area energy system to net zero, and the scenario maintaining the present status quo. These compare the most material intensive sectors of buildings and road transport and consider the costs of replacing end of life equipment with identical models or low carbon versions, plus the operating costs and fuel costs for each. The resulting calculations find that overall, there is little financial difference between maintaining the 'business as usual' approach and taking positive measures to achieve net zero.

Summary of legal implications

10. Legal implications in delivery of any projects referenced within the LAEP will be considered on a case-by-case basis and early engagement with the Council's Legal Team will be sought.

Summary of human resources implications

11. The human resources implications of any projects developed as a result of the LAEP will be considered on a case-by-case basis when individual projects are assessed for approval.

Summary of sustainability impact

12. To establish impact on sustainability and other Corporate Plan objectives, Decision Impact Assessment ref. 719 has been completed and the report proposals have achieved a low carbon footprint, as they support the climate agenda.

Summary of public health implications

13. Climate change will result in increasing heatwaves, extreme weather events, floods, disease, and increased cancer risk. The measures proposed to transition to a net zero energy system will help to mitigate against these dangers and can even have a direct positive health effect (e.g., increased fitness from walking or cycling and better air quality from reducing car journeys).

Summary of equality implications

14. An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed. It concludes that endorsement of the LAEP itself has no negative equalities implications but potentially some positive outcomes, for example addressing health inequalities

stemming from fuel poverty. Resulting actions may require individual assessments to be carried out before commencement.

Summary of risk assessment

15. The Council must further its, and community, knowledge of Climate Vulnerability and Risk of the possible effects of climate change on our area. Failing to achieve our Climate and Ecological Emergency declaration commitments will contribute to an increasingly hostile global and local environment. Not acting on the LAEP recommendations will result in the Council failing to meet its commitments under the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration and therefore not helping global efforts to keep climate warming below 1.5°C to avoid further environmental damage, population displacement, biodiversity loss and risk to life.
16. The Council could also face reputational damage from negative publicity. However, if we act in a timely manner, many of the actions to tackle climate change will contribute to social, economic, and environmental benefits, reducing the likelihood of actual and perceived risks. Risk assessments will be carried out for individual LAEP Action Plan projects as required, on a case-by-case basis.

Background papers

Guidance on creating a Local Area Energy Plan: Energy Systems Catapult (2022)
https://es.catapult.org.uk/guide/guidance-on-creating-a-local-area-energy-plan/

The future of local area energy planning in the UK: Energy Systems Catapult (2021)
https://es.catapult.org.uk/report/the-future-of-local-area-energy-planning-in-the-uk/

Appendices

Appendix 1: Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan

This page is intentionally left blank

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Local Area Energy Plan

This report was produced by City Science

Introduction to the Document

This is the summary report for the Bournemouth, Christchurch, & Poole (BCP) Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP), prepared by City Science for BCP Council. This document comprises the four main sections shown below, after (1) Executive Summary and (2) Introduction.

This LAEP was prepared through significant stakeholder engagement, adhering to the Energy Systems Catapult guidance[1]. The Local Context and Energy System chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the current energy system in the BCP area. Following this, the Pathway to Net Zero Carbon and Key Interventions and Focus Zones chapters consider multiple prospective future energy scenarios, and the nature of the potential energy system changes required. Finally, the Action Plan sets out the actionable steps for the Council, with the primary goal of achieving net zero carbon by 2045.

This summary report delivers key technical insights in an accessible format and can be read in conjunction with a technical report, that provides further detailed information.

3. Local Context and Energy System

This is an overview of the local context (such as demographic and socio-economic factors), and the current energy system. The information provides a benchmark against which net zero progress can be measured.

4. Pathway to Net Zero Carbon

A vision for the future energy system across the BCP area, outlining the Net Zero Pathway, which was used to inform and support the interventions and the detailed Action Plan.

5. Key Interventions and Focus Zones

Key interventions that can be applied across the energy system to reach net zero. It also identifies Focus Zones which are areas where an intervention is suitable on a large scale or could be prioritised.

6. Action Plan

The Action Plan provides a clear direction, for BCP Council to focus on decarbonisation initiatives though collective action, and to achieve a net zero carbon future.

Contents & Glossary

1. Executive Summary III

2. Introduction 1
   - What is Local Area Energy Planning? 1
   - The LAEP Process 2
   - Stakeholders 3
   - Scope 4

3. Local Context & Energy System 5
   - Local Context 5
   - Emissions & Energy Demand Baseline 8
   - Domestic Sector Baseline 10
   - Non-domestic Sector Baseline 12
   - Transport Sector Baseline 14
   - Maritime 16
   - Energy Generation 17
   - Geothermal & District Heating 18
   - Energy Infrastructure 19

4. Pathway to Net Zero Carbon 21
   - Scenario Modelling & Assumptions 21
   - Exploratory Scenarios 23
   - Net Zero Pathway 25
   - Pathway Evaluation 27

5. Key Interventions & Focus Zones 29
   - Plan on a Page 29
   - Buildings 30
   - Heat Networks 33
   - Road Transport 35
   - Energy Generation 37

6. Action Plan 38
   - Action Planning Process 38
   - Action Plan Summary 39
   - Action Roadmap 40
   - Crosscutting Actions 42
   - Energy Supply & Generation Actions 43
   - Buildings, Retrofit, & Heat Actions 45
   - Transport Actions 47

7. References 48

1. Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The BCP LAEP presents a comprehensive vision for the BCP area's future energy system, highlighting the key elements it needs to achieve an area-wide net zero energy system by 2045. This includes specific topic areas for local energy demand, generation, and reduced emissions within domestic and non-domestic buildings, transport and mobility, energy generation and energy infrastructure.

What is a Local Area Energy Plan?

Local Area Energy Planning provides an evidence based, spatial plan that identifies the changes required to the local energy system to achieve net zero by the Council's net zero target date. The resulting Net Zero Pathway and Action Plan in the LAEP can be used to guide BCP Council's long term strategic thinking, planning and investment but requires subsequent detailed design work to deliver the suggested actions and projects.

A LAEP defines a long-term vision for an area but should be updated approximately every 3 – 5 years (or when significant technological, policy or local changes occur) to ensure the long-term vision remains relevant.

BCP Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2019, committing its operations and assets to be carbon neutral by 2030 and net zero across the BCP area by 2050 – later revised to 2045[1]. Although challenging, it is achievable through local authority collaboration with communities, individuals and stakeholders. A net zero energy system is explored in this LAEP, presenting significant economic opportunities and regional co-benefits.

Stakeholder Engagement

A robust stakeholder engagement programme was embedded throughout each stage of the LAEP development. Local sessions were held including interviews, technical validation meetings, workshops and focus groups to ensure the final outputs reflect the needs and ambition of local stakeholders.

Key Project Stakeholders

- BCP Council
- South West Net Zero Hub (SWNZH)
- Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN)
- Southern Gas Network (SGN)

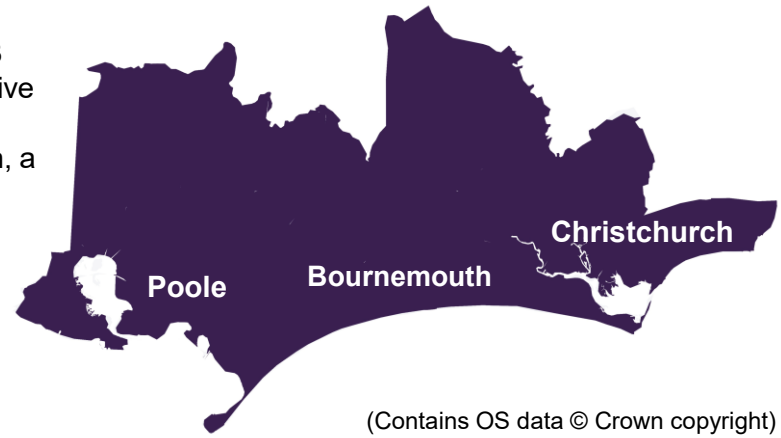
Wider Stakeholders

- Local businesses
- Local energy experts
- Large energy consumers

Local Context

Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole are three distinctive towns on the South coast of England, forming a coastal region that covers 0.1% of the total land in England at 161 km^2, with 15 km of beaches, numerous river valleys, woodlands, internationally protected heathlands, and public open spaces [2].

The three principal towns that contain 33 electoral wards and five town/parish councils include Bournemouth, a vibrant coastal town; Christchurch, a historically rich town, and Poole; distinguished by its expansive natural harbour[2].



(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Executive Summary

Policy Drivers

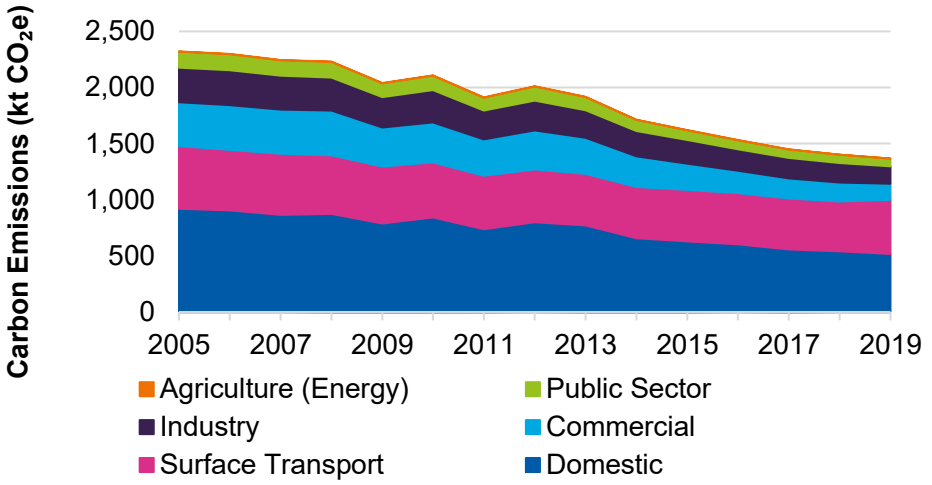
A variety of policies drive the need for a net zero energy system across the BCP area, which has a net zero target of 2045.

Net Zero Strategy (2021)[3] • 100% low carbon electricity by 2035 • Deployment of renewable heat and generation scaled up along with flexibility.	**Joint LEP Energy Strategy (2019)**[4] • Affordable low carbon energy future • Dorset LEP notes region imports 88% of energy but could be a net exporter by 2030	**BCP Council Climate & Ecological Emergency (2019)**[1] • Make BCP Council operations carbon neutral by 2030 • Wider area net zero by 2045
Green Infrastructure Strategy 2022 – 2031[5] • Increase health and wellbeing • Support nature recovery and biodiversity • Opportunities to improve	**Local Planning Policies**[6] • Establishing the planning framework for the area • Address housing and employment needs • Supports mitigating and adapting to climate change	**Housing Strategy 2021 – 2026**[7] • Provide safe sustainable secure homes • Meet the needs for a 21% projected population growth

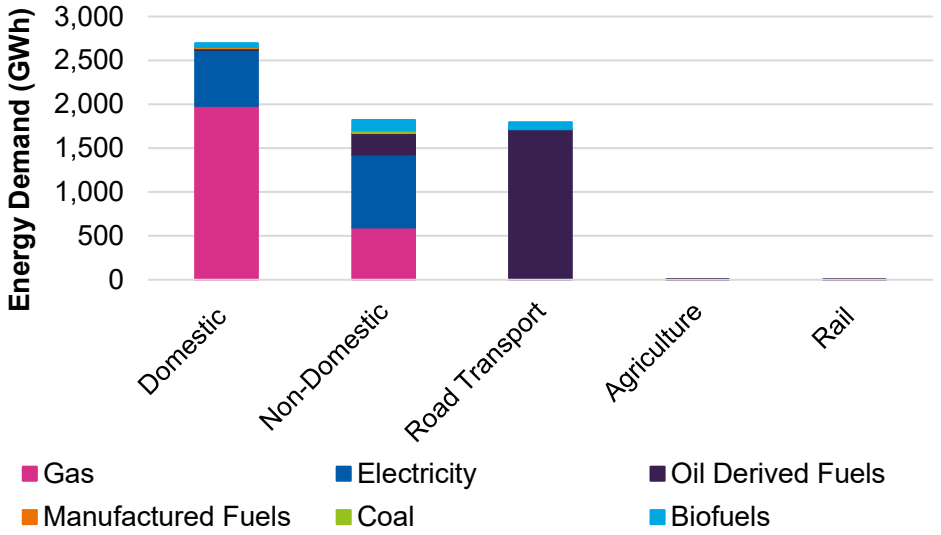
Baseline Energy System

The current energy system was analysed across sectors to understand emissions trajectories, key challenges and opportunities and to serve as a benchmark against which progress can be measured. The base year was chosen as 2019, as it was the latest available data unaffected by COVID-19.

Historical Energy Related Emissions (2005 – 2019)[8]



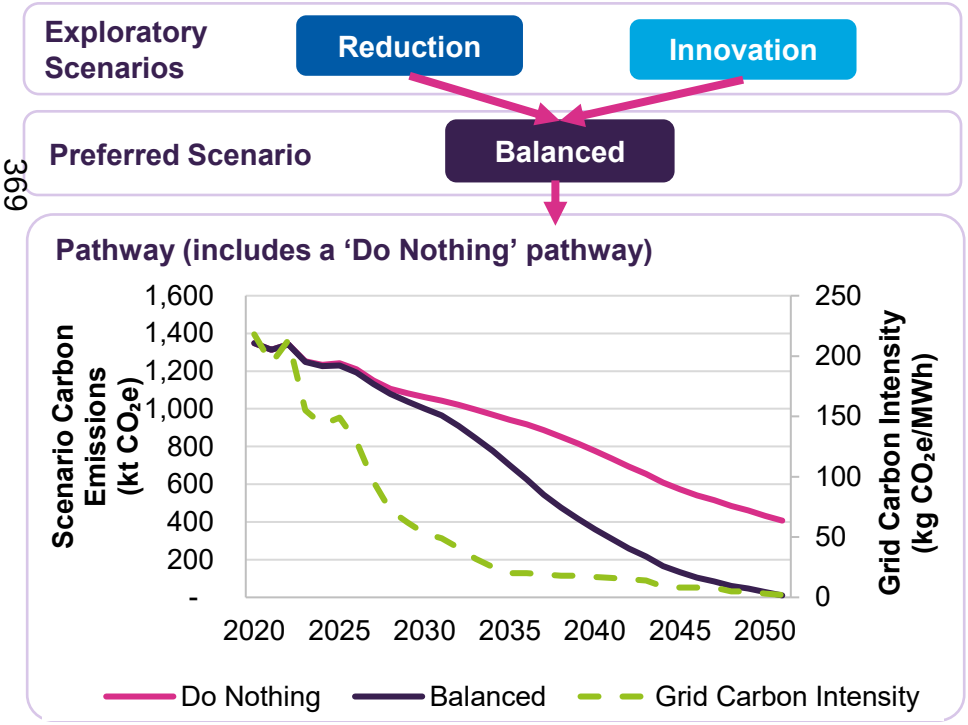
Baseline Energy Demand (2019)[9]



Executive Summary

Assessing Options for the Future

Future energy systems were explored with scenarios. Initially, two exploratory scenarios were modelled (Reduction and Innovation). Then, following evaluation of the modelling results, a Balanced scenario was formed which composed of preferred elements between the two exploratory scenarios and elements which were thought to be most achievable. Once the Balanced scenario was agreed, a Pathway was mapped out between the base year (2019) and 2050 for the Balanced scenario and a Do Nothing scenario which serves as a non-net zero outcome.



Further information on the scenario and pathway modelling process is available in the supporting Technical Annex document.

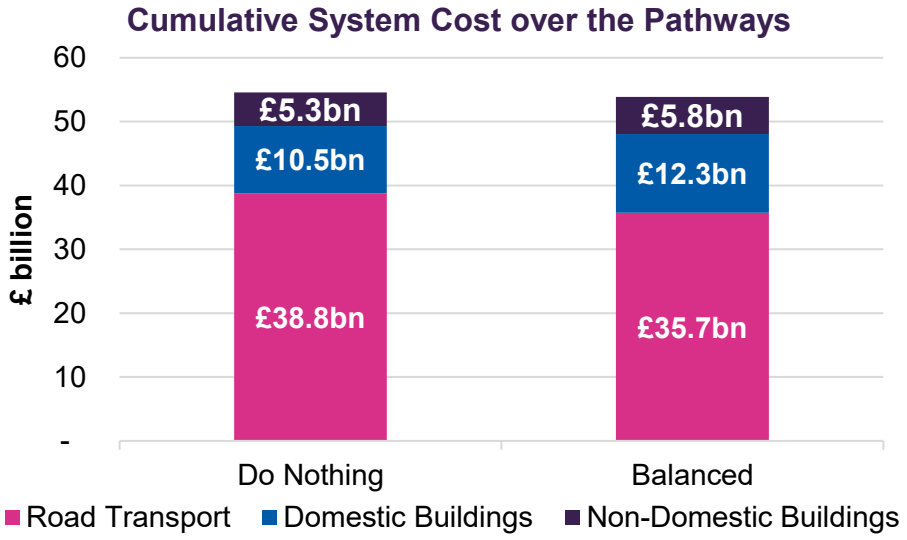
Balanced

Achieves net zero by 2045 through going beyond national decarbonisation pledges, incorporating additional targets including a widespread uptake of heat pumps, electric vehicles (EVs), and rooftop photovoltaics (PV).

Do Nothing

The counterfactual, presenting the future energy system with only existing decarbonisation pledges (such as the ban on new internal combustion engine (ICE) cars and light good vehicles (LGV) from 2035). It excludes policies that aren't tangible and does not guarantee net zero.

The graph below shows system costs for the two modelled scenarios, with both scenarios having comparable overall costs.



Executive Summary

The Preferred Pathway

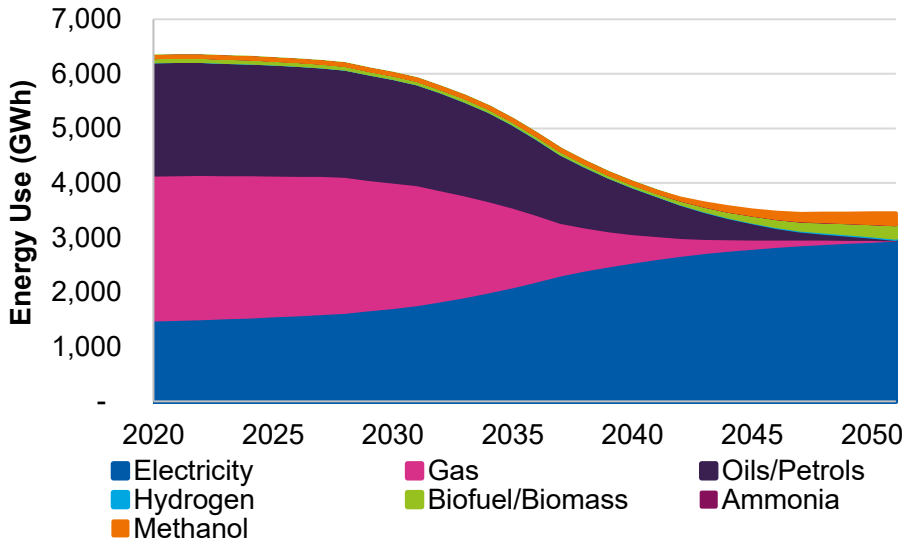
Significant carbon emissions savings are achieved under both the Balanced and Do Nothing scenarios. However, only the Balanced scenario reaches net zero.

The Balanced scenario transitions primarily to electricity, by increasing the rollout of heat pumps for both domestic and non-domestic buildings, and has a high adoption of EVs across all vehicle types. The overall energy consumption decreases substantially under the Balanced pathway as heat pumps and EVs are significantly more energy efficient than gas boilers and combustion engine vehicles.

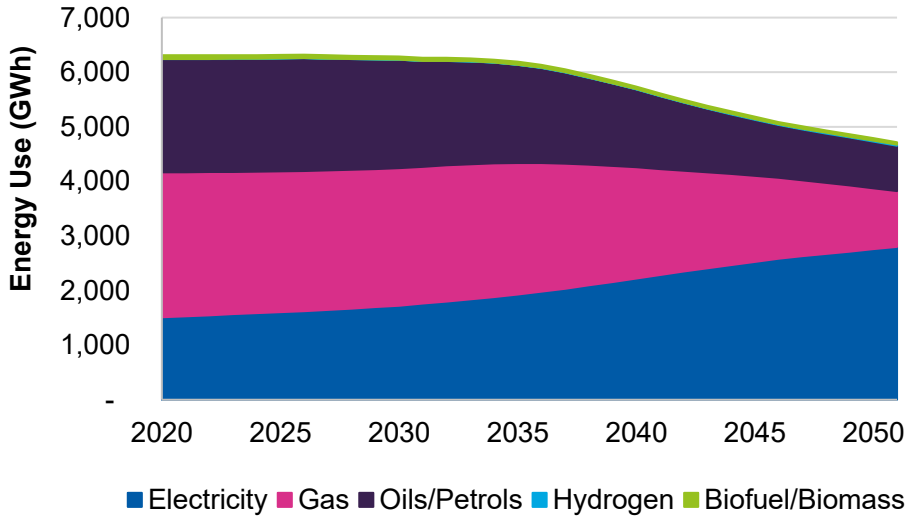
Decline in fossil fuel use is slower in the Do Nothing scenario than Balanced due to a slower uptake in low carbon technologies, such as EVs and heat pumps, with a continued reliance on gas for heating and petrol and diesel for transport in 2050.

Electricity demand is expected to increase significantly under both the Do Nothing and Balanced scenarios due to increased electrification of technologies (e.g. heating and vehicles), which presents challenges for the electricity grid as it will need to undergo rapid upgrades to be able to support the increased demand.

Energy Mix over Time: Balanced Pathway



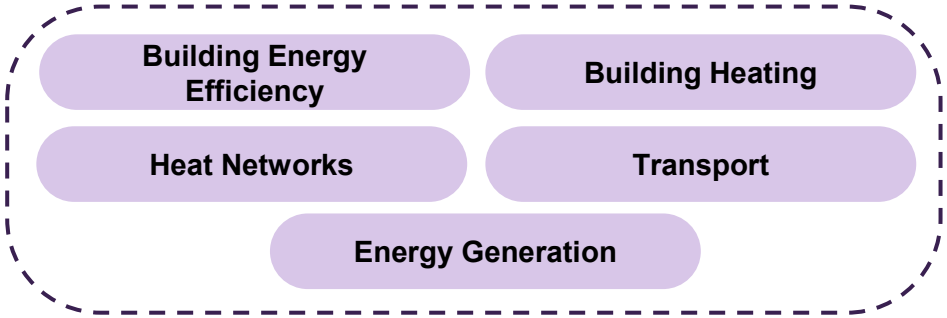
Energy Mix over Time: Do Nothing Pathway



Executive Summary

Intervention Areas

Specific interventions required to achieve a net zero energy system under the Balanced Scenario were assessed across all sectors within the LAEP. This is supported by a spatial analysis of where they could be targeted which could support post-LAEP implementation programmes. The key intervention areas are shown below:



The analysis from these intervention areas was combined with extensive stakeholder engagement to develop the final Action Plan.

Electrification Challenge

Net zero demands significant electrification, which will require increased capacity for both demand and generation on the electricity grid. A key focus after this LAEP will be to collaborate with SSEN to forecast and plan for future demand and generation to enable efficient grid upgrades. It is also recommended that the Council collaborate with NESO and RESP to help ensure that local areas get the energy infrastructure they need to meet local net zero and growth ambitions.

Some of the key interventions required are shown below:

Building Energy Efficiency

130,000 shallow retrofit measures implemented by 2045.

Building Heating

The BCP area will require 140,000 retrofitted domestic heat pumps by 2045, in 76% of homes.

Heat Networks

Five suitable locations for heat network zones identified: West Howe, Poole Harbour, Bournemouth Airport, Bournemouth Hospital, and Central Bournemouth.

Transport

The majority of road transport will electrify, requiring supporting EV charging infrastructure (4,000 public charge points).

Energy Generation

Local renewable generation is 400 GWh, which is 13% of 2045 electricity demand. A large uptake in rooftop PV is required to reach this.

Focus Zones were identified for key intervention areas to provide spatial analysis of where recommended interventions should be prioritised, ensuring a ‘low regrets’ approach. The following page presents a summary of these Focus Zones, along with key insights from the interventions analysis, as illustrated in the Plan on a Page.

Executive Summary

Plan on a Page

This page highlights the key milestones and interventions required for the Net Zero Pathway. The map below presents the identified Focus Zones for retrofit, heat networks and EV charging, mapped against primary substation zone boundaries.

DHN potential in Bournemouth Hospital, Bournemouth Airport, West Howe industrial area and the Port of Poole

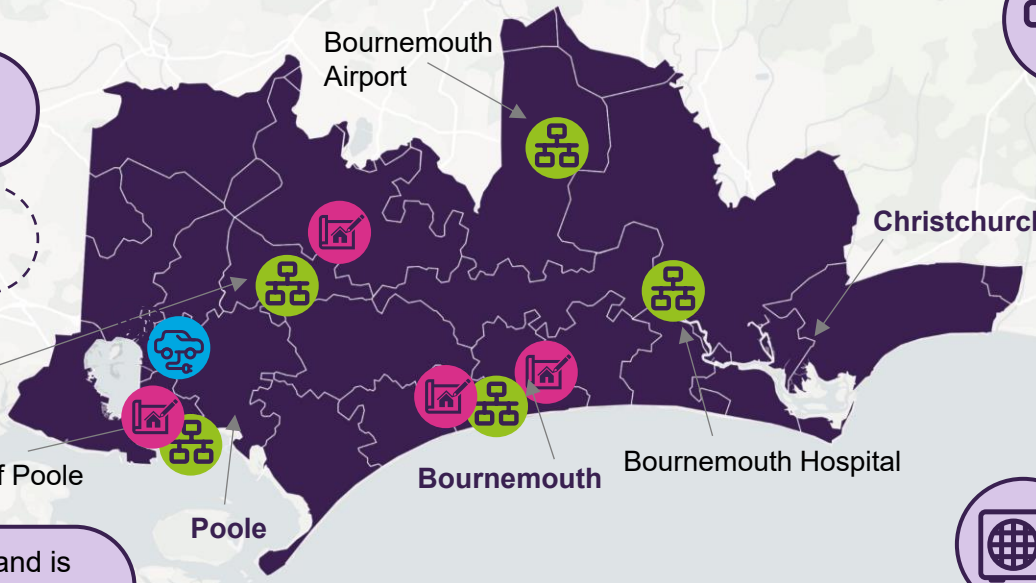
Potential for geothermal heat networks across the BCP area

160,000 EV cars by 2045

4,000 public EV charge points to install

100 $ktCO_2e$ emissions remain in 2045

90% reduction from the baseline



130,000 shallow domestic retrofit measures by 2045

140,000 retrofitted domestic heat pumps needed by 2045

2045 electricity demand is **2x** the baseline

2045 electricity demand is **3,000** GWh

Significant network investment will be required.

~400 GWh of local renewable generation

13% of the 2045 electricity demand

Key

- DHN Focus Zones
- Retrofit Focus Zones
- EV Charging Focus Zone

Executive Summary

Action Plan & Next Steps

The Action Plan provides the detail of 15 priority actions to achieve the milestone targets set out in the Net Zero Pathway, and support the BCP area's journey to a net zero energy system. It acts as a catalyst for future initiatives, with an intention to inform upcoming projects, policies, and strategies. It provides clear, but intentionally flexible direction, channelling the broader decarbonisation focus into a set of collective actions. It is important to note that the selection of priority actions does not preclude support for initiatives beyond this list or those featured in other plans. The actions are categorised and outlined below:

Crosscutting Enabling Actions

1. Develop a net zero fund.
2. Support local green skills & workforce development.
3: Support the energy transition through local planning policies.

Generation & Network Actions

4: Set-up a formal process for working with SSEN to optimise network planning.
5: Support rooftop PV deployment across all buildings in the BCP area.
6: Analyse & map alternative fuel demand across sectors.
7: Develop a support programme for community energy groups across the BCP area.

Building Efficiency, Retrofit & Heat Actions

8: Support the development of the Dorset Retrofit Hub.
9: Continue working on decarbonising the BCP Council estate.
10: Scoping exercise to fund retrofit & low carbon heating interventions.
11: Facilitate development of District Heat Networks.
12: Scale-up the Healthy Homes Dorset scheme.

Transport Actions

13: Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport.
14: Encourage the rollout of public EV charging Infrastructure across the BCP area.
15: Transition to zero-emissions council fleet and decarbonise the bus fleet.

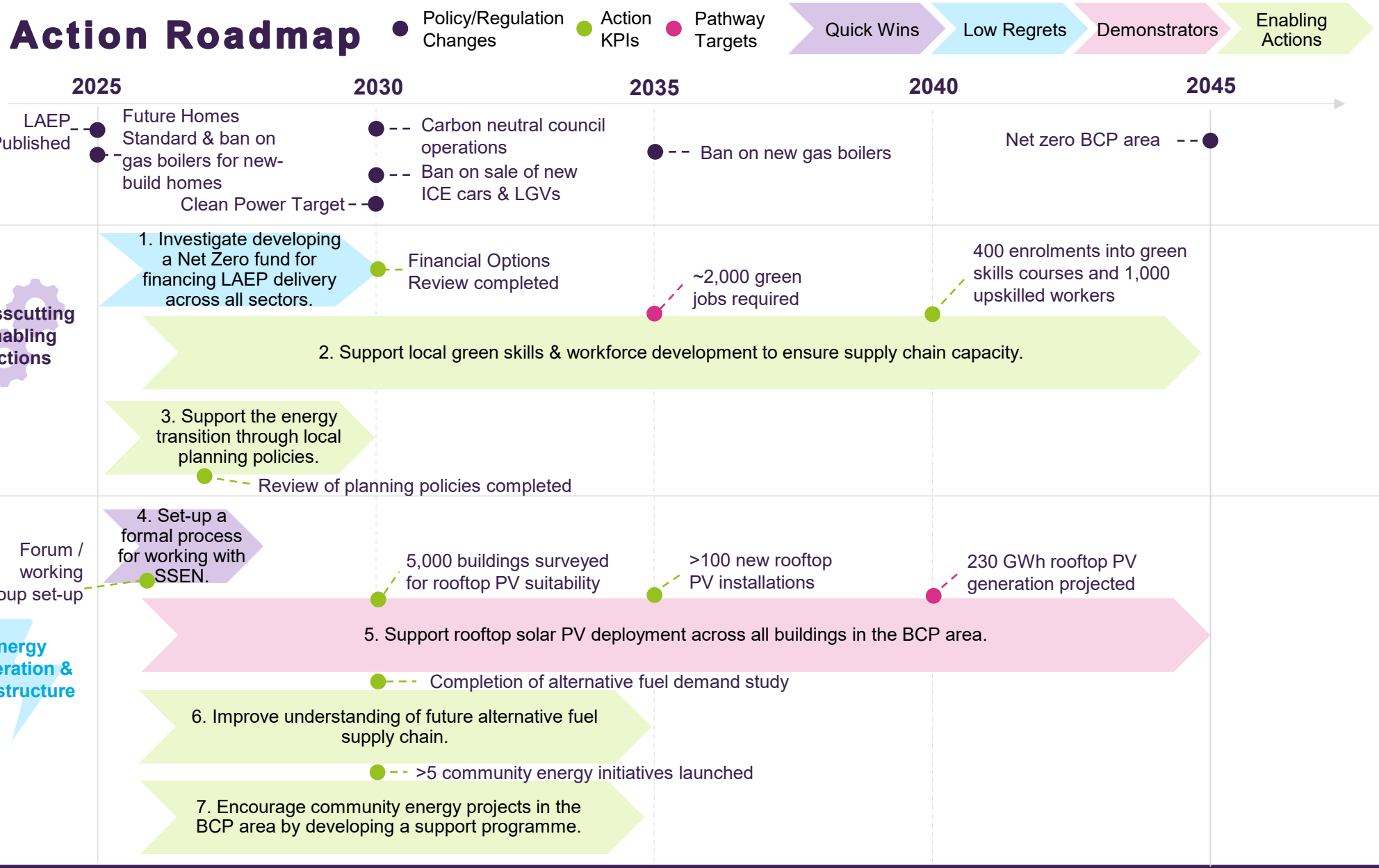
Next Steps

To mobilise the actions, the following key next steps have been identified.

1. **Prioritisation:** Develop a phased delivery plan of the priority actions.
2. **Collaboration:** BCP Council Teams may take ownership of certain actions, however, not all actions will fall under its scope. Instead, it will delegate ownership to appropriate parties, via engagement with key stakeholders.
3. **Funding & Resource:** Once ownership has been identified, the next step is to assess the funding and resource required and develop a plan for each action.

The following pages feature an Action Roadmap which provides an overview of the sequential implementation of the priority actions. The detailed Action Plan can be found at the end of this document.

Action Roadmap



Action Roadmap

Policy/Regulation Changes | Action KPIs | Pathway Targets

Quick Wins | Low Regrets | Demonstrators | Enabling Actions

2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045

LAEP Published

Future Homes Standard & ban on gas boilers for new-build homes

Carbon neutral council operations

2030 Clean Power Target

Ban on new gas boilers

Net zero BCP area

Building Efficiency, Retrofit & Heat

8. Support the development of the Dorset Retrofit Hub.

>200 retrofit installations through the hub

9. Continue working on decarbonising the BCP Council Estate to meet the 2030 target.

90% of council stock transitioned to low carbon heating

10. Carry out a scoping exercise to secure funding for retrofit works

Deliver a heat network feasibility study report

11: Facilitate the development of District Heat Networks in the BCP area.

~4,000 homes connected to a heat network between 2030 and 2040

12. Scale-up the Healthy Homes Dorset local insulation grant scheme & relevant national schemes.

Support >500 households through the scheme

Transport

50% of journeys by sustainable transport

13. Support the Local Transport Plan 4 to encourage mode shift to sustainable transport.

14. Support the Public Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Study (PEVIS) Actions to encourage the rollout of public EV charging infrastructure across the BCP area.

160,000 EVs across the BCP area

15. Work towards a zero emissions council fleet and decarbonising the BCP bus fleet.

Deliver >750 low powered on-street charging sockets through Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) funding

25% of all public bus journeys across the BCP area to be provided by Zero Emission Vehicles

2. Introduction

What is Local Area Energy Planning?

LOCAL AREA ENERGY PLAN (LAEP)

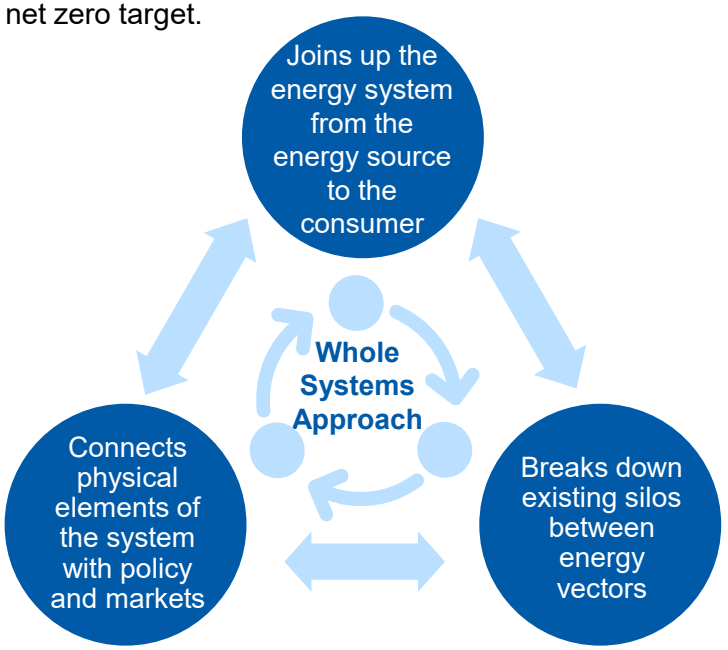
Sets out the changes required to transition an area's energy system to net zero carbon emissions, against a specified timeframe. This is achieved by exploring a range of technologies and scenarios through whole energy system modelling and analysis. By identifying the preferred pathway to net zero, additional benefits for the local area can be realised[1] [2].

A LAEP provides an indicative costed spatial plan that identifies the change needed to the local energy system and built environment, detailing what changes are required, where, when and by whom. The level of detail for an area is equivalent to an outline design or master plan. Therefore, additional detailed design work is required for identified specific actions, projects, and programmes to progress to implementation.

For example, a LAEP may identify a zone that is best suited to a district heat network by assessing the types of buildings in the zone, their characteristics, and density. However, a full feasibility assessment by an appropriately qualified installation or design company, along with assessment of commercial viability and delivery mechanisms would be required.

A LAEP defines a long-term vision for an area but should be updated approximately every 3 – 5 years (or when significant technological, policy or local changes occur) to ensure the long-term plan remains up-to-date.

Being data-driven and evidence-based, a LAEP uses a whole energy system approach that is led by local government and developed collaboratively with defined stakeholders. It sets out to identify a locally defined route to net zero, as well as contributing towards meeting the national net zero target.



Key Benefits of the Whole Systems Approach

By working closely with local stakeholders, incorporating their data, knowledge and future plans, a LAEP is built on a common evidence base. The outputs can then be used reliably by all stakeholders knowing they are working towards a common goal built on strong foundations.

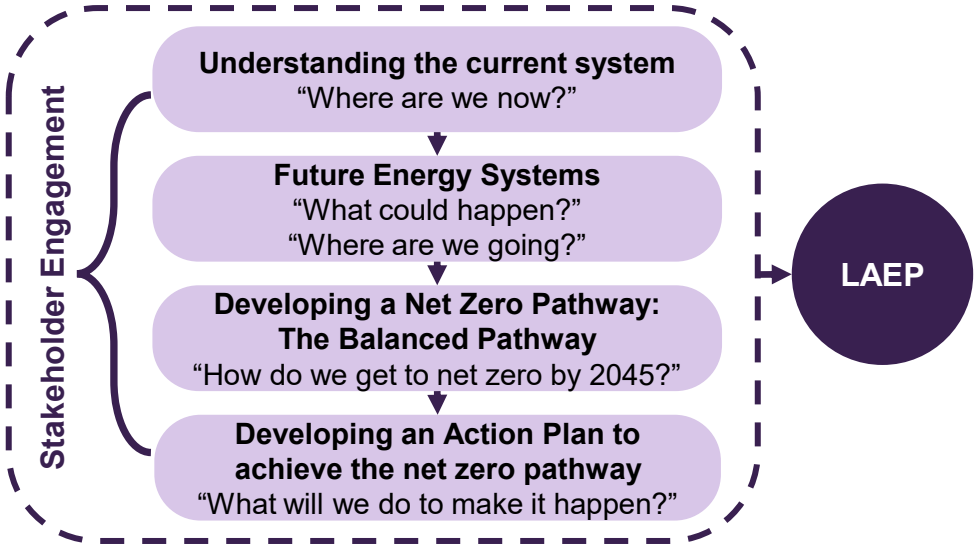
The LAEP Process

The LAEP provides a structured approach to planning the future energy system for the BCP area, with the goal of achieving a BCP wide net zero energy system by 2045.

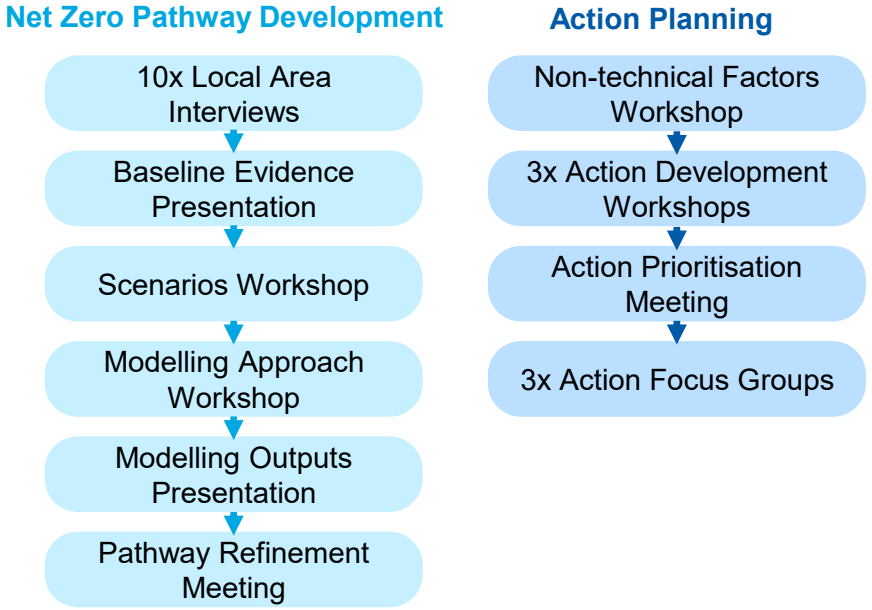
This LAEP's approach aligns with the seven stages of local area energy planning, as set out by Energy Systems Catapult (ESC) in their guidance for creating a LAEP[2]. The four key delivery stages of the BCP LAEP are shown in the diagram below, each building on the previous to develop a clear, evidence-based plan for implementation. By integrating these stages, the LAEP provides a practical roadmap for the transition to a sustainable local energy system.

Additionally, it enables strategic decision-making, supports investment planning, and ensures that decarbonisation efforts align with local needs and opportunities.

Key to the delivery of the LAEP is the extensive stakeholder engagement process, consisting of 23 engagement sessions that were embedded in all stages of the LAEP's development. This consisted of local interviews, workshops, technical validation meetings, and focus groups to ensure the final outputs reflect the needs and ambition of local stakeholders. The key engagement stages are outlined in the diagram below.



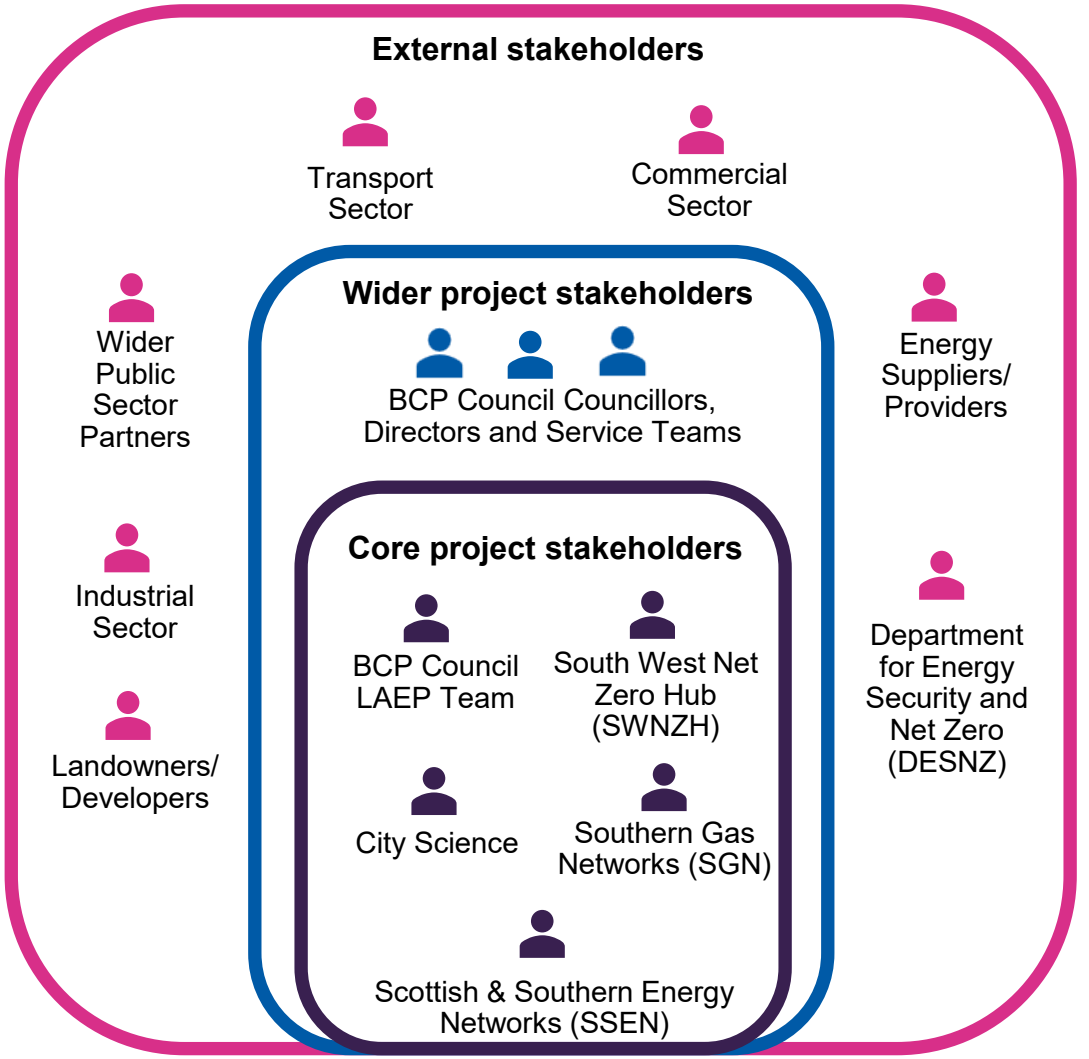
Stakeholder Engagement Process



Stakeholders

Effective stakeholder engagement is essential to developing a high-quality LAEP. Securing buy-in from diverse stakeholders, results in a comprehensive, balanced, and implementable plan reflecting the area's varied needs. The engaged stakeholder segments included:

- **Key project stakeholders:** Those with significant influence and responsibility for the delivery of the LAEP.
- **Wider project stakeholders:** Those who are impacted by the LAEP outcomes such as subject experts and council members.
- **External stakeholders:** Those outside local government who have a strong interest in or influence on the LAEP to ensure a participatory process.



Scope

The UK Government's 2021 Net Zero Strategy estimates that 82% of the UK's emissions are "within the scope of influence of local authorities"[3]. The scope of the LAEP covers current energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions, and projected consumption in a defined area to 2050.

Local Area Energy Planning has less emphasis on aspects of the energy system which are expected to be overseen by central government. Large electricity generators connected to the transmission network are aspects considered to be national rather than local. The LAEP does not include non-energy sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

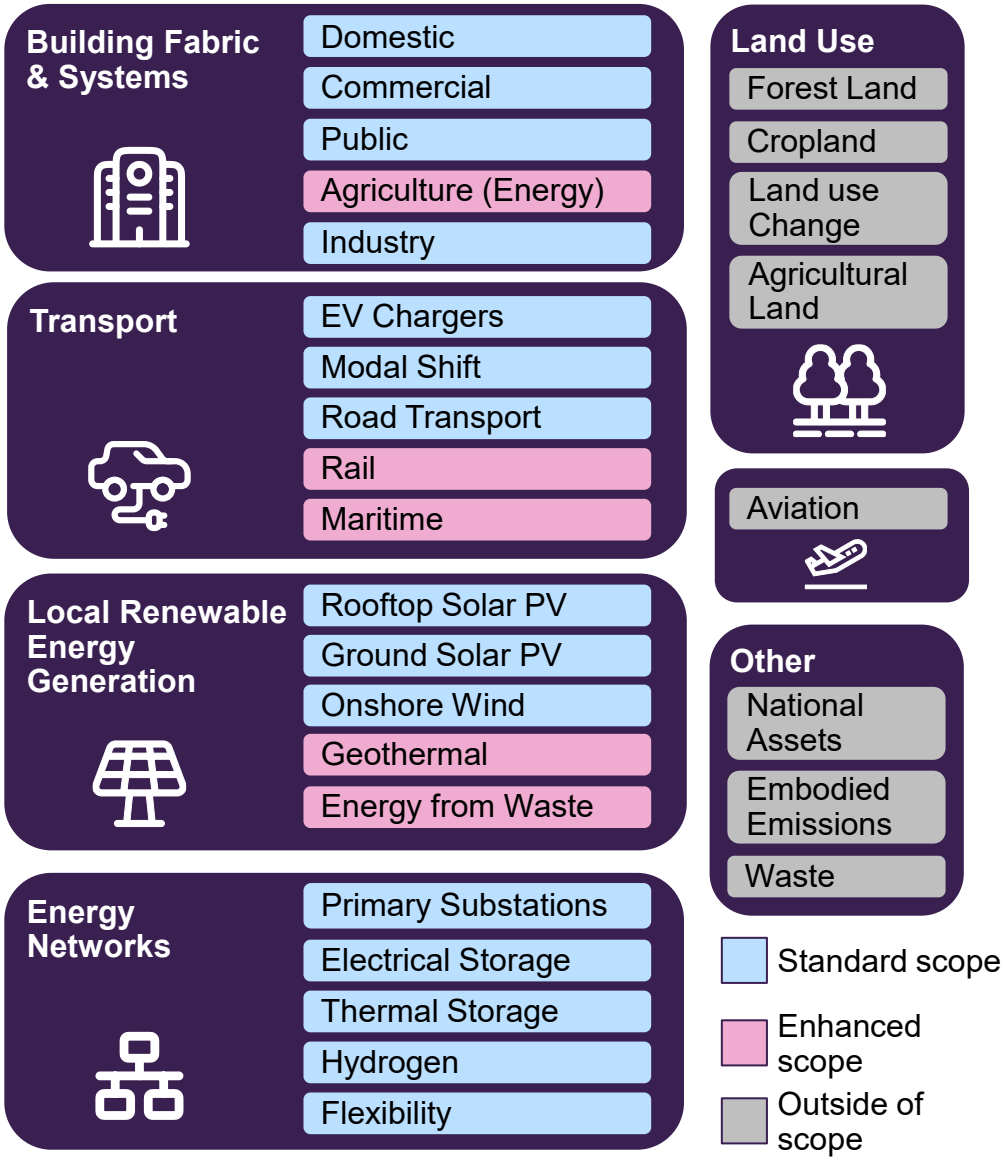
The LAEP considers the current energy system, planned changes, and changes which are needed to transition to net zero carbon emissions. Site-specific data is used where available, with remaining areas covered by national datasets.

This Scope

In addition to ESC's standard LAEP scope, this LAEP also includes agricultural machinery, maritime, energy from waste and rail. Aviation has not been included in the scope of this LAEP as this sector was deemed to have little influence from BCP Council.

It should be noted that despite being in scope for this LAEP, some sectors may not have been included in the proposed measures under the Net Zero Pathway due to them having a low suitability to the BCP area, such as onshore wind.

.



3. Local Context & Energy System

Local Context & Characteristics

161 km²
Land Area (1)

10th
Largest Urban Authority in England (2)

400,200
Population (2)

7%
Of the South West Region's Population (3)

Poole

Bournemouth

Christchurch

Key Employment Sectors (1)

18% Health

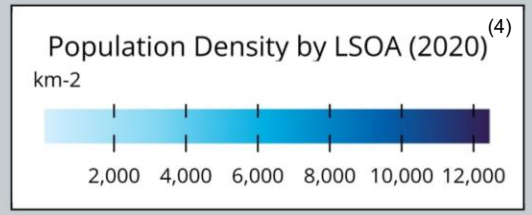
14% Retail

12% Accommodation & Food

97%
Employment Rate (1)

2,480 People per km² (1)

Triple the South West average (3)



(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Deprivation & Fuel Poverty

Deprivation

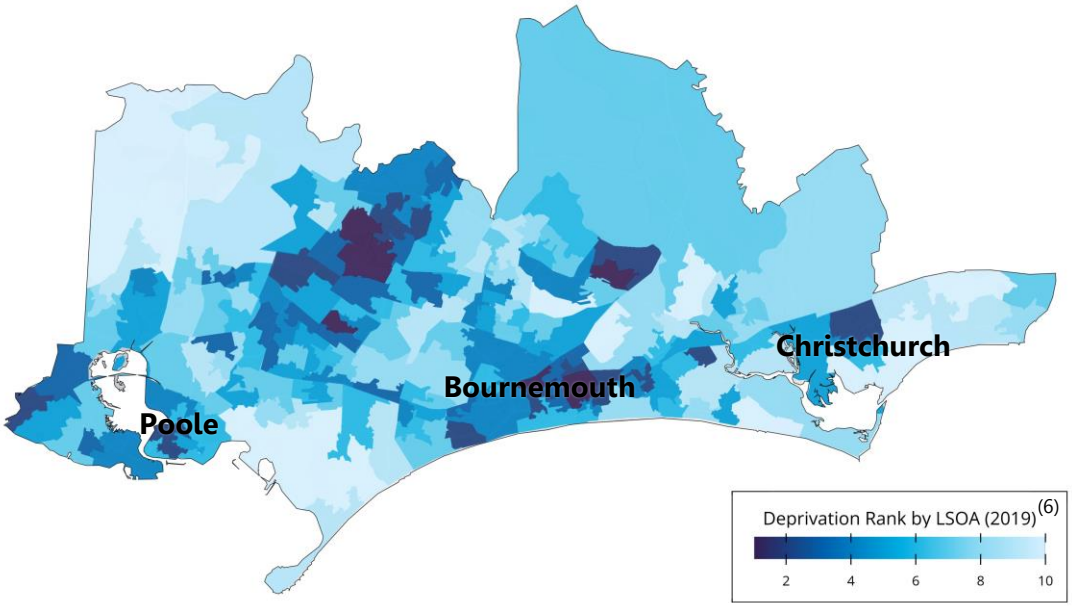
The level of deprivation in an area can be measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)[5]. This assesses deprivation across four dimensions of deprivation: education; employment; health and disability; and housing. Across the BCP area, 52% of households are deprived in at least one of these dimensions. The areas with highest percentage of households experiencing deprivation in at least one dimension include West Howe (71%), Townsend & Strouden (62%), and Rossmore (61%).

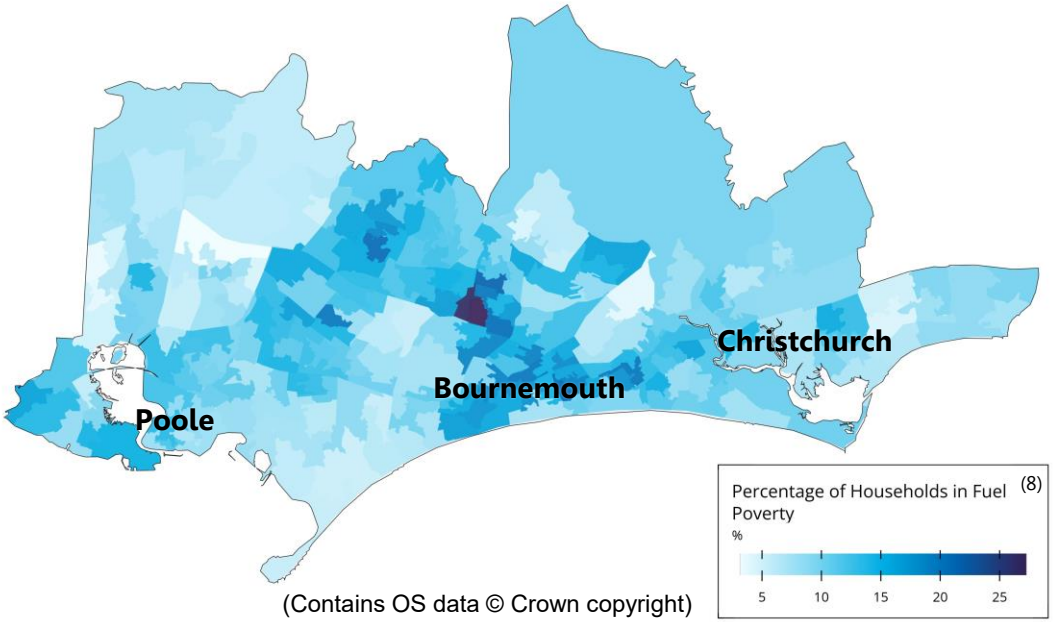
Percentage of households deprived in at least one of the four dimensions of deprivation[5]: **52%**

Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low Income Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator: a household is fuel poor if it has a residual income below the poverty line after housing and energy costs, and lives in a home with an energy efficiency rating of D or below. 11% of households experience fuel poverty across the BCP area (21,000 households)[7]. This is equal to the South West average (11%).

Percentage of households in fuel poverty[7]: **11%**





(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Policy

NATIONAL

2050

The UK government has set net zero emission targets[9]:

51% reduction in UK emissions by **2025** on 1990 levels.

At least **95%** of Great Britain's generation from clean sources by **2030.**

The Heat & Buildings Strategy [10] outlines the intention to phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers by **2035.**

The Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy[11] sets out that emissions reduction targets: **⅔** by **2035** and **90%** by **2050.**

REGIONAL

The Joint LEP Strategy[12] sets out the aim to reduce dependency on electricity imports in the South West as the region has the potential to be self-sufficient by **2030.**

The Joint LEP strategy also addresses key barriers for renewables development in the region including grid constraints, loss of subsidies for renewables, high capital costs, national policy, and the need for robust social and political support.

The Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Renewable Energy Strategy[13] stated that the BCP area has great opportunities for low carbon district heating, energy from waste, and energy efficiency interventions.

LOCAL

2019

Climate and ecological emergency declared.[14]

Committed to carbon neutral council operations by **2030** and net zero across the BCP area by **2045.**

A new BCP Local Plan will include objectives surrounding carbon neutrality and taking action to address and adapt to the climate and ecological emergency.[15]

The fifth priority of the Housing Strategy[2] sets out a minimum standard for social and private rented homes across the BCP area to achieve minimum EPC D by 2026.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary

Note: Emissions reported from UK Government statistics which exclude marine and aviation.

Between 2005 and 2019, the emissions associated with BCP area reduced (by 41%), largely due to electricity grid decarbonisation, but significant emissions remain from the use of fuel for heating and road transport.

The sector with the largest contribution towards emissions at the baseline year is the domestic sector at 37%. This was closely followed by surface transport, which has had limited electrification so far. Furthermore, when combined, the non-domestic sector contributed to around a quarter of total emissions.

In 2019, 1% of annual emissions were offset through Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) activities as the BCP area is largely built-up.

Greenhouse Gas emissions reduced by **41%** (2005 ↓ 2019)

1,400 kt CO_2e emissions remain (2019)

2019 has been used as the base year as this was the last year the available data was unaffected by COVID-19

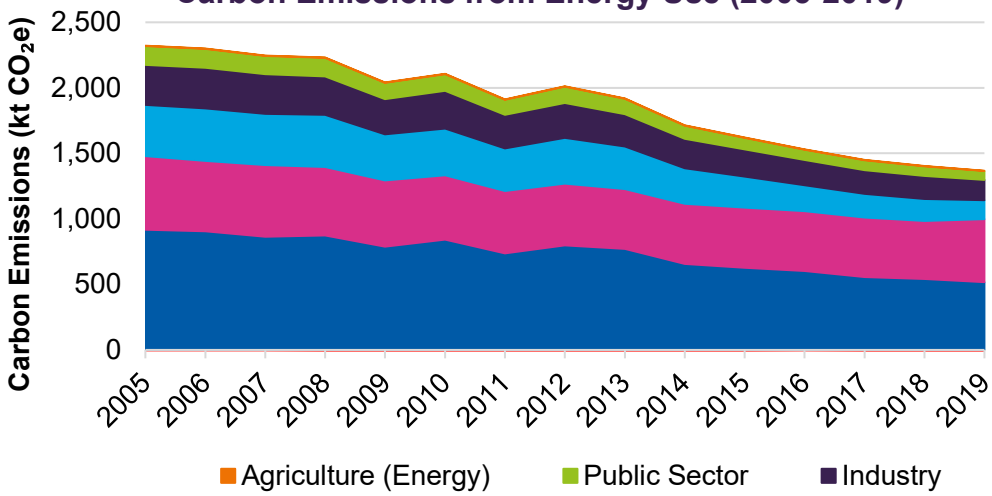
97% of emissions are from energy use (excluding waste, agricultural livestock and soils and LULUCF)

1,350 kt CO_2e energy emissions (2019)

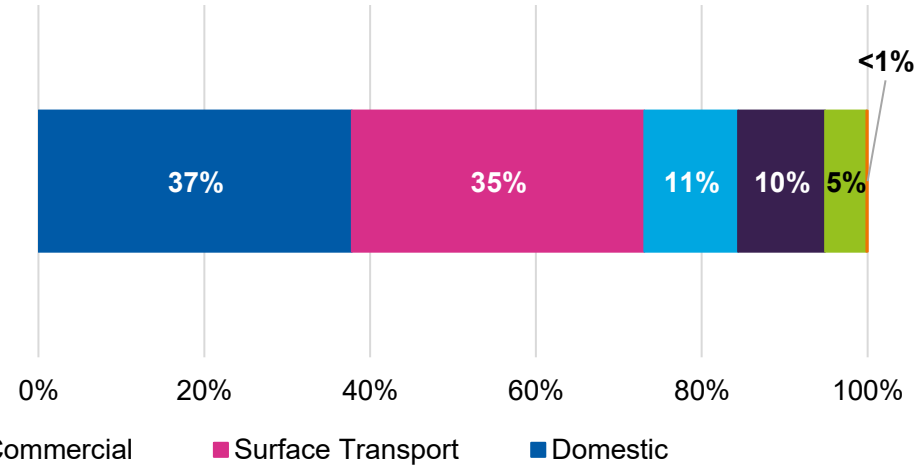
The emissions reduction rate in the BCP area exceeded the South West's 35% average from 2005 to 2019.(16)

385

Carbon Emissions from Energy Use (2005-2019)(16)



Energy Use Emissions Breakdown (2019)(16)



Energy Demand Summary

The BCP area used **6,200** GWh of energy in 2019

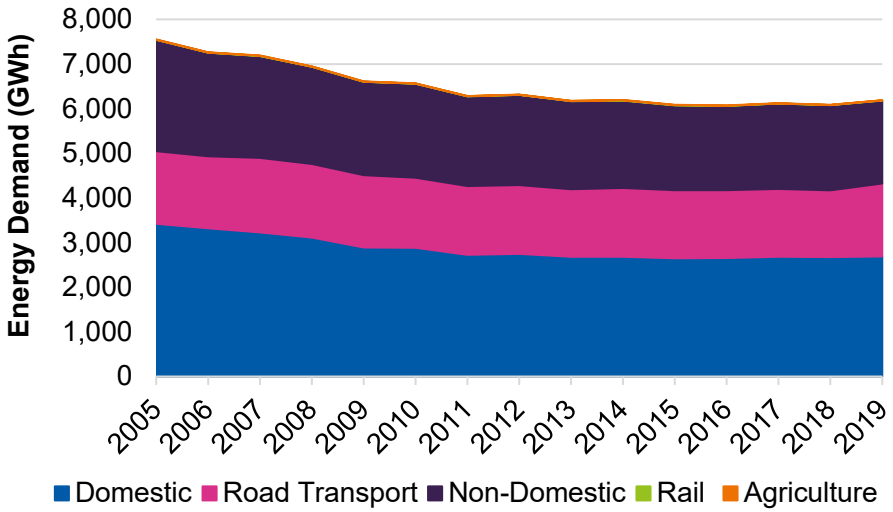
As reported from UK Government statistics which excludes marine and aviation, we estimated a further 300 GWh of marine diesel fuel from Poole Harbour activities.

Energy demand per capita is lower in the BCP area than across the South West:

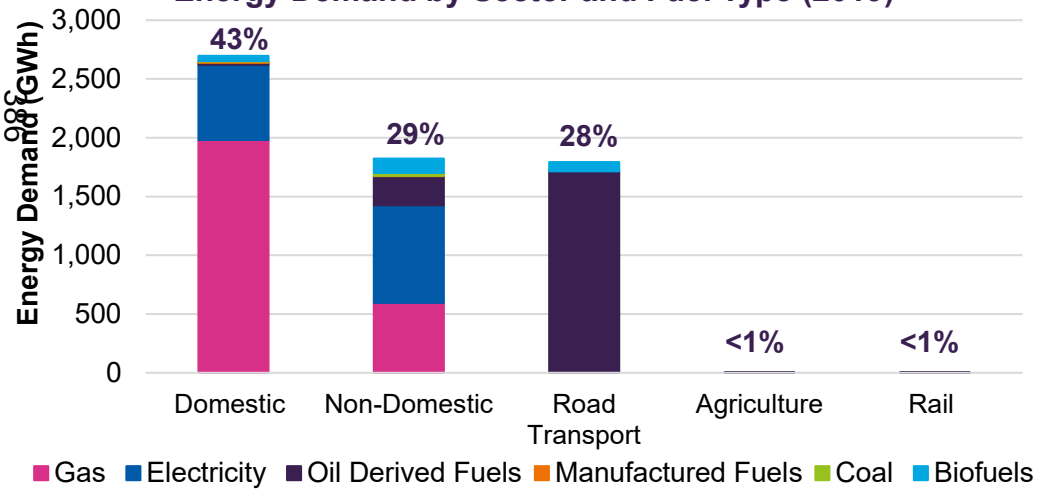
BCP: **~16 MWh per capita**

South West: **~21 MWh per capita**

Historical Energy Demand by Sector (2005-2019)[17]



Energy Demand by Sector and Fuel Type (2019)[17]



At the baseline year, the area's highest energy demand came from domestic buildings, closely followed by non-domestic and road transport. Both the agricultural and rail sectors had nominal contributions to total energy demand.

Energy use across the BCP area **reduced** by

15%

between 2005 and 2019.

- Domestic: ↓ **21%** decrease
- Road Transport: ↑ **1%** increase
- Non-Domestic: ↓ **23%** decrease

This is due to energy demand reductions from both domestic and non-domestic buildings. This could be due to increases in energy efficiency measures and technology advancements that can influence energy demand patterns.

Domestic Sector

The domestic sector in the BCP area accounted for **44%** of energy use at

2,700

GWh (2019)[17]

The domestic sector has experienced a 21% decline in energy demand, mostly as a result of a reduction in gas consumption.

Domestic electricity demand decreased by **16%** 2005 – 2019

Domestic gas demand decreased by **24%** 2005 – 2019

The domestic sector accounted for **38%** of emissions at

520

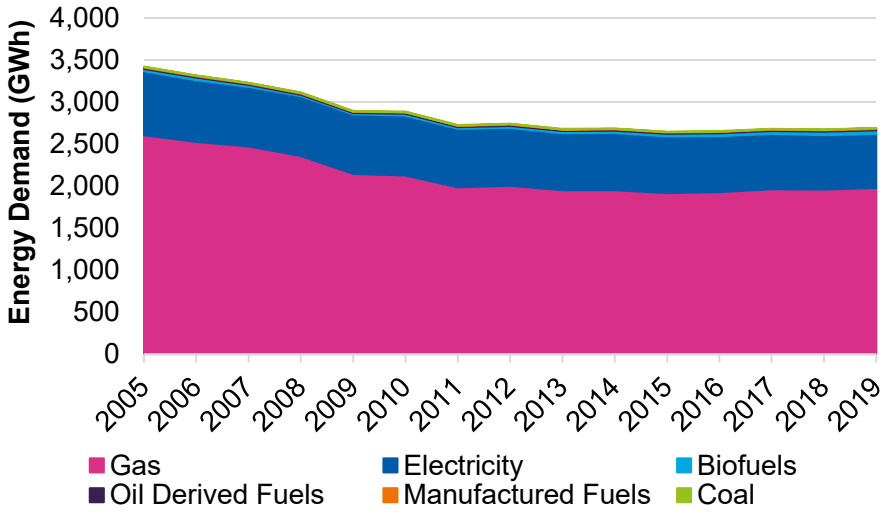
kt CO_2e (2019)[16]

44%

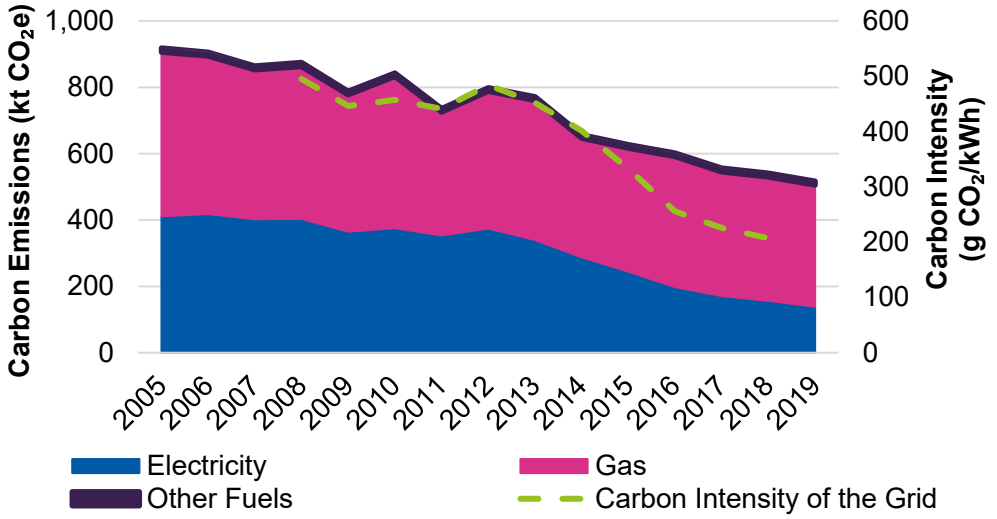
decrease between 2005 and 2019

387

Historic Domestic Energy Demand (2005-2019)[17]



Historic Domestic Emissions (2005-2019)[16]



Domestic Sector

Baseline Domestic Energy Demand Fuel Split[17]

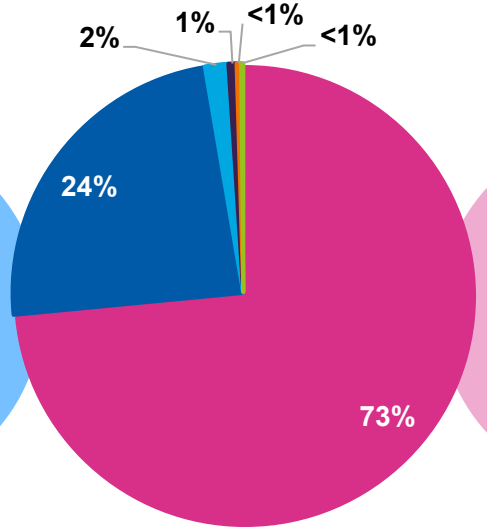
Electricity Demand

Central Bournemouth has higher electricity consumption, likely due to a high density of housing

Domestic **electricity** demand totalled

640

GWh in 2019[17]



Gas Demand

Domestic **gas** demand totalled

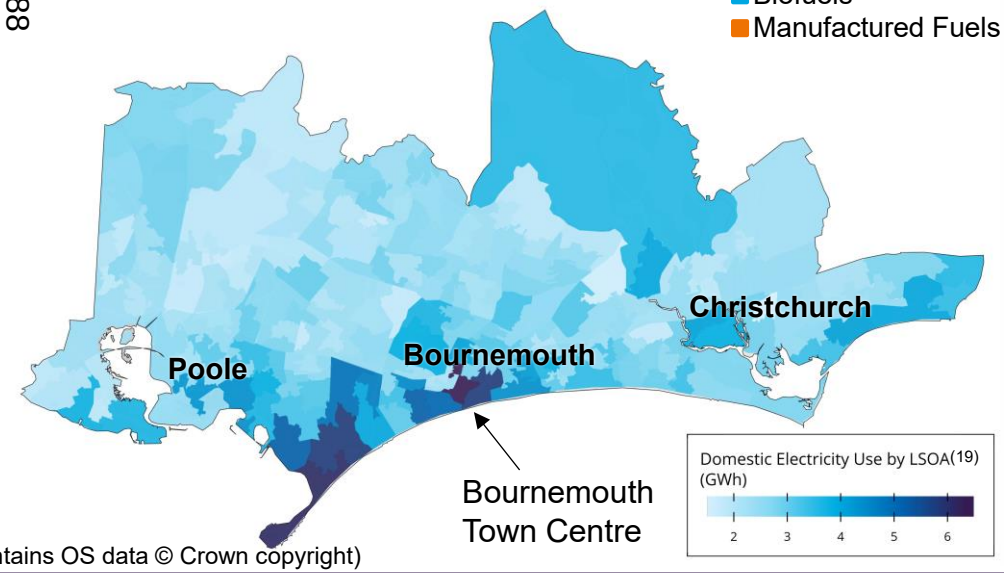
2,000

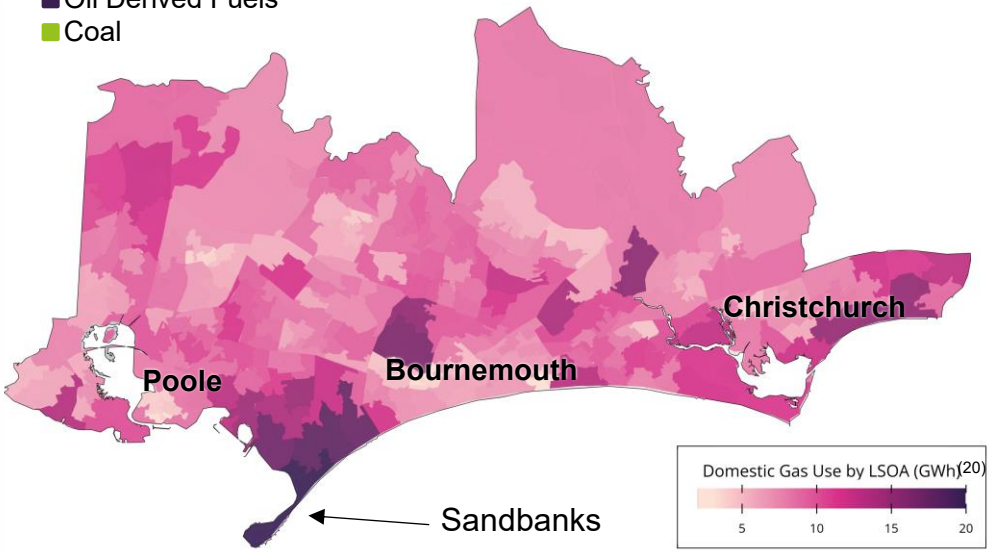
GWh in 2019[17]

4%

of homes are not connected to the gas network[18]

Gas
Biofuels
Manufactured Fuels
Electricity
Oil Derived Fuels
Coal





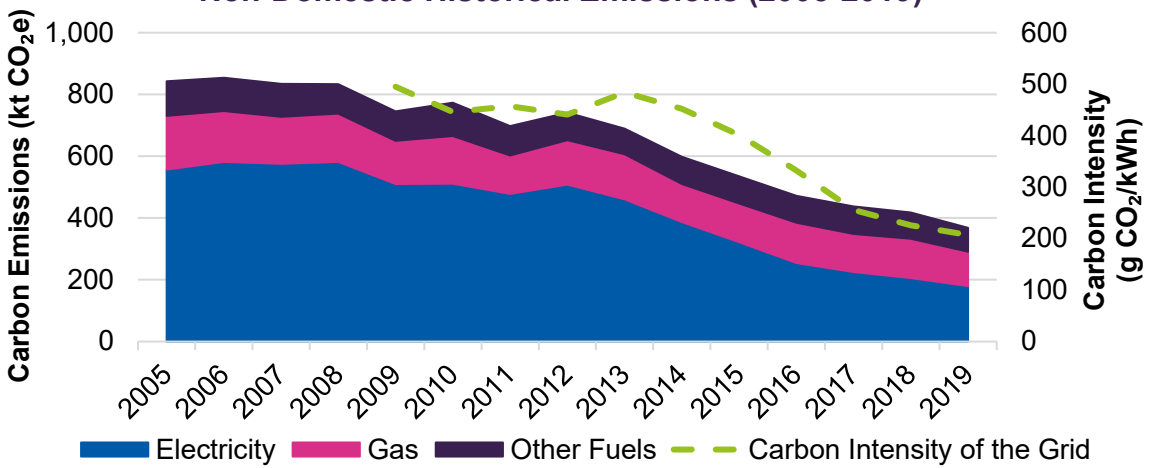
(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Non-domestic Sector

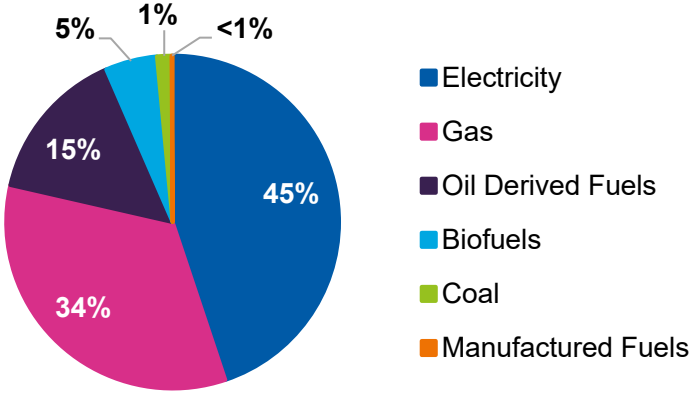
The BCP areas' non-domestic sector combined, accounted for ~**28%** of energy use at **1,900** GWh (2019) [17]

This includes the industrial and commercial sectors and the public sector

Non-Domestic Historical Emissions (2005-2019)[16]



Non-Domestic Energy Demand Breakdown[17]

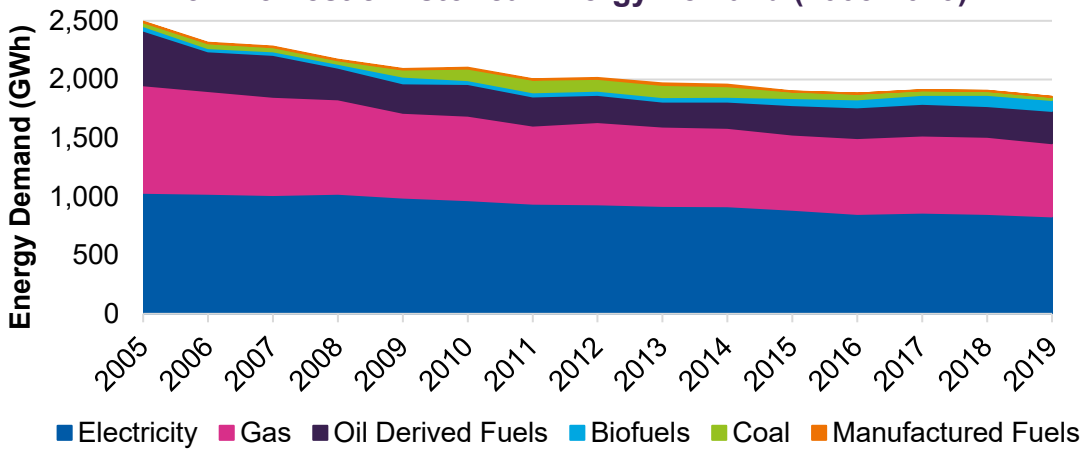


The non-domestic sector in the BCP area experienced a significant **60%** reduction in emissions. This is largely due to the decarbonisation of the electricity grid as most non-domestic energy demand is from electricity at almost half of demand.

Non-domestic electricity demand totalled **830 GWh** in 2019

Non-domestic gas demand totalled **620 GWh** in 2019

Non-Domestic Historical Energy Demand (2005-2019)[17]



Point-Source Emitters & Recoverable Heat Sources

The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI)[21] point-source emissions dataset highlighted five large emitters in the BCP area. These emissions are from fuel combustion on-site.

- Royal Bournemouth Hospital
- Tarmac Parkstone
- Poole Hospital
- JP Morgan

Recoverable heat sources can be utilised to meet space heating and hot water demands through communal/district heating.

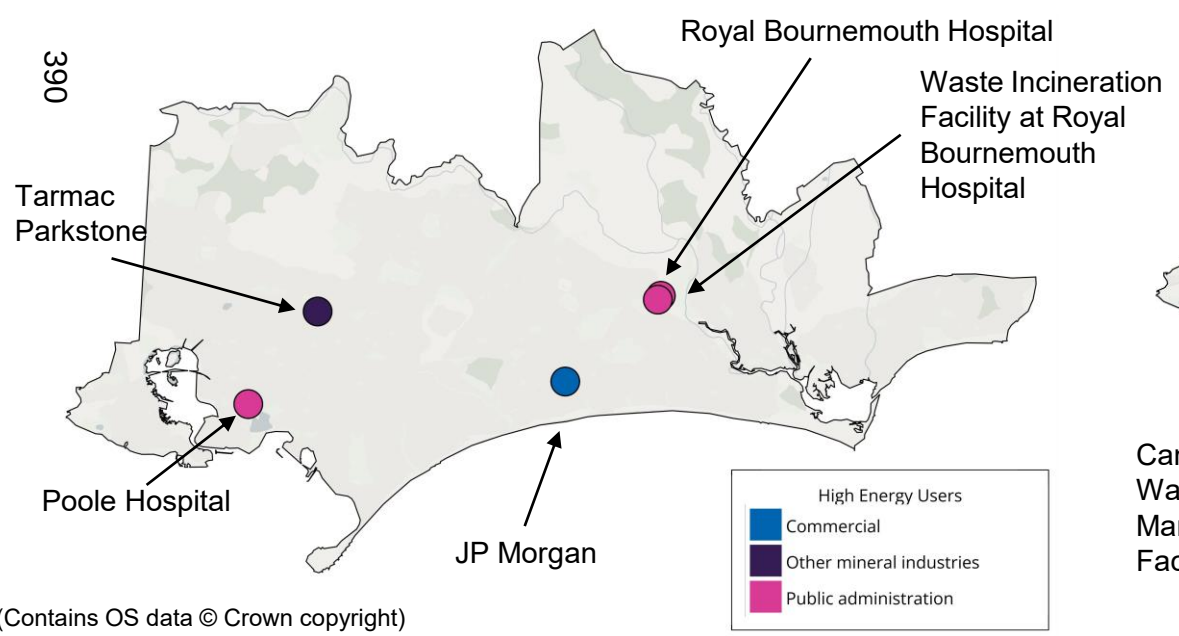
The BCP area has the highest density of medium to high utility recoverable heat of all authorities in the SWNZH (34 local authorities).[22]

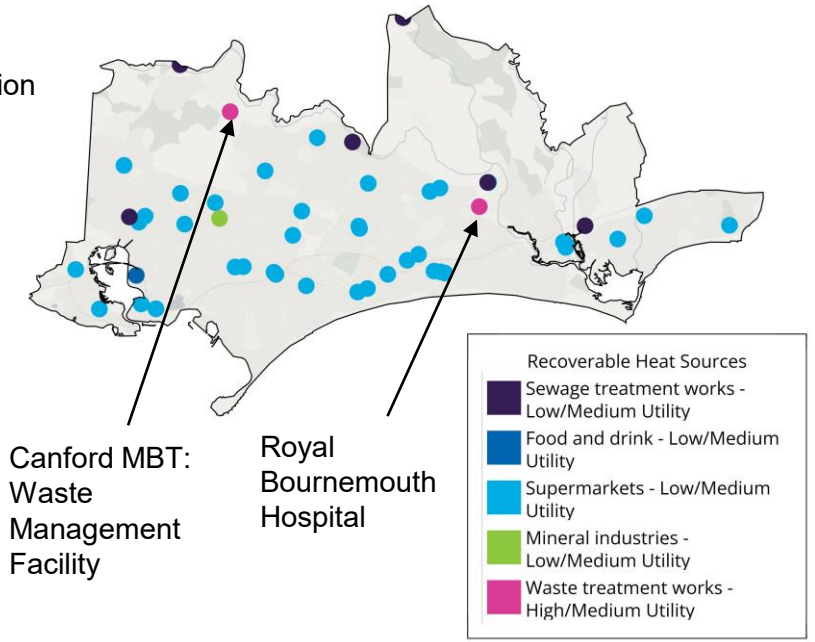
Higher utility sites are typically:

- Higher temperature
- Larger loads
- Longer lifetime

Total potential heat sources **37**

High/medium utility sites **2**





(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Road Transport

Road transport accounted for **35%** of emissions at

480

kt CO_2e (2019)[16]

Emissions decreased by

14%

between 2005 & 2019

The increase in energy demand could be due to the growing number of cars in the BCP area, increasing by **11%** (2009-2019), as well as the substantial increase in diesel vehicles.[23]

The BCP area's road transport energy usage **increased** by

1%

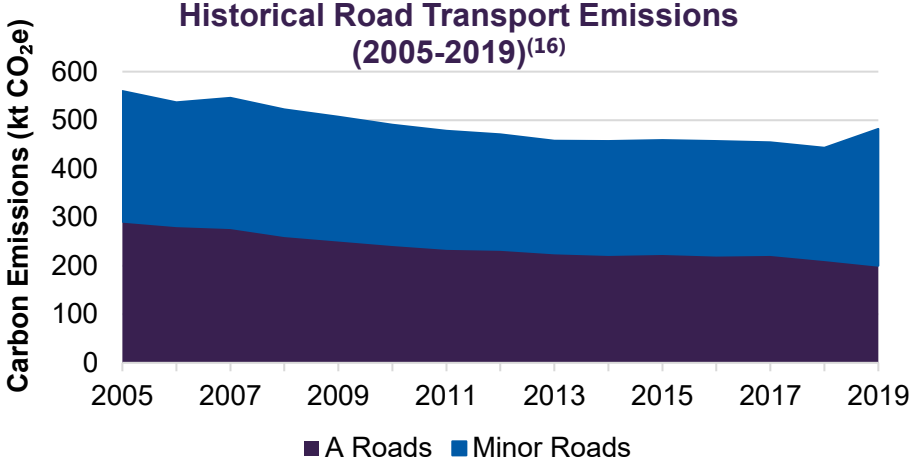
between 2005 and 2019
Notable changes include:

- Petrol Cars: ↓ **26%** decrease
- Diesel Cars: ↑ **78%** increase
- Diesel LGV: ↑ **39%** increase

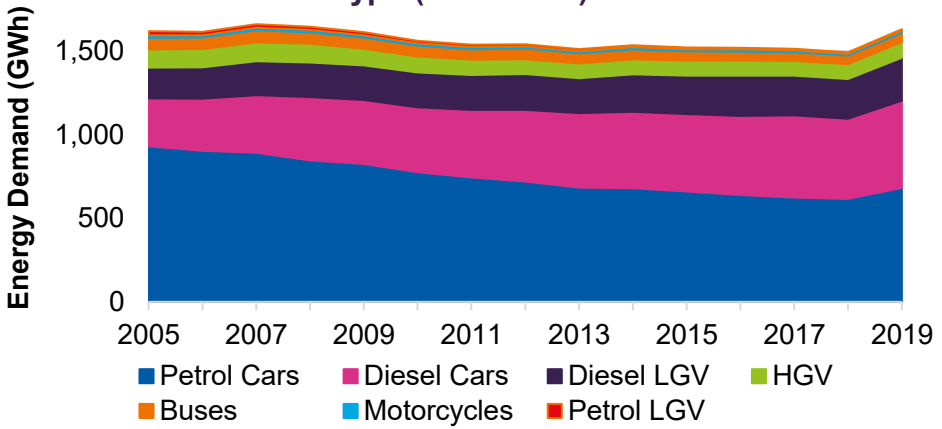
Whilst **buses** continue to account for a small proportion of energy use at **3%** of total demand in 2019.

391

Historical Road Transport Emissions (2005-2019)[16]



Historical Road Transport Energy by Vehicle Type (2005-2019)[24]



Electric Vehicles & Chargepoints

The BCP area has a total of **4,800** plug-in vehicles[25]

2023

Total number of registered plug-in cars: **4,550**

Number of registered EVs:	Number of registered range extended EVs:	Number of registered hybrid vehicles:
2,900	**80**	**1,600**

2023

Total plug-in buses/coaches:	**4**
Total plug-in HGVs:	**8**
Total plug-in Light Goods Vehicles:	**173**
Total plug-in motorcycles:	**104**
Total 'Other Vehicles':	**1**

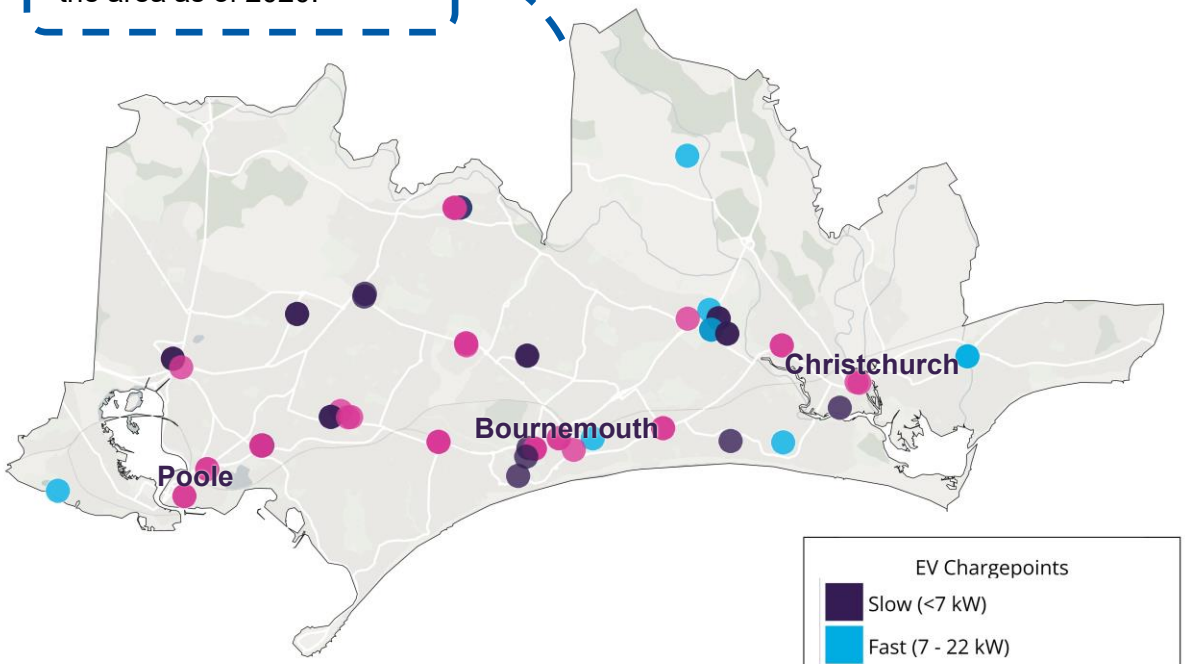
1.9% of all vehicles and **2.3%** of all cars are plug-in.

Chargepoints

2025

As of January 2025, there are **220** publicly available chargepoints across the BCP area.

Map of chargepoints across the area as of 2020.[26]



(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Maritime

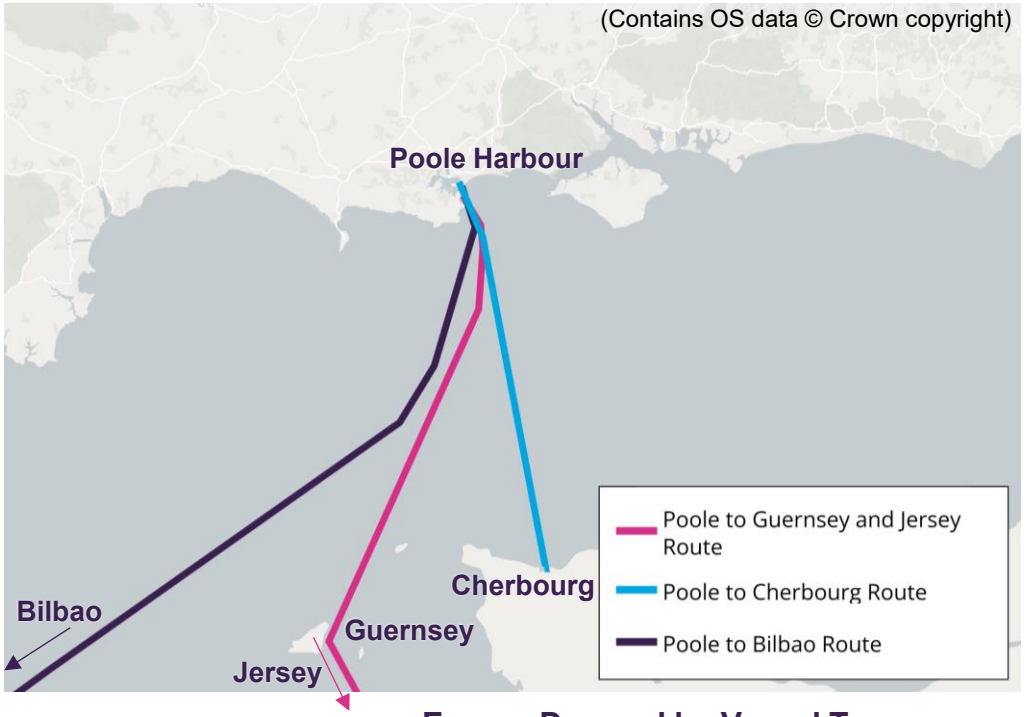
Energy and emissions estimated (not taken from national statistics) using data received from the Port of Poole Decarbonisation Study, numbers may differ against this study due to scope.

Poole Harbour is Europe's largest natural harbour and encompasses the Port of Poole.[27]

Key statistics

- **Domestic Crossings:** 172,000 passengers on crossings from Poole to Jersey/Guernsey.
- **International Crossings:** 204,000 ferry passengers on short sea routes per year.
- **Freight Traffic:** 532 tonnage of cargo, both directions (freight).

In parallel to this LAEP, the Poole Harbour Commissioners (PHC) have been working on Port of Poole's Decarbonisation Plan[28] which provided data to allow us to make an energy and emissions estimation for the purposes of this study.



Maritime baseline fuel demand

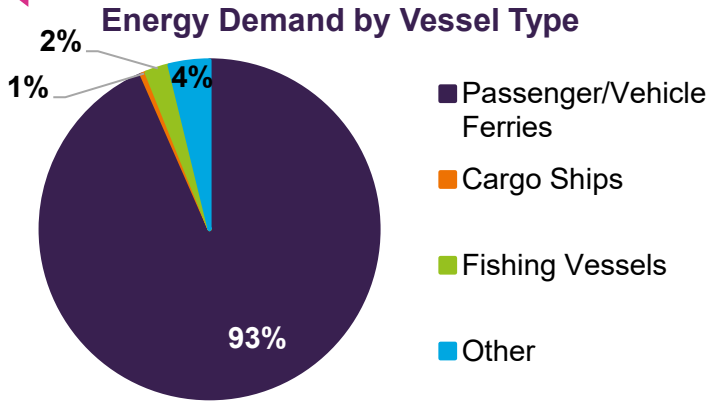
280

GWh

Maritime Greenhouse Gas emissions

77

$ktCO_2e$



Energy Generation

The BCP area has an operational renewable energy generation capacity of **115 MW**[29]

Ground Mount Solar Capacity: **109 MW**

Landfill Gas: **6 MW**

Possible Installations:

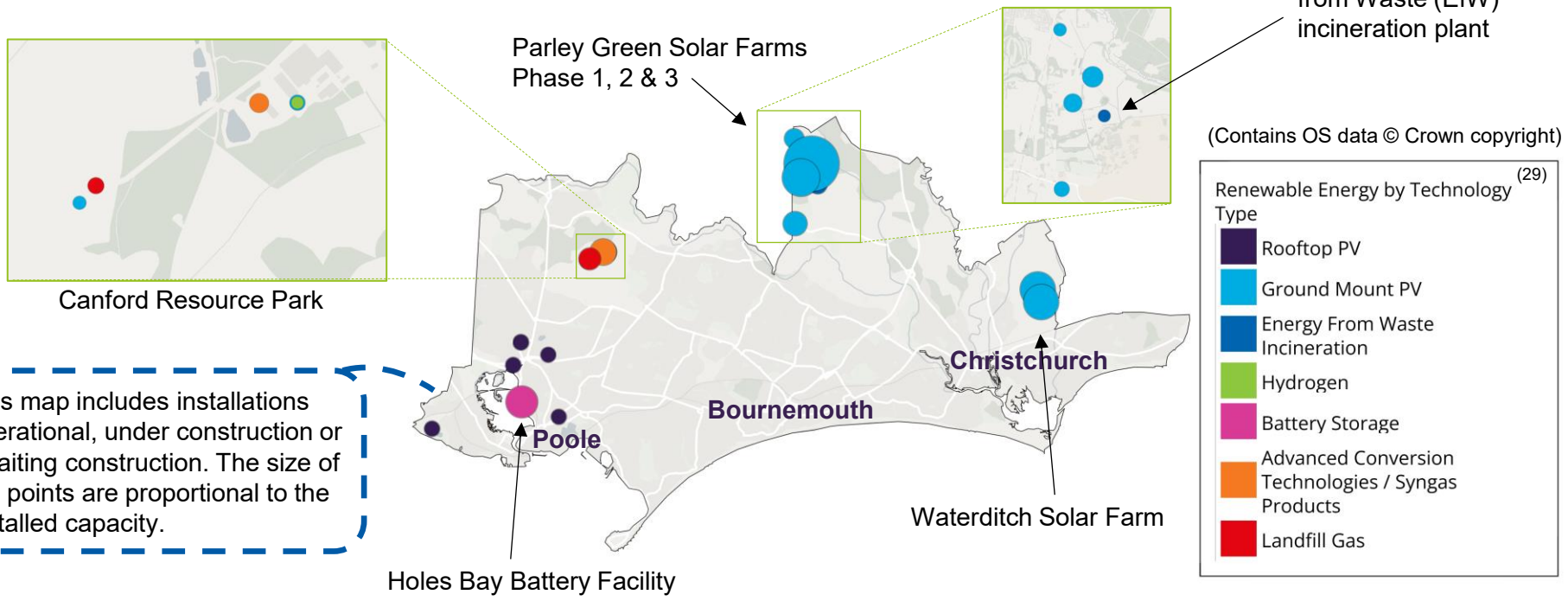
Chapel Lane Energy Recovery: 11.5 MW_{th}, 3.4 MW_e

Canford Resource Park: 2 MW_e solar, EfW CHP 5 MW_{th} 30 MW_e

Key Operational Installations:

Parley Green Solar Farm: 56 MW

Waterditch Solar farm: 36MW



This map includes installations operational, under construction or awaiting construction. The size of the points are proportional to the installed capacity.

394

Geothermal & District Heating

Geothermal

The Wessex Basin hosts a hot sedimentary aquifer with identified geothermal potential.

Shallow geothermal (<200m) has moderate to high capacity potential that is suitable for ground-source heat pumps.

Deep geothermal (~1.8mk) could extract heat at 65-75*C using a doublet system, with an estimated potential of 2 MW depending on flow rates[30].

Communal Heating

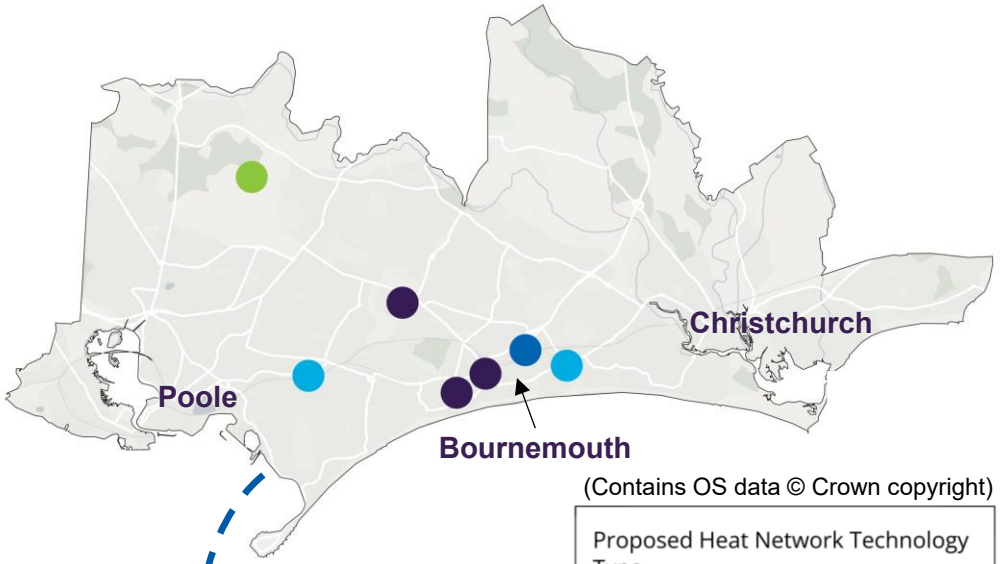
As of December 2022, the BCP area had 54 communal heat networks (46 residential, 8 commercial) serving 2,148 customers (2,038 residential, 110 commercial)[31].

Planning permission has been granted for a single-building communal heat network at Cleveland Road Flats[31]. Additionally, proposed networks awaiting approval include three air-source heat pump systems, with the largest serving 475 customers at Holland House.

Applications have also been submitted for three communal heat networks: two using ground-source heat pumps and one at Canford Resource Park utilising energy from waste for combined heat and power.

District Heat Networks

There are currently no operational DHNs in the BCP area. However, feasibility studies have been conducted, highlighting the area's strong potential for heat networks due to the area's high building density.



This map shows planned communal heat networks, as of 2024[32].

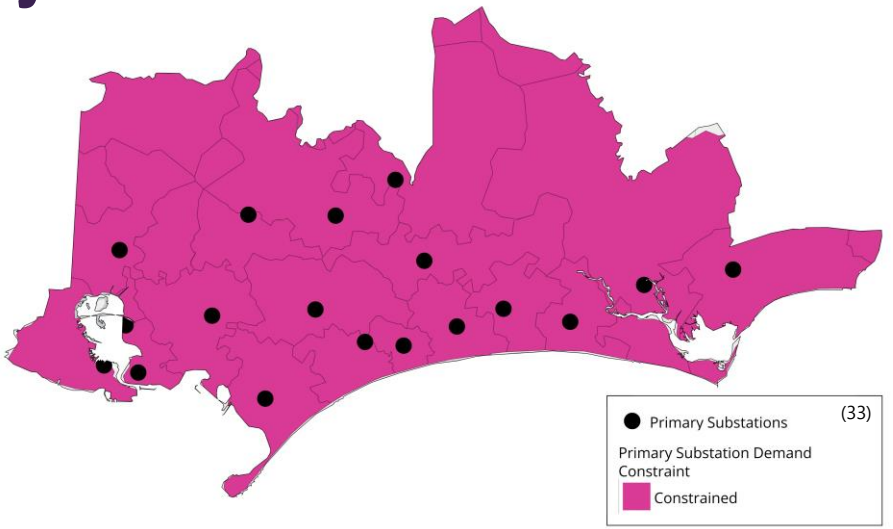
Energy Infrastructure: Electricity

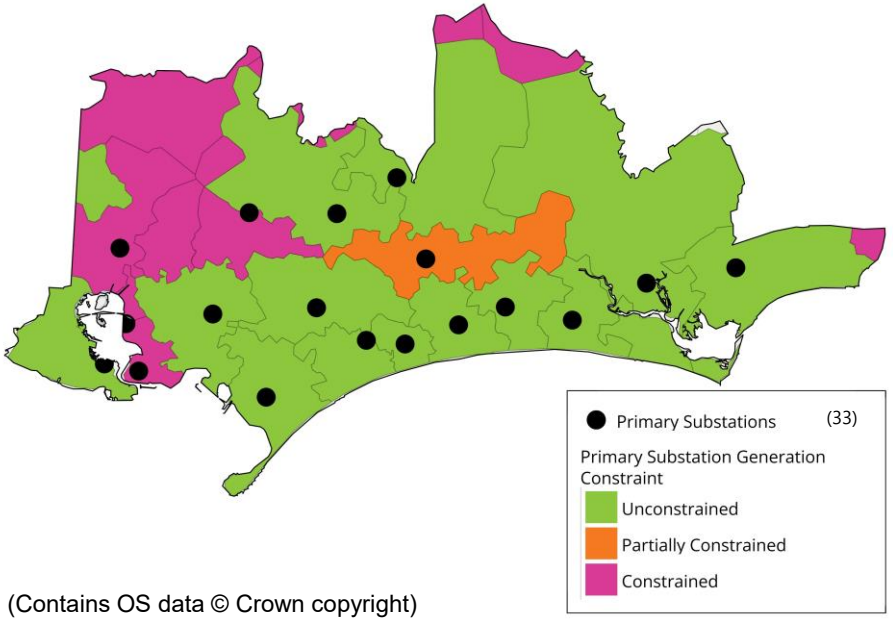
- The BCP area has **16** Primary Substation zones.
- Whilst there is demand-side constraint across the BCP area, it has been identified that across the authority there are areas currently operating below their design capacity.
  - This is an upstream constraint caused by the local Grid Supply Point (GSP) (Mannington GSP).
  - This has already been approved for upgrades by the National Grid.
- In contrast to demand-side constraints, no significant generation constraints have been identified across the BCP area.

SSEN has produced a Network Development Report which list investment requirements to the grid.[34] Within the BCP area, two primary substations require investment which are served by Mannington GSP:

- Wimborne Primary Substation
- Mill Lane Primary Substation

SSEN has also developed the Local Energy Net Zero Accelerator (LENZA) software with which SSEN can provide support to local authorities in planning their pathways to net zero. It has been designed to support users in the creation of LAEPs and enables the planning of decarbonisation pathways.[35]





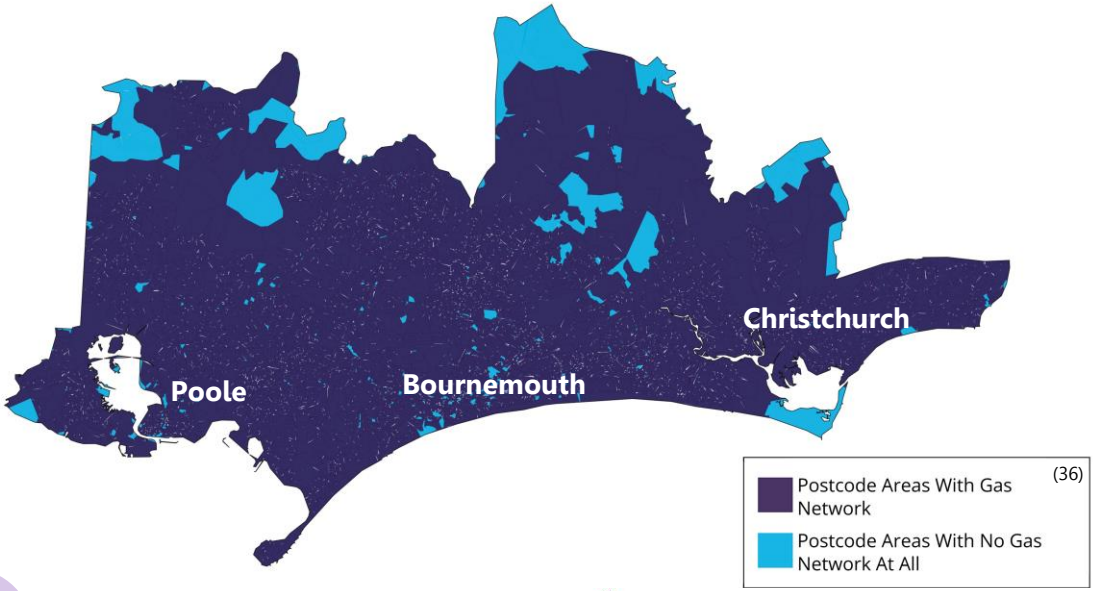
(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

Energy Infrastructure: Gas

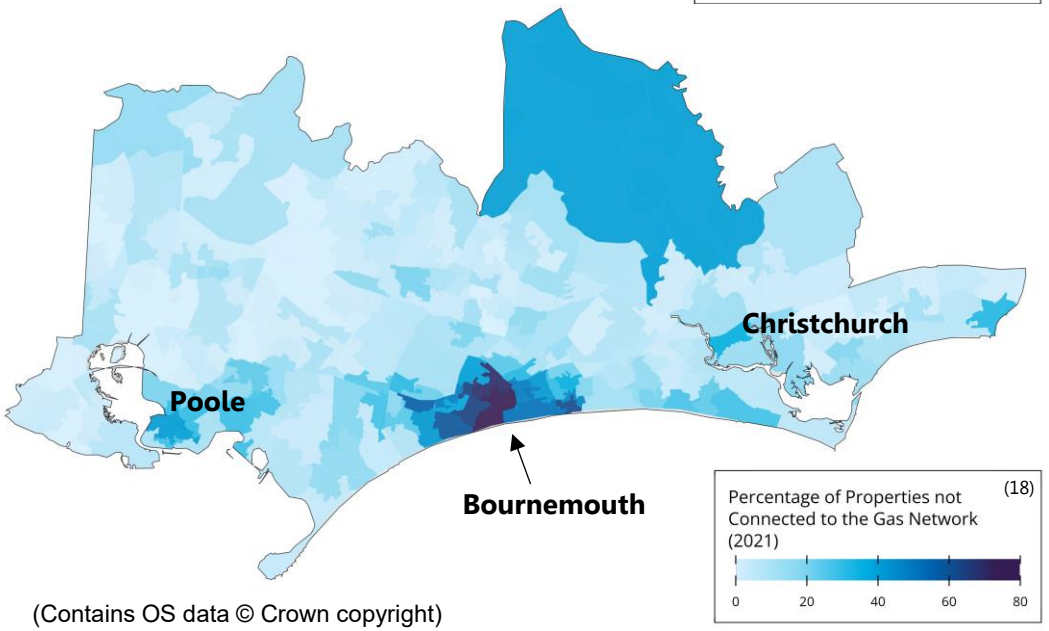
There is a large coverage of gas networks in the BCP area.

Only **4%** of postcode areas are not connected to mains gas[36]:

Gas distribution infrastructure in the area is owned and managed by SGN.



- Areas with the highest proportion of off-gas properties are situated in the urban centres of Bournemouth and Poole, likely due to the prevalence of high-rise buildings, which are more commonly heated with electricity.
- Coastal areas with many second or holiday homes, particularly in Bournemouth are expected to have low winter heat demand.
- Off-gas grid heating (such as oil) is typically more expensive than mains gas, so heat pumps can be more competitive in these off-gas areas.
- It can be expected that the development of heat networks in the urban centres of Poole and Bournemouth will significantly reduce gas consumption in the BCP area.



(Contains OS data © Crown copyright)

4. Pathway to Net Zero

Scenario Modelling

To understand what the local energy system may look like in the future, we model future energy scenarios. Scenarios help us assess how different energy technologies and sources could work together to meet local needs. Scenarios are not predictions, they offer insights into potential futures and their impacts, helping to inform policy decisions based on specific conditions and assumptions.

The scenario development process for the LAEP was part evidence-based (through literature reviews of other authoritative scenarios), part analysis informed (e.g. analysis of local EPC data informed heating technology assumptions) and part led by feedback from stakeholders (we gained views on preferred elements of scenarios).

The scenario development started with two exploratory scenarios: Reduction and Innovation. A third, the Balanced scenario, was then created based on feedback on the two exploratory scenarios. It is a compromise between taking preferred aspects of the two scenarios against what was felt to be the most achievable to reach net zero. This Balanced scenario became the foundation for the Net Zero Pathway.

Innovation

Purpose: Showcases the integration of innovative technologies. Techno-optimism over social change.

Characteristics: Models less behaviour change and more innovative technologies.

Reduction

Purpose: Explores the benefits of behaviour change and societal acceptance.

Characteristics: Models greater behaviour change and uses technologies we have more certainty over today.

Balanced

Purpose: Representing the preferred and what was considered to be the most achievable elements of the exploratory scenarios.

Characteristics: It has high uptake on some preferred 'harder-to-deploy' technologies, such as heat networks, but also relies on behaviour change, such as increased mode shifting away from cars.

Exploratory Scenarios Summary

A summary of the key assumptions used across the scenarios is shown below:

	Reduction	Innovation	Balanced
Building Fabric Retrofit	Shallow for all domestic and deep for social housing. Shallow for non-domestic.	Only shallow retrofit for domestic and non-domestic buildings.	Shallow for all domestic and deep for 50% of social housing. Shallow for non-domestic.
Mode Shift	Highest mode shift and demand reduction assumptions.	No mode shift modelled to active travel or buses. Small demand reduction.	Highest mode shift and demand reduction assumptions.
Building Heating	Majority of heat from individual ASHPs for domestic and non-domestic buildings.	ASHP serves the majority, but very high uptake of heat networks and GSHP.	ASHP dominant but high uptake of heat networks and moderate GSHP.
EV Uptake	Some hydrogen fuel cells modelled for HGVs and Buses. All other vehicles to EVs.	Optimistic in battery development with all vehicles modelled to transition to EVs.	Some hydrogen fuel cells modelled for HGVs and Buses. All other vehicles to EVs.
District Heat Networks	Heat networks meeting 9% of heat demand.	Heat networks meeting 26% of heat demand.	Heat networks meeting 20% of heat demand in line national economic potential.
Renewable Energy Generation	25% of viable ground PV areas pursued and high uptake of rooftop PV.	12.5% of viable ground PV areas pursued and lower uptake of rooftop PV.	12.5% of viable ground PV areas pursued and high uptake of rooftop PV.

Exploratory Scenarios

Energy Mix in 2050

Base year (2019) energy demand is approximately 6,500 GWh (when including marine) which is mostly met from fossil fuels, such as petrol, diesel, and gas. The pie charts on the right show the fuel split and final energy demand in 2050 under each scenario. By 2050, all scenarios project a significant shift away from these fuels, primarily towards electricity, resulting in an overall reduction in energy demand due to the efficiencies of electrification.

Innovation: 3,400 GWh

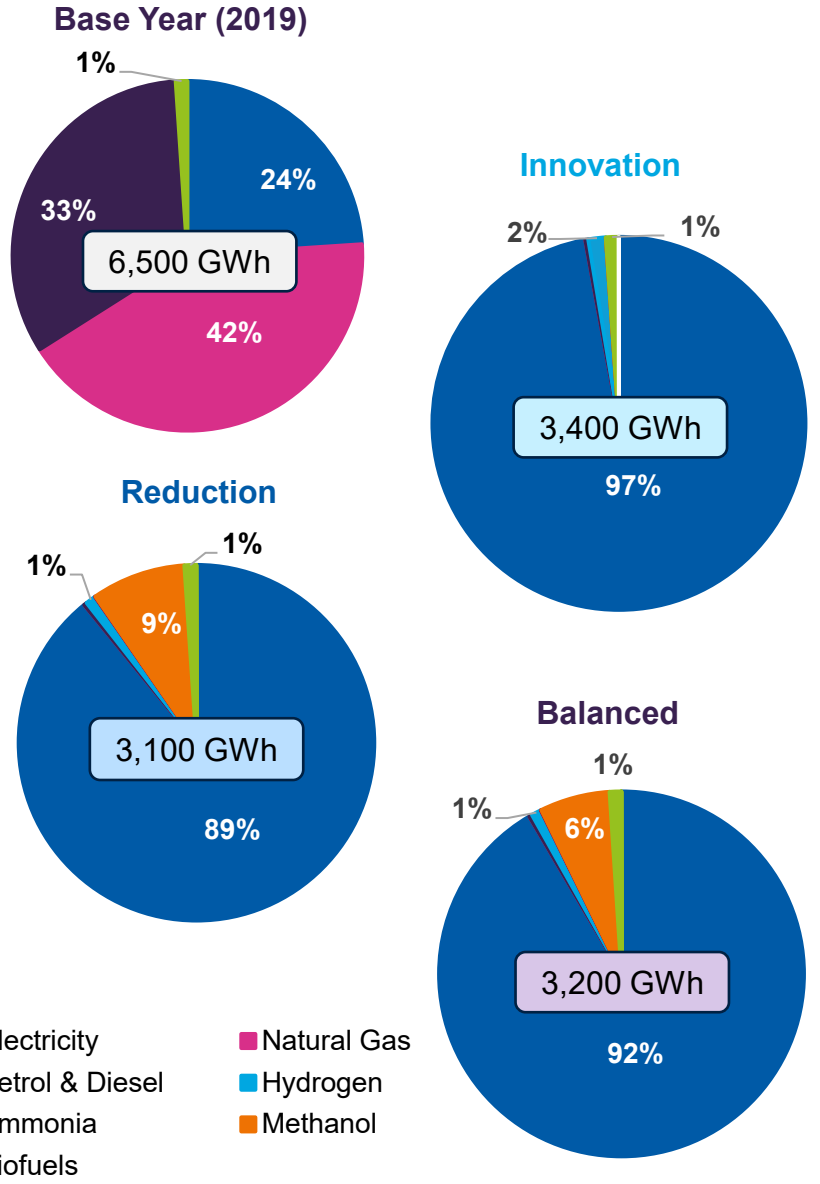
Whilst this scenario has the highest amount of electrification, providing efficiencies, it has the lowest behaviour change assumptions, resulting in no mode shift modelled for road transport and the lowest building fabric upgrades, and consequently the highest energy demand in 2050.

Reduction: 3,100 GWh

The 2050 energy demand is lowest in the Reduction scenario due to greater modelled behaviour change such as mode shift. It has higher demand for alternative fuels such as hydrogen and methanol as it has been less optimistic on electrification advancing to fulfil the 'harder-to-decarbonise' sectors of marine and heavy road transport.

Balanced: 3,200 GWh

The Balanced scenario has an overall energy demand closer to the Reduction scenario as it has assumed the highest mode shift assumptions, but it has been less optimistic than the Innovation scenario on electrification, hence it has a significant amount of alternative fuels.



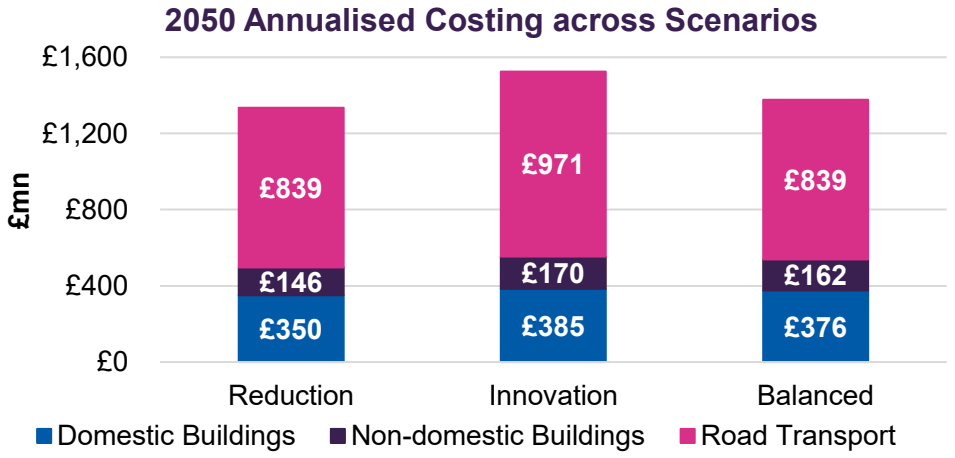
Exploratory Scenarios

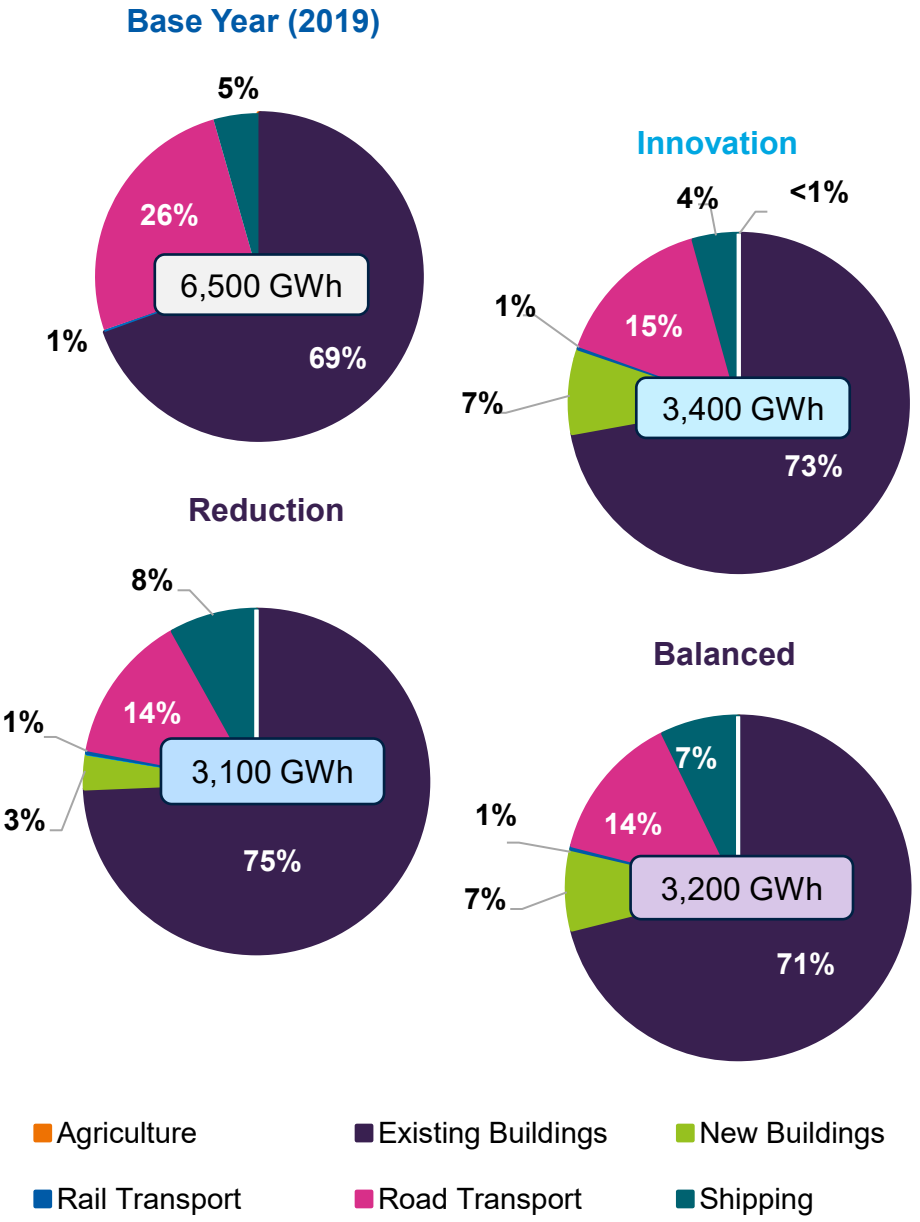
Sectoral Breakdown in 2050

Across the scenarios, buildings account for the highest proportion of energy in 2050, which requires electricity for lighting and appliances, as well as for heat pumps, which provide most of the heat. Road transport is the next most significant sector, which is either fully or mostly electrified across the scenarios. The marine sector has a similar energy demand compared to the baseline under the Reduction and Innovation scenarios, as these scenarios assume alternative fuels for the means of decarbonisation, however, the Innovation scenario assumed high electrification of the marine sector, so it has benefitted from the efficiencies of electrification.

System Costs

Innovation was found to have the highest overall costs, as it has increased transport needs compared to Reduction and Balanced, which benefitted from greater demand reduction and mode shift. The road transport costs are more significant than the other sectors due to the high capital cost of vehicles.





Net Zero Pathway

To understand how to achieve BCP Council's net zero goals, we need to understand the pathway to get there. Two pathways have been developed: the Balanced pathway, which pursues net zero by 2045, and the Do Nothing pathway, serving as a counterfactual which does not achieve net zero. The modelling examines how key metrics will change over time to meet these scenarios by 2050.

Do Nothing

This scenario serves as a counterfactual, presenting the future energy system with only existing decarbonisation pledges (such as the ban on new ICE cars from 2035)

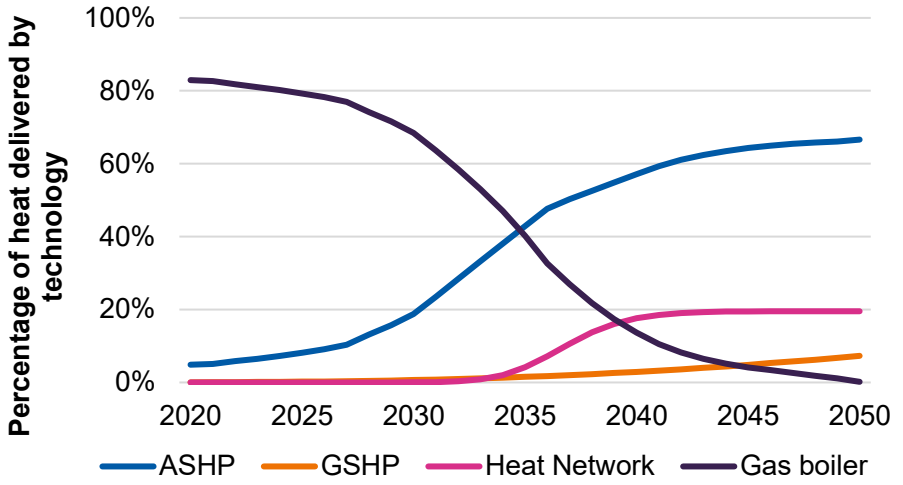
It excludes policies which aren't tangible and, as such, does not guarantee net zero by 2045.

The analysis spans all sectors, and covers energy and fuel usage, carbon emissions, system cost, jobs created and air quality. The adoption rates of new technologies are based on projections from National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios(1) as well as our own judgement on what we felt to be achievable.

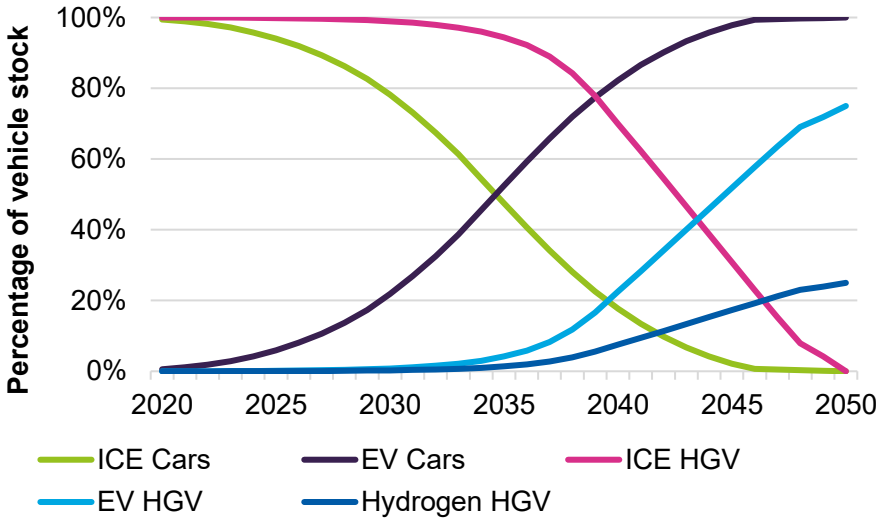
Some of the key trajectories modelled under the Balanced pathway are shown on the right-hand side.

- Heat in buildings is assumed to largely switch to Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) with uptake ramping up from 2030 onwards. Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs) have a slower uptake over time, reaching just under 10% of heat delivered by 2050. Heat networks have been modelled to provide 20% of heat demand once fully built, with the construction assumed to happen in the late 2030s.
- Road transport follows an earlier decarbonisation curve, recognising that EV cars are close to reaching price parity with ICE vehicles already. Heavier vehicles (HGVs and buses) are 'harder-to-decarbonise', so the uptake occurs in later years.

Heating System Trajectories Under the Balanced Pathway



Vehicle Trajectories Under the Balanced Pathway

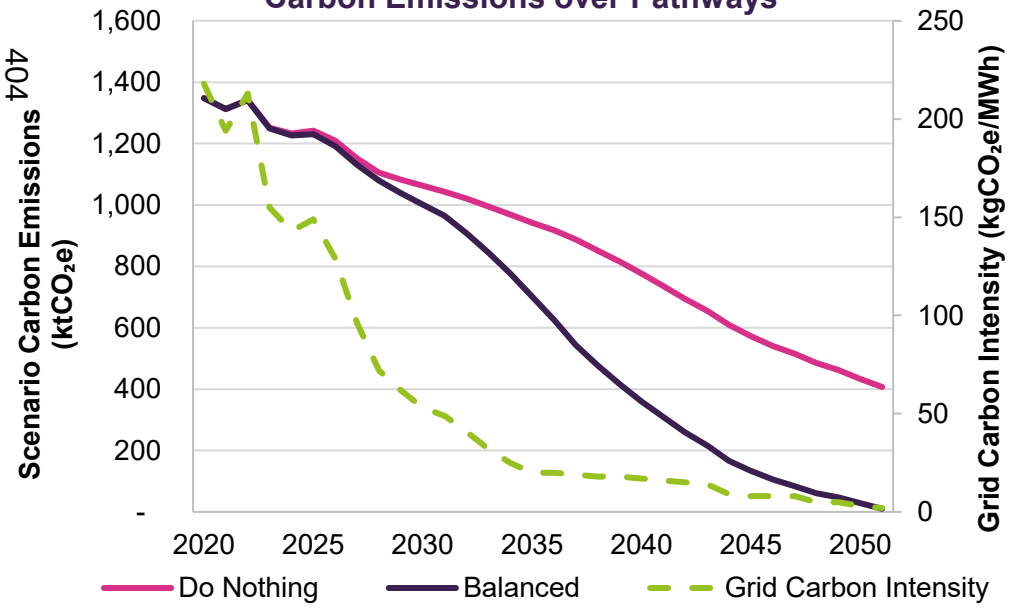


Net Zero Pathway

Both scenarios see significant decarbonisation as the national electricity grid is expected to decarbonise, and even under Do Nothing we expect road transport to mostly electrify, and some buildings to switch to heat pumps.

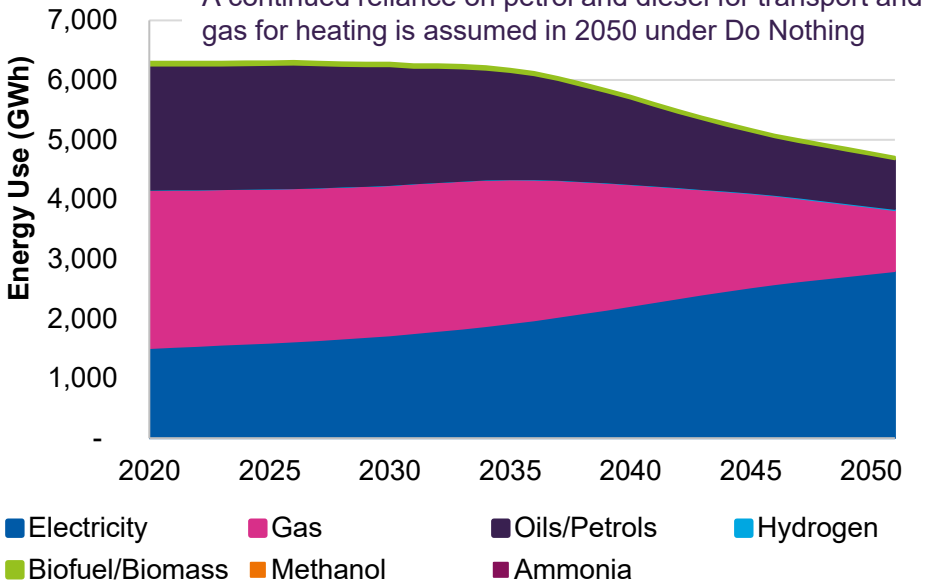
However, Do Nothing is not considered to get us to net zero, it still has significant emissions in 2050 (400 $ktCO_2e$), whereas the Balanced scenario reaches a 90% reduction of emissions (from the base year) by 2045 (100 $ktCO_2e$) – we consider this to be compatible with net zero provided the remaining emissions are balanced with removals.

Carbon Emissions over Pathways

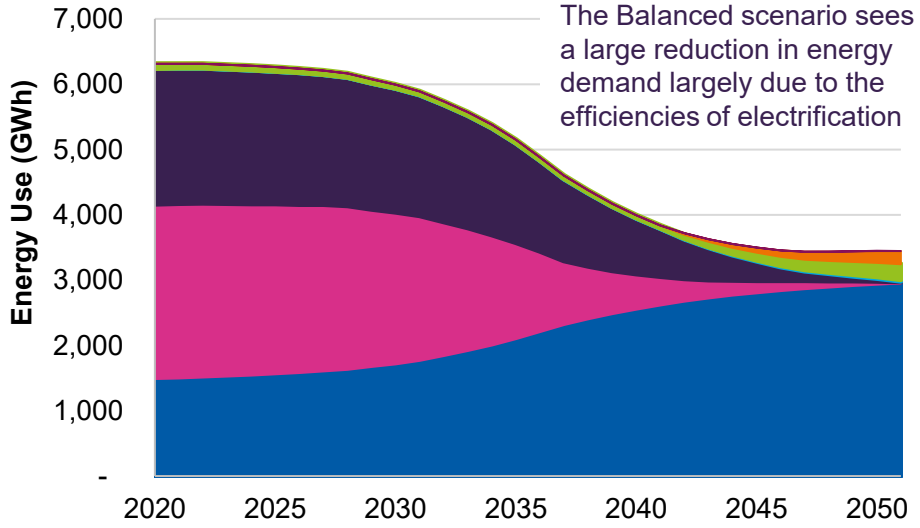


Energy Mix: Do Nothing Above & Balanced Below

A continued reliance on petrol and diesel for transport and gas for heating is assumed in 2050 under Do Nothing



The Balanced scenario sees a large reduction in energy demand largely due to the efficiencies of electrification



Pathway Evaluation

Beyond reducing emissions, to investigate the potential benefits, or disbenefits, of pushing towards net zero, the two pathways have been evaluated on the following metrics:

System Cost: The overall cost of transforming and decarbonising buildings and road transport was modelled to evaluate cost impacts.

Air Quality: The effect on air quality was modelled to evaluate the impact of reduced combustion on health and well-being.

Job Creation: The number of gross jobs created was estimated to highlight potential opportunities for employment and reskilling for growing sectors.

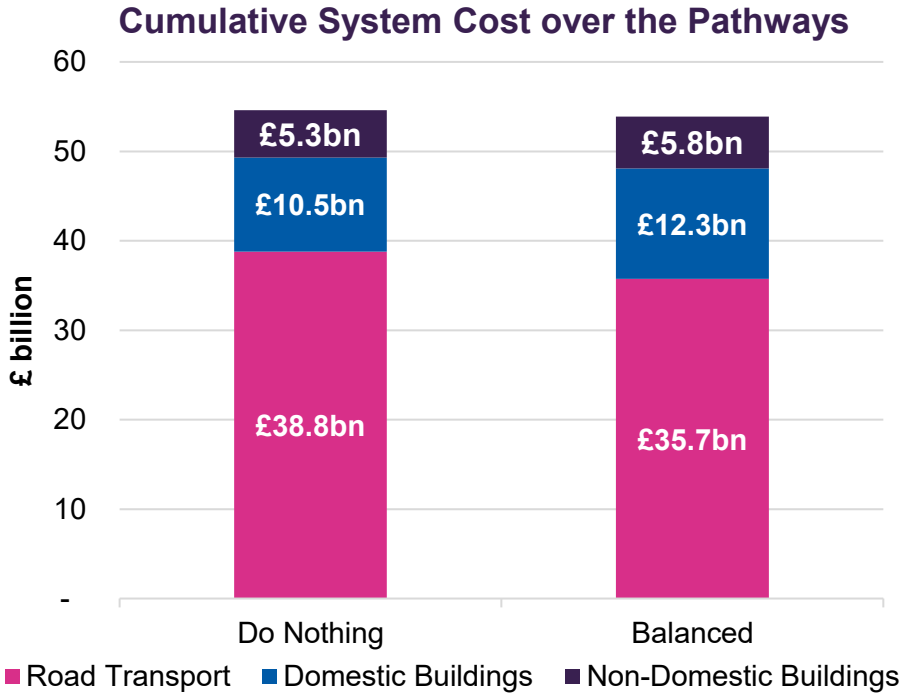
System Cost

The cumulative cost over both pathways (2019 to 2050) has been assessed including capital cost of new technologies, capital cost of replacements (when technologies reach end of life), operation and maintenance, and fuel costs. This is not meant as an exhaustive costing exercise, accounting for all costs of the energy transition, but instead an indicative insight. Any full cost assessment of pushing towards net zero must also factor in the reduced economic damages of a changing climate, which has not been done here.

Overall, the cost of achieving the Balanced pathway for the road transport and buildings sectors is comparable to Do Nothing.

The buildings sectors have slightly higher cost under the Balanced pathway as heat pumps have a higher capital cost than the incumbent gas boilers, however, they are much more efficient so have comparable running costs.

Road transport has the highest cost fraction as vehicles have high capital cost. There are high mode shift and demand reduction assumptions in the Balanced pathway which results is less cars on the road which is the biggest driver behind cost reduction compared to Do Nothing.



Pathway Evaluation – Health & Jobs

Air Quality Impacts

Reduced air quality due to combustion of fuels can have a significant impact on health and this has a financial impact on local services. This represents the damages on human health, productivity, well-being, and the environment. The chart on the right shows estimates of the cost impact of the combustion of heating fuels in buildings and fuel for road transport.

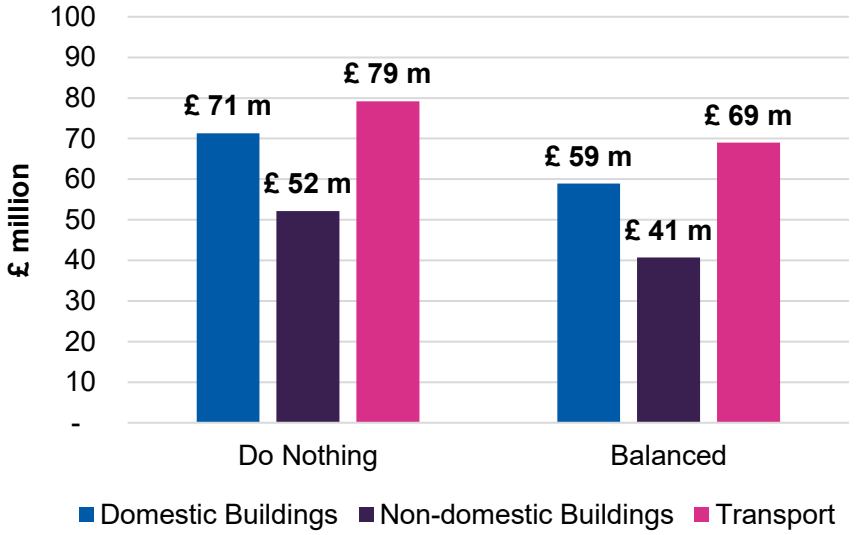
Under the Balanced scenario, air quality damages are slightly lower than Do Nothing, as the Balanced scenario has reduced combustion of fuels for heating and switches to electric vehicles earlier than Do Nothing. Whilst the Balanced scenario has largely eliminated combustion for heating in buildings by 2050, there is still some biomass used, which is considered low carbon, but this fuel has high air quality impacts, hence the air quality damages across the two pathways are comparable.

Job Creation

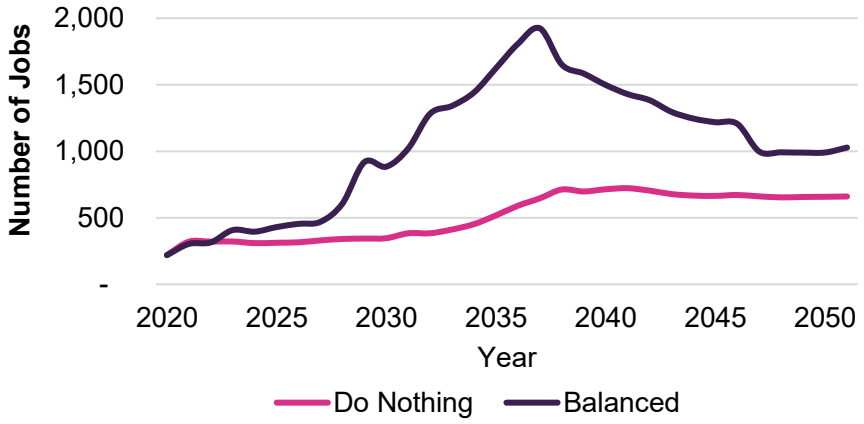
The net zero transition will require jobs to support new technologies, namely the installation of building fabric upgrades, heat pumps and heat networks, and installation of renewables (e.g. ground PV and rooftop PV). The number of gross jobs created from the uptake of these technologies has been estimated. Using trajectories of technology uptake set over the pathways, the Balanced pathway requires up to 2,000 jobs to support these new technologies between 2035 and 2040, as this period sees a rapid uptake of heat pumps and heat networks. By 2050, the demand for green jobs reduces to ~1,000.

As existing technologies (e.g. gas boilers) are phased out, the number of jobs required to install and service them will reduce. Further work is required to see if there is a net job increase from the installation of net zero technologies, but this analysis demonstrates the requirement and opportunity for reskilling to meet a decarbonised energy system.

Total Cost of Air Quality Damages



Gross Jobs from Building Retrofit & Renewables



5. Key Interventions & Focus Zones

Plan on a Page

This page highlights the key milestones and interventions required for the Net Zero Pathway. The map below presents the identified Focus Zones for retrofit, heat networks and EV charging, mapped against primary substation zone boundaries.

DHN potential in Bournemouth Hospital, Bournemouth Airport, West Howe industrial area and the Port of Poole

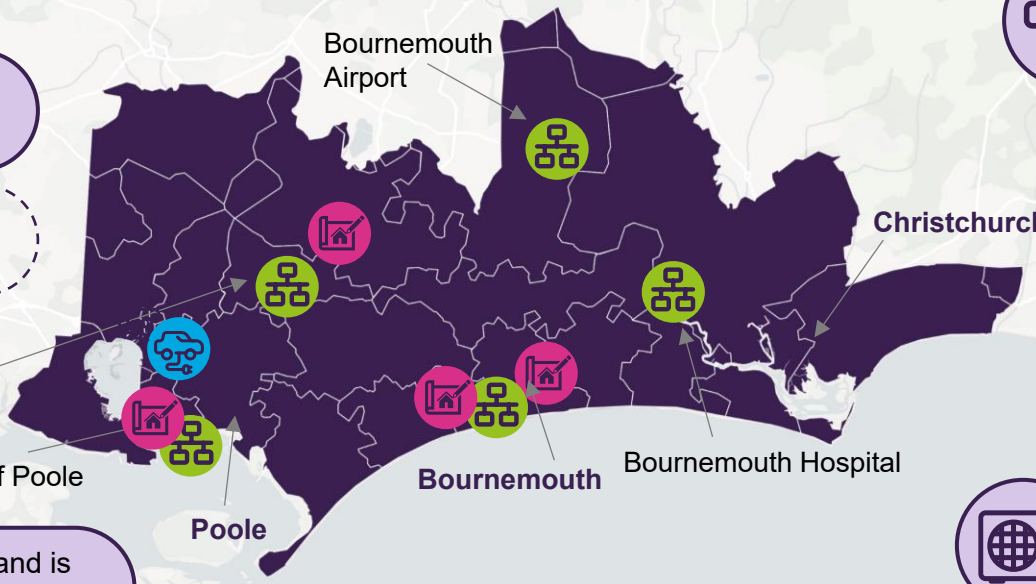
Potential for geothermal heat networks across the BCP area

160,000 EV cars by 2045

4,000 public EV charge points to install

100 $ktCO_2e$ emissions remain in 2045

90% reduction from the baseline



130,000 shallow domestic retrofit measures by 2045

140,000 retrofitted domestic heat pumps needed by 2045

2045 electricity demand is **2x** the baseline

2045 electricity demand is **3,000** GWh

Significant network investment will be required.

~400 GWh of local renewable generation

13% of the 2045 electricity demand

Key

- DHN Focus Zones
- Retrofit Focus Zones
- EV Charging Focus Zone

Retrofitting Buildings

There are opportunities to improve the building fabric on existing buildings to reduce heat loss. Doing this has several benefits, such as lowering energy bills, reducing carbon, reducing demand on the grid, and improving comfort, health and well-being. Often, the extent of building fabric retrofit is categorised into “shallow” and “deep”, with the former being retrofitting measures which are less disruptive, lower capital cost and have good payback periods, such examples include loft insulation and cavity wall filling. Other measures are described as “deep”, such as external wall insulation or triple glazing. These “deep” measures can save significant amounts of energy, but can be more disruptive, have higher capital costs and have longer payback periods.

Shallow retrofit measures are often considered “easy wins” or “low regret” options, therefore, this LAEP has modelled all buildings receiving shallow retrofit (where there is opportunity to do so) across all scenarios, including the Balanced pathway.

For non-domestic buildings, retrofit measures tend to cover efficiency improvements to electricity use, cooling and heating. Varied building designs and specialised systems require bespoke solutions and expertise to avoid operational disruptions. The scale of changes tends to be bigger due to the size of buildings, causing higher investment costs and requiring more extensive planning.

The following page highlights focus zones for implementing shallow measures on domestic buildings.

Shallow:
Less intrusive measures which payback for the building owner within a few years
(e.g. loft and cavity wall insulation)

The Balanced scenario assumed all buildings would have shallow measures applied where possible, both domestic and non-domestic

Estimated cost of implementing shallow retrofit measures in the BCP area:

Domestic Buildings

Shallow Retrofit: **£170 mn**

Non-domestic Buildings

Shallow Retrofit: **£170 mn**

Buildings: Domestic Retrofit Focus Zones

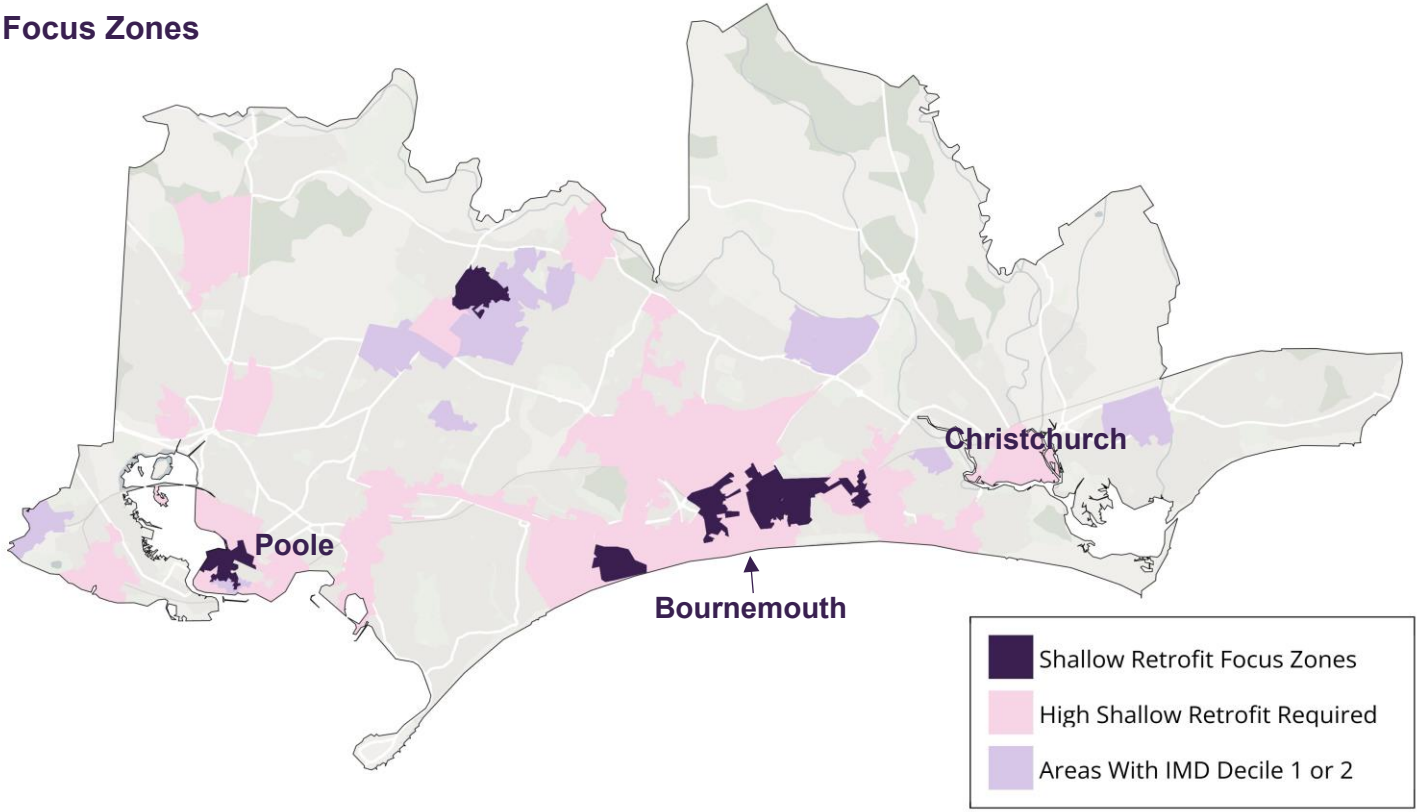
Focus Zones for building fabric have been investigated by tapping into domestic EPC data. The EPC data provides information on building fabric at an individual property level, allowing us to find where the “shallow” retrofit (loft insulation and unfilled cavity walls) opportunities are.

The BCP area has been analysed at a Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level to determine zones which have a greater than average amount of shallow retrofit opportunities (areas shown in pink). The LSOA zones with the highest level of deprivation according to the IMD have then also been mapped.

Where there are overlaps between greater than average shallow retrofit opportunity and highest deprivation, these zones have been assigned as Focus Zones for domestic retrofit.

Intervention in these areas is recommended as it will have the highest social impact.

Fabric Retrofit – Focus Zones



Heating Buildings

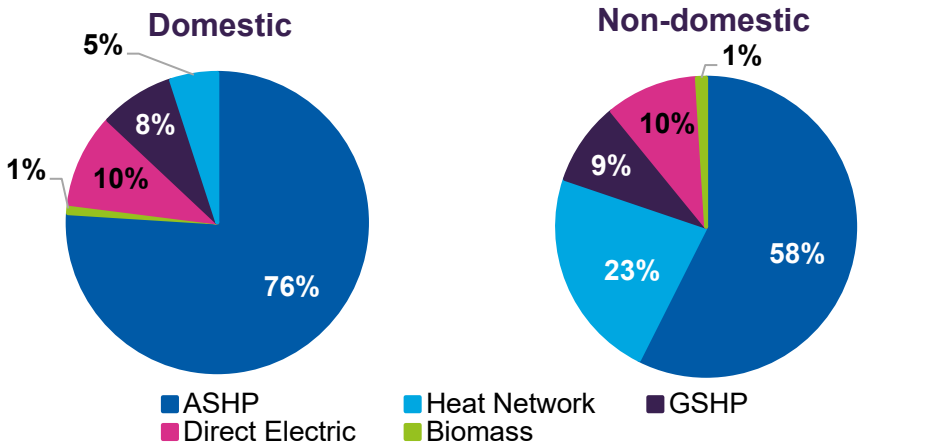
The BCP area will require the mass replacement of current heating technologies in both domestic and non-domestic properties (mainly gas boilers) with decarbonised alternatives to reach net zero. The split of heating technologies in 2050 for both domestic and non-domestic buildings under the Balanced scenario are shown on the right.

Domestic air source heat pump retrofits by 2050

Number required: **140,000**

Capital cost: **£1.4bn**

Split of Heating Technologies in 2050 under Balanced Scenario



Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP)

ASHPs are widely accepted to be the most suitable and cost-effective low carbon solution for decarbonising heat in buildings. They are currently similar in cost (or slightly more costly) than gas boilers to run but have a higher upfront cost. The cost of heat pump ownership is currently driving concerns around uptake and the potential impact on fuel poverty. However, the Boiler Upgrade Scheme provides a potential source of funding for residents to uptake ASHPs. Also, future reforms of the energy market is hoped to bring down electricity tariffs which would make them more competitive with gas boilers. Heat pumps work best in energy efficient buildings, so fabric retrofit and heat pump installation should be done together.

Heat Networks

Heat networks are best in areas of high heat density. Due to the BCP area's unique urban nature, there is a lot of opportunity for heat networks across the area which is shown on the following page. Heat networks have a very high upfront cost due to the infrastructure required and the laying of pipework can be disruptive. However, they can have several benefits such as the ability to tap into alternative sources of heat (e.g. recoverable heat and geothermal) and offer wider system benefits such as flexibility.

Direct Electric

Direct electric (or "electric resistive") heating is already present across the building stock, particularly in flats and commercial buildings.

This is already a decarbonised means of heating (provided the electricity grid decarbonises), but switching to heat pumps is much more efficient and consequently will reduce energy bills. Direct electric has been modelled to reduce over time under the Balanced pathway.

Heat Networks

Heat networks can make use of multiple and alternative sources of heat. Such sources include bodies of water, rivers, sewer networks, or geothermal heat. Low-temperature heat sources can be increased using heat pumps, supplying buildings with space heating and hot water with high efficiencies. The BCP area has been identified as having high geothermal potential, therefore, geothermal heat is an opportunity as a potential heat source for heat networks.

Heat networks have a high upfront cost due to the scale of infrastructure development required. Most networks are therefore designed with an 'anchor load', which has a high and consistent heat demand which provides certainty in heat offtake for investors. These are typically buildings with a large heat demand and often are public sector buildings; this provides a more reliable stakeholder and gives confidence in future connection, although private sector connections can be equally suitable.

For all clusters identified in the following page, it is recommended to carry out a detailed feasibility study to assess viability. It is important to note that these areas are only considered prospective based on concentrated heat demand, not on the confirmed viability of a suitable energy generation source for a heat network.

Five locations have been identified as Focus Zones for heat network developments, shown mapped on the following page. These include:

West Howe Industrial Estate

- A moderate sized estate with a mix of retail and industrial demands and the surrounding domestic properties could be considered for inclusion.

Central Poole & Poole Harbour

- The central shopping area and the harbour in close proximity provides substantial heat demand. Poole General Hospital is also nearby if the network was to be expanded. This area was subject to a Greenfield feasibility study in 2017 and a techno-economic study in 2018. The network could use water-source heat pumps.

Bournemouth Airport

- The airport has a high density of non-domestic heat demands, including Chapel Lane Business Park which is adjacent to the airport and AIM Aviation. It is a less populous area so it could be easier to construct a heat network here.

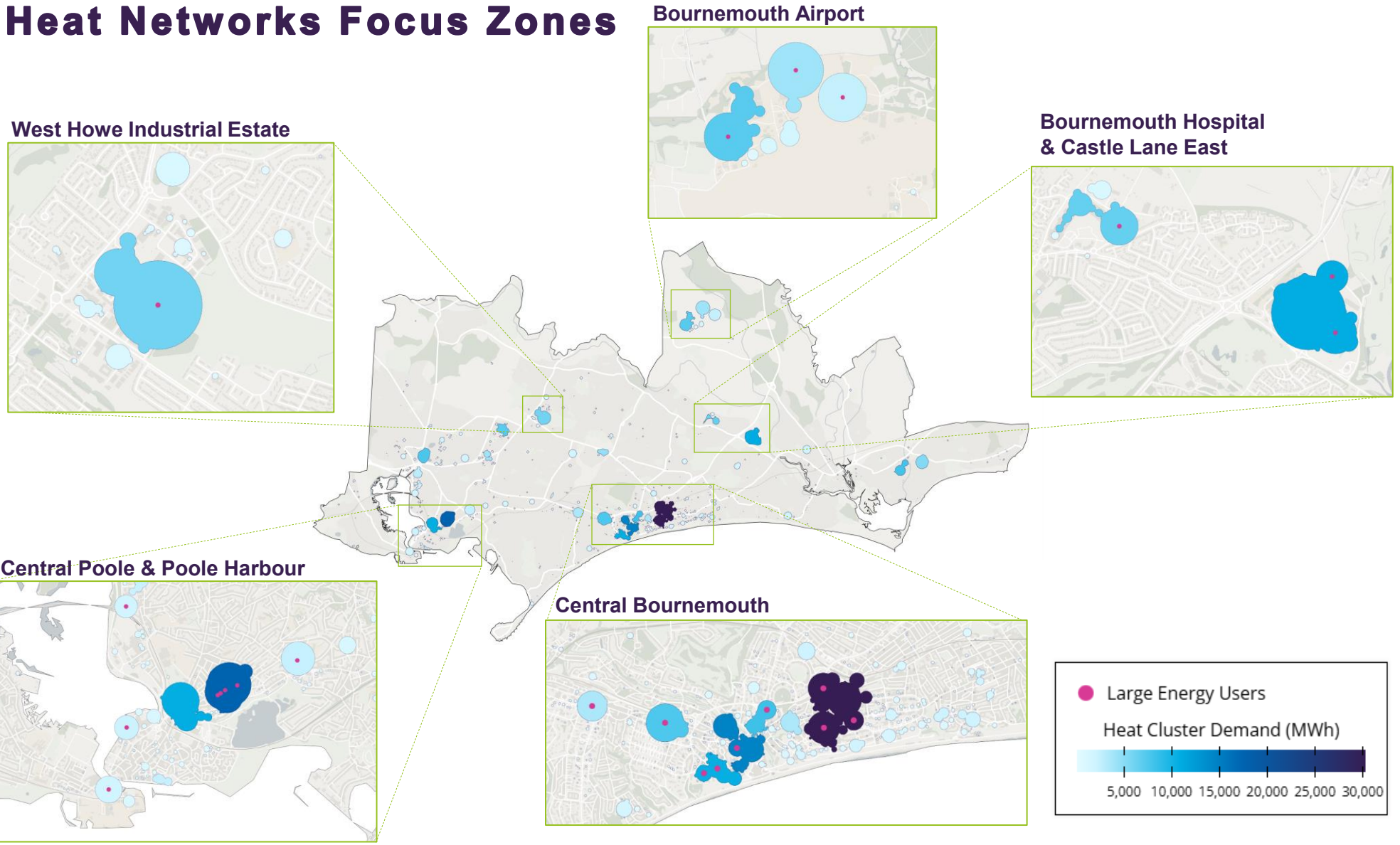
Bournemouth Hospital & Castle Lane East

- The hospital site provides a significant anchor load, and the incinerator could be the primary supply for the network. This area was part of a feasibility study conducted by Arup in 2017.

Central Bournemouth

- There is a particularly high heat density here due to the large numbers of shops and flats, with the largest heat demand being Westbourne Tower Care Home. However, the building density in the area could mean that the construction of a district heat network would be highly disruptive.

Heat Networks Focus Zones



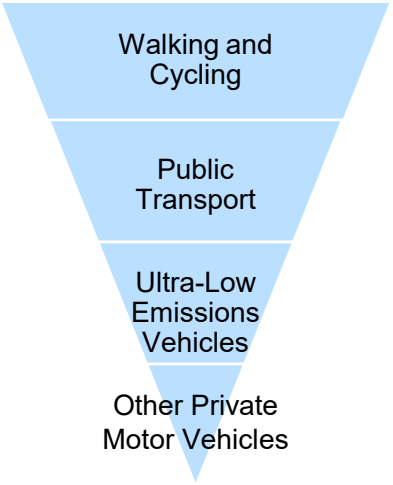
Road Transport

The Balanced pathway has high assumptions on reducing demand for travel and mode shift from the use of cars to walking, cycling and public transport. This follows the principles set out in the sustainable transport hierarchy (right)[1].

Support to improve public transport and means of active travel (e.g. cycle lanes) will reduce the number of cars and improve congestion in major urban areas. However, private vehicles will remain necessary and significant.

Adequate electric chargepoint infrastructure will still be crucial to support and continue the rapid growth of electric vehicles.

Sustainable Transport Hierarchy[1]



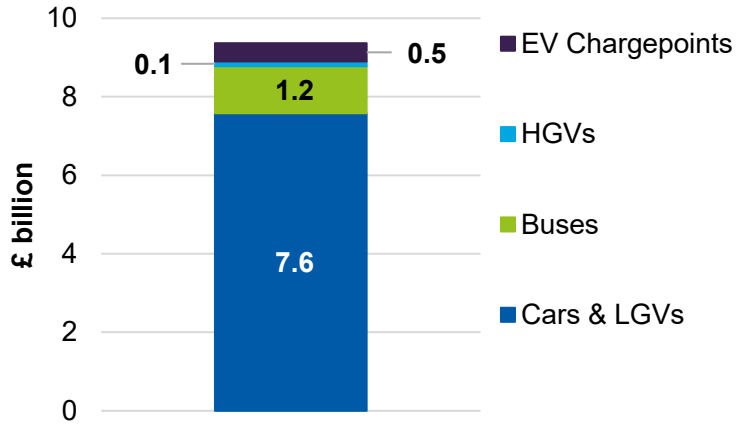
By 2030, the BCP area may need 34,000 EV chargers, with 33,000 of them retrofitted in existing homes.

50% of journeys to be made by walking, wheeling, cycling or public transport by 2030.

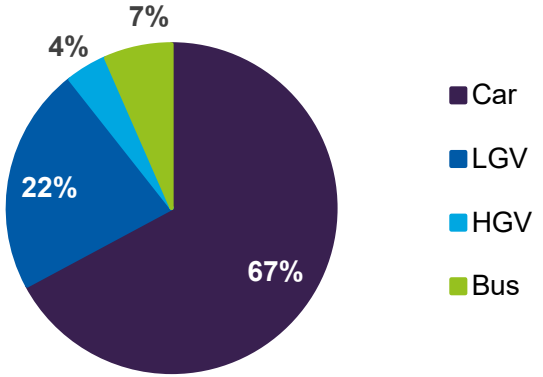
Transport will make up 15% of 2050 electricity demand in the BCP area, at 460 GWh.

By 2045, >95% of cars are expected to be battery-electric.

Investment in New Low Carbon Transport Technologies



Electricity Demand by Vehicle Type



EV Charging & Alternative Fuels Focus Zones

To enable the uptake of EVs in the BCP area, it is key to ensure that there is extensive and accessible charging. Projected yearly EV uptake is shown below, highlighting the significant anticipated demand for charging.

EV charging infrastructure will be required at 'destination' locations such as town centres, where public chargepoints can be integrated with car parking, and through-traffic hotspots, which are key points along the major road network such as service stations.

One key area has been highlighted as an EV charging and alternative fuels Focus Zone, is around A350 coming up from the Port of Poole. Within this Focus Zone there is a high density of freight transport, and consequently, there is a series of service stations and HGV filling stations. These sites could be key locations for high-power charge points and for alternative fuel filling stations. Furthermore, the Port of Poole may require delivery of alternative fuels (e.g. Methanol) for decarbonised maritime activities[2].

EV uptake in the Balanced Scenario

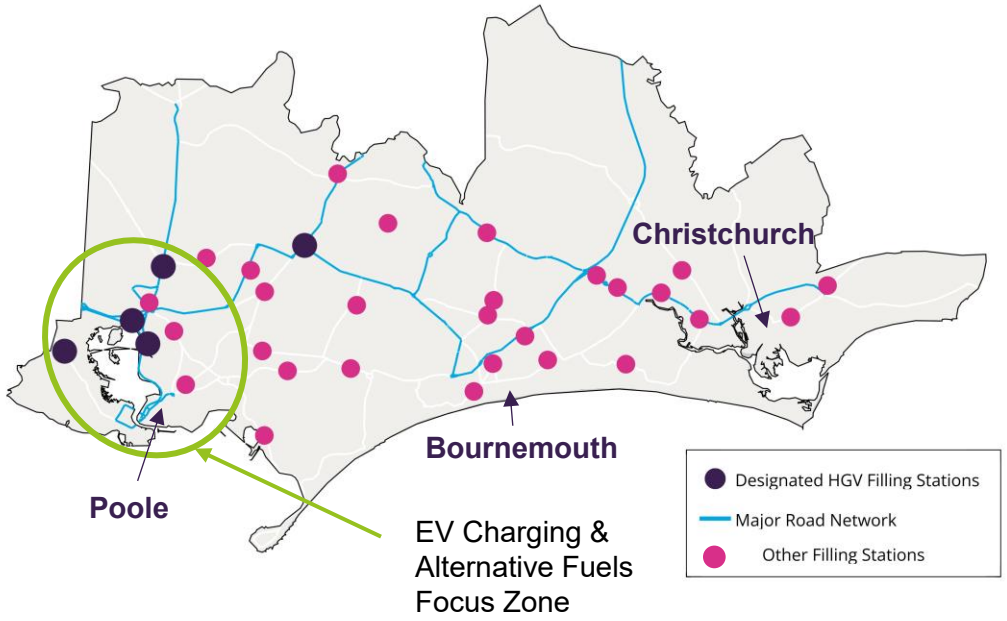
160,000 EV Cars	**30,000** EV LGVs
600 EV HGVs	**1,600** EV Buses

by 2045

Alternative Fuel Demand the Balanced Scenario

16 GWh Hydrogen for HGVs & Buses	**200 GWh** Methanol for Maritime

by 2050



Energy Generation

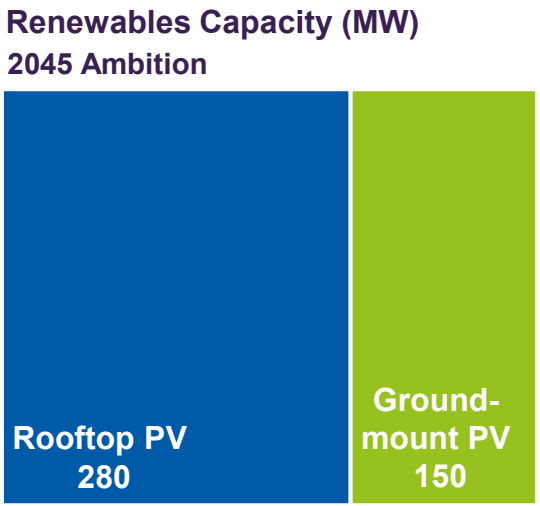
Rooftop PV has high potential across the BCP area, due to its high building density. The rooftop PV potential reaches 280 MW by 2045 under the Balanced pathway, with 160 MW of this on domestic buildings, and a further 120 on non-domestic buildings and car park canopies. To reach the level of domestic rooftop PV deployment, 46,000 homes would require the installation of PV panels.

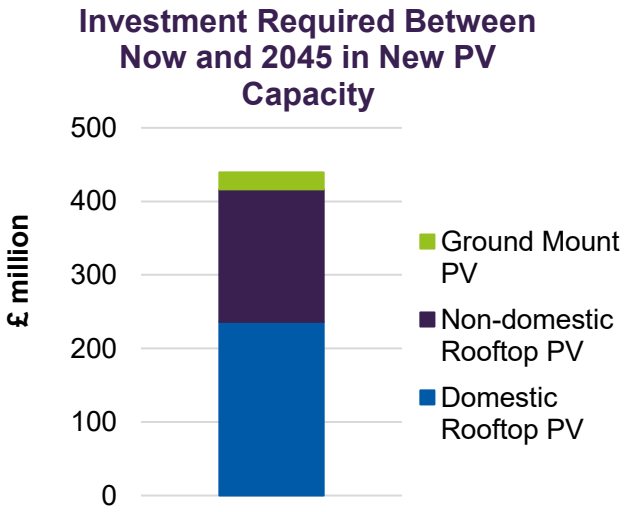
The Balanced pathway has modelled a modest increase of ground PV capacity uptake from 109 to 150 MW, reflecting the expected sensitivities on developing renewables in the Green Belt surrounding the urban conurbation.

This combined local PV capacity will generate about 400 GWh of electricity a year, which is approximately 13% of the projected 2045 electricity demand under the Balanced pathway.

Onshore wind was not modelled under the scenarios due to its low suitability to the area, though there could be potential for small roof-mounted wind turbines.

Rooftop PV can reduce consumer bills by offsetting the purchase of electricity from the grid. There is also the opportunity for consumers to generate revenue by exporting electricity to the grid when the PV generation exceeds the household's demand through incentives such as the Smart Export Guarantee.

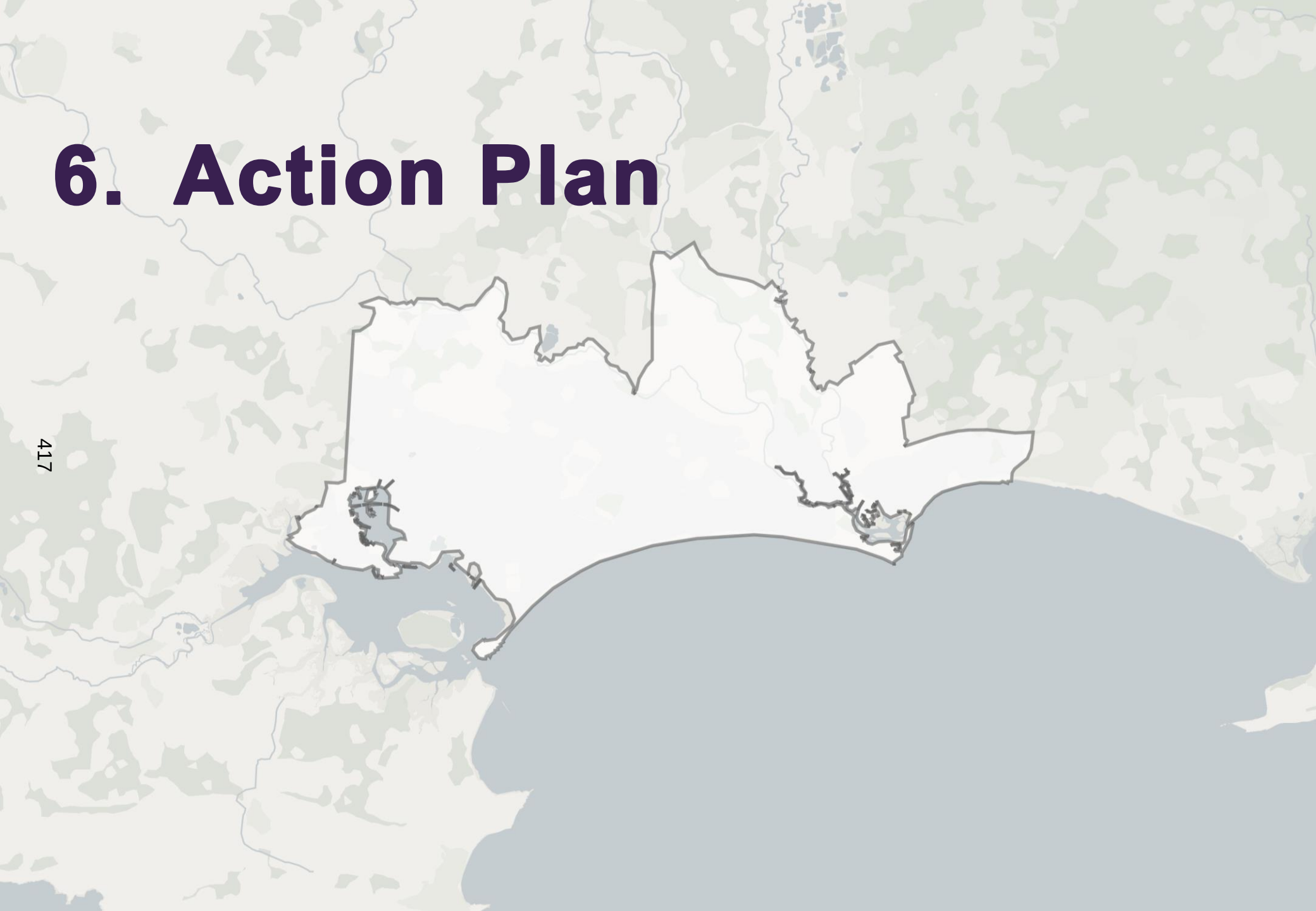




Investment required, between now and 2045, for new PV capacity:

£440mn

6. Action Plan



Action Plan Overview

The Action Plan outlines the priority actions which will drive progress towards the Net Zero Pathway. Each action has been allotted a time frame for successful implementation as follows:

Short-Term: Implementation over two years.
Medium-Term: Implementation between two to five years.
Long-Term: Implementation between five years or more.

Focusing on near-term mobilisation, these actions serve as a catalyst for future initiatives, shaping upcoming projects, policies and strategies. Their successful delivery will be a key next step for BCP Council in advancing its decarbonisation ambitions.

While the Action Plan does not prescribe all steps to required to achieve net zero, it establishes a set of prioritised steps that the council, in collaboration with stakeholders, intends to progress over the next five years. Given the rapid evolution of technology, policy, and market conditions, timeframes may need to be adjusted. Therefore, the Action Plan and its actions will require regular updates (every three to five years) to adapt to the evolving environment and reflect new opportunities and challenges.

Further detail on the Action Plan can be found in the supporting Technical Annex document, available on request from SustainabilityTeam@Bournemouth.gov.uk

The Action Plan section includes:

- **Action Roadmap**: Providing an overview of the implementation timelines of the 15 priority actions.
- **Priority Actions by Sector**: Includes an overview of each action by sector, including KPIs, associated costs, key stakeholders, dependencies and additional benefits.

Stakeholder Engagement

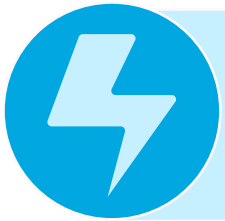
The Action Plan was co-developed with key stakeholders to ensure it aligns with the local context and secures broad support. The engagement process was as follows:

1. Local stakeholders participated in three action planning workshops to generate initial ideas.
2. A long-list of potential actions was created based on workshop discussions, incorporating stakeholder feedback on priorities.
3. A numerical ranking system was used to identify the top 15 actions, with moderation from the core team and key BCP Council teams.
4. Once the final 15 were agreed, a series of 3x focus groups were held to develop and refine each action into “mini business cases”.

Action Plan Overview

Crosscutting Enabling Actions

Actions that address “cross-cutting” issues that are regular barriers across many sectors, such as finance, skills and planning constraints.



Energy Generation & Infrastructure Actions

Actions to facilitate the generation and distribution of low carbon energy.

Building Efficiency, Retrofit & Heat Actions

Actions that enable the delivery of building efficiency, retrofit and heating interventions.

Transport Actions

Actions that support the decarbonisation of road transport via measures such as active travel, use of public transport, and the transition to zero emission vehicles.

Action 1: Investigate developing a Net Zero fund for financing LAEP delivery across all sectors

Action 2: Support local green skills & workforce development to ensure supply chain capacity

Action 3: Support the energy transition through local planning policies

Action 4: Set-up a formal process for reporting to & working with SSEN to optimise network planning

Action 5: Support rooftop solar PV deployment across all buildings in the BCP area

Action 6: Improve understanding of future alternative fuel supply chain

Action 7: Encourage community energy projects in the BCP area by developing a support programme

Action 8: Support the development of the BCP/Dorset Retrofit Hub

Action 9: Continue working on decarbonising the BCP Council Estate to meet the 2030 target.

Action 10: Carry out a scoping exercise to secure funding for Retrofit Works

Action 11: Facilitate the development of District Heat Networks in the BCP area

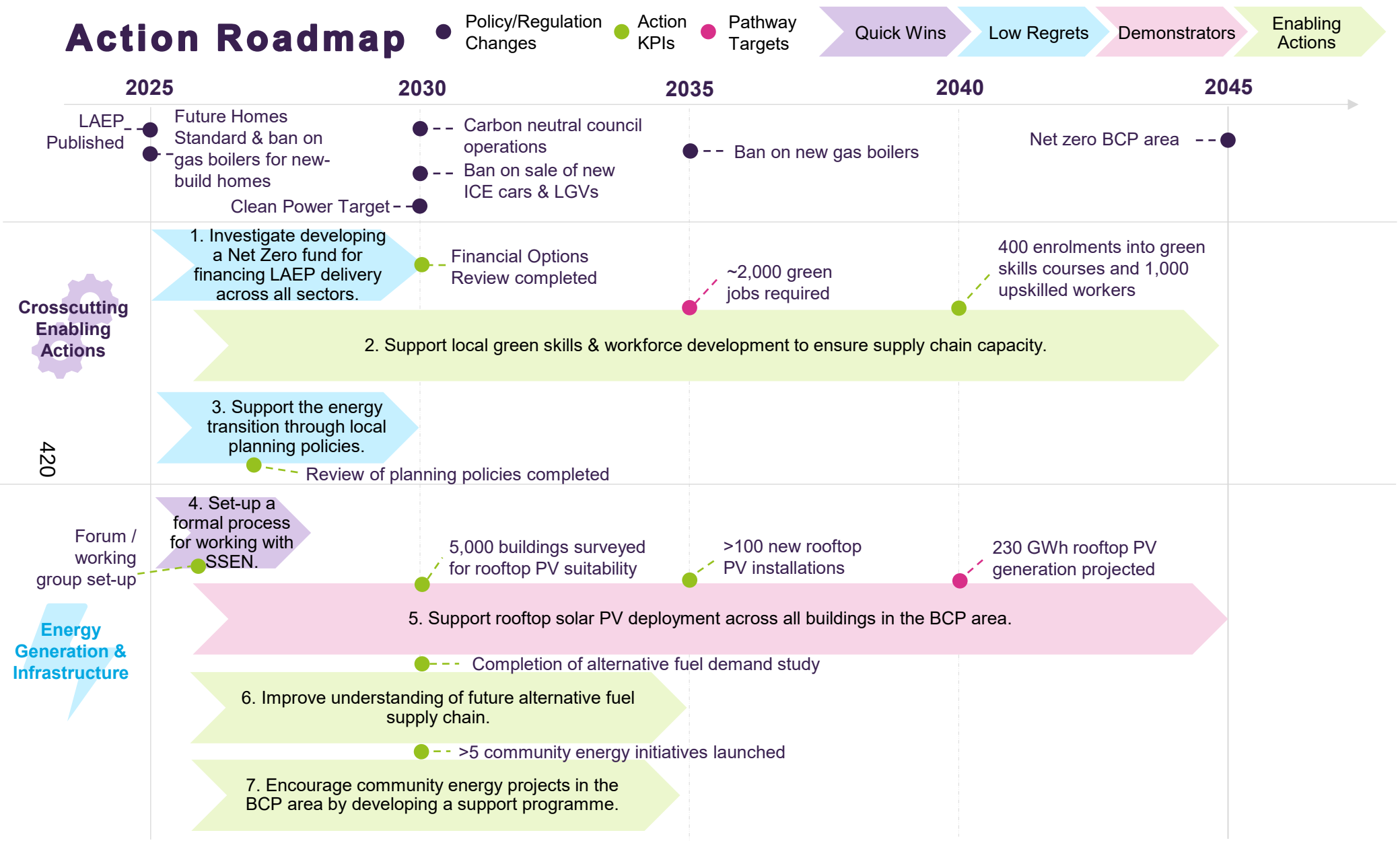
Action 12: Scale-up the Healthy Homes Dorset local insulation grant scheme & relevant national schemes

Action 13: Support the Local Transport Plan 4 to encourage mode shift to sustainable transport

Action 14: Support PEVIS Actions to encourage the rollout of public EV charging infrastructure

Action 15: Work towards a zero emissions council fleet and decarbonising the BCP bus fleet

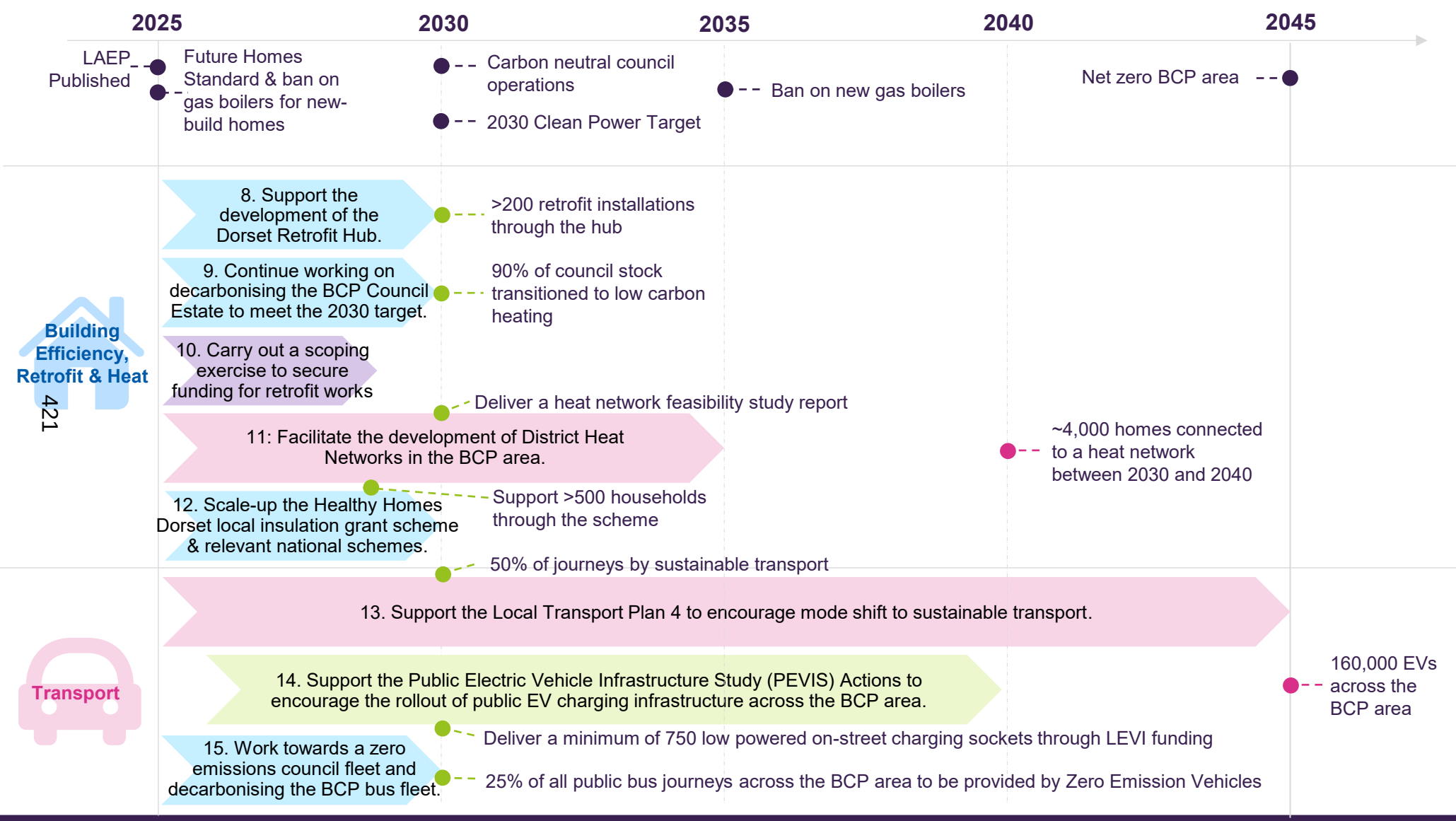
Action Roadmap



Action Roadmap

Policy/Regulation Changes | Action KPIs | Pathway Targets

Quick Wins | Low Regrets | Demonstrators | Enabling Actions



Crosscutting Enabling Actions

Action 1: Investigate developing a Net Zero fund for financing LAEP delivery across all sectors

Overview: This action will entail developing a Net Zero Fund leveraging traditional capital markets and financing mechanisms, such as community municipal investments, to support local authority programmes delivering the LAEP and securing long-term engagement.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Economic Development & Finance)
Collaborators: South West Net Zero Hub (SWNZH)

Short Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Local economic growth through funding local businesses and projects and creating jobs.

Associated Costs: Financial advisory fees and dedicated resource to administer the fund.

KPIs: Net Zero Fund Steering Group formed by Q4 2025. Financial Options Review completed by Q4 2026.

Risks & Dependencies: Potential delays in securing funding and requirement of internal resource.

Action 2: Support local green skills & workforce development to ensure supply chain capacity

Overview: This action aims to facilitate collaboration between government, industry, and education providers to forecast skills demand, develop a green skills pipeline, and build local workforce capacity for delivering the net zero energy transition.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Economic Development, Learning & Skills)
Collaborators: SWNZH, Ridgewater Energy, Local Education Institutions (e.g. Bournemouth University)

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Expanding local employment opportunities and strengthening the local economy.

Associated Costs: Consultancy fees, stakeholder engagement costs, and marketing campaign costs.

KPIs: Number of new starters enrolled and number of upskilled workers.

Risks & Dependencies: Engagement from local education providers and dependency on funding.

Action 3: Support the energy transition through local planning policies

Overview: The action entails reviewing and addressing what local planning policies can do to support the deployment of measures such as renewable energy, heat pumps, and building fabric retrofits to accelerate the net zero energy transition.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Energy & Planning)
Collaborators: SWNZH, Ridgewater Energy

Short Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Enhanced collaboration between local government, developers, residents and businesses.

Associated Costs: Consultancy fees and costs of hosting workshops and public consultations.

KPIs: Review of planning policies to be completed by end of Q4 2026, as part of the new Local Plan.

Risks & Dependencies: Legal challenges, cooperation from key stakeholders and opposition from residents.

Energy Generation & Infrastructure Actions

Action 4: Set-up a formal process for reporting to & working with SSEN to optimise network planning

Overview: This action aims to enhance engagement with SSEN to facilitate their grid reinforcement planning processes. This will involve elements such as improving local intelligence on project development, sharing any council-led projects, and lobbying government to accelerated upgrades within the BCP area.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Energy)
Collaborators: SSEN, Regen, Dorset Council

Short Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: More efficient and reliable infrastructure planning and long-term economic growth by reducing grid bottlenecks.

KPIs: Working group operational by Q1 2026 and 25% reduction in delays for grid connections by Q1 2028.

Associated Costs: Staff resourcing.

Risks & Dependencies: Changes in legislation from national government and internal resource.

Action 5: Support rooftop solar PV deployment across all buildings in the BCP area

Overview: The aim of this action is to facilitate the installation of solar PV on suitable rooftops and carparks across the BCP area. This will involve conducting research, engaging stakeholders, and providing educational resources to overcome barriers and ensure widespread uptake across the region.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Energy)
Collaborators: SWNZH, SSEN, local businesses and community energy organisations)

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Reduced energy costs, links to the Dorset Retrofit Hub, and synergy with community energy.

KPIs: 5,000 buildings assessed for suitability by Q1 2028 and 100 new Council rooftop PV installs by Q1 2030

Associated Costs: Staff resourcing, consultancy fees and marketing costs for communication campaigns.

Risks & Dependencies: Grid capacity constraints, connection wait times, planning permission and supply chain issues.

Energy Generation & Infrastructure Actions

Action 6: Improve understanding of future alternative fuel supply chain

Overview: Some sectors, such as maritime, aviation, agriculture and certain forms of road transport, are challenging to electrify. Further analysis could explore the scale, sourcing and distribution of alternative fuels required to meet these future demands.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Energy)
Collaborators: Port of Poole, Bournemouth Airport

Short Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Local investment and job creation from alternative fuel supply chains.

KPIs: Complete commissioned study by Q1 2027 and secure funding to support alternative fuel initiatives.

Associated Costs: Consultancy fees for conducting analysis, staff resourcing, and stakeholder engagement costs.

Risks & Dependencies: Securing adequate funding, lack of accurate data and dependent on supportive policies.

Action 7: Encourage community energy projects in the BCP area by developing a support programme

Overview: This action aims to empower local communities in the BCP area to take an active role by fostering the development of community-led energy projects. The initiative seeks to provide targeted support, advice on governance and risk related to local energy solutions.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Economic Development, Planning, and Community Development)
Collaborators: SWNZH (Community Energy Fund, Community Energy South, Dorset Community Energy

Medium Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Improved local energy resilience and community engagement and empowerment.

KPIs: Launch 10 community energy initiatives through the programme by Q1 2030.

Associated Costs: The cost of developing the community energy framework and marketing and promotion costs.

Risks & Dependencies: Lack of engagement from local communities, funding limitations and lack of political support.

Building Energy Efficiency & Retrofit Actions

Action 8: Support the development of the Dorset Retrofit Hub

Overview: The Dorset Retrofit Hub is currently in the planning phase and aims to be a 'one-stop-shop' for consumers looking into retrofit. It will provide a source of information and advice, approved local installers and access to assessments and coordination services.

Convening Lead: BCP Council & Dorset Council

Collaborators: Ridgewater Energy, SWNZH, Wessex Community Assets, Retrofit Assessors, RSLs

Medium Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Job creation, skills development, improvements to housing quality and health, and reduced energy bills.

KPIs: 200 retrofit installations by Q1 2030

Associated Costs: The development of a business plan, marketing costs, and staff resourcing.

Risks & Dependencies: Changes in national policy and the availability of funding and resourcing.

Action 9: Continue working on decarbonising the BCP Council Estate to meet the 2030 target

Overview: To enable BCP Council to meet their target for the council operations to become carbon neutral by 2030, this action aims to develop a fully costed investment and implementation plan decarbonisation across the estate. This includes fabric retrofit, heat decarbonisation and rooftop PV.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Housing, Planning, Finance & Procurement, FM & Estates)

Collaborators: SWNZH, Building Occupiers

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Energy bill savings, job creation, increases in property value and building a local supply chain.

KPIs: Additional rooftop solar PV installed by Q1 2028 and 90% of buildings transitioned to low carbon heating by Q1 2030.

Associated Costs: Conducting detailed building surveys and site assessments, staff resourcing, and pilot projects.

Risks & Dependencies: Reliance on finance and funding, retrofit sector capacity and planning constraints.

Action 10: Carry out a scoping exercise to secure funding for Retrofit Works

Overview: This action aims to support a well-developed financial appraisal of finance models, legal frameworks and procurement models for retrofit works. This includes funding models both at a programme level for council programmes and at homeowner level in the pursuit of providing advice.

Convening Lead: BCP Council

Collaborators: SWNZH, Banks & Building Societies, Ridgewater Energy

Short Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Synergy with the Dorset Retrofit Hub and improved access to funding streams.

KPIs: Engage with 10 relevant stakeholders by Q1 2026 and finalise a scoping exercise by the end of Q4 2026.

Associated Costs: Consultancy fees to conduct a financial appraisal study and communication campaign costs.

Risks & Dependencies: Changes to national policy limiting funding and need for sufficient staff resource.

Building Energy Efficiency & Retrofit Actions

Action 11: Facilitate the development of District Heat Networks in the BCP area

Overview: The BCP area has significant potential for the development of District Heat Networks. To further heat network development, BCP Council should support the upcoming DESNZ zoning process and conduct feasibility studies to assess opportunities for deployment.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Energy)

Collaborators: SWNZH, DESNZ, Large Energy Users (e.g. NHS Sites), Local MPs, Green Heat Network Fund & Heat Network Delivery Unit

Medium Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Local supply chain establishment, investment in local energy infrastructure and improved energy security.

KPIs: Identify and assess ≥5 viable heat sources by Q4 2025 and deliver a feasibility study by Q4 2027.

Associated Costs: Costs of developing feasibility studies and delivery plans, staff resourcing.

Risks & Dependencies: Requires political support and strong local engagement, with key environmental constraints to be addressed.

426

Action 12: Scale-up the Healthy Homes Dorset local insulation grant scheme & relevant national schemes

Overview: Healthy Homes Dorset is a scheme that enables residents to access funding for loft and cavity wall insulation and offers free, impartial energy advice. By expanding this initiative and lobbying the government for continued funding, this scheme can continue to help vulnerable residents by reducing fuel poverty and improving comfort.

Convening Lead: BCP Council & Dorset Council

Collaborators: Ridgewater Energy, Public Health Dorset, NHS, Local MPs, National Government

Medium Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Job creation, synergy with the Dorset Retrofit Hub and improvements to housing quality and health.

KPIs: Support ≥500 households through the scheme by the end of Q4 2027.

Associated Costs: Public awareness campaigns, stakeholder engagement and staff resourcing.

Risks & Dependencies: Supply chain shortages and low public awareness of the scheme may limit its impact.

Transport Actions

Action 13: Support the Local Transport Plan 4 to encourage mode shift to sustainable transport

Overview: BCP Council has a target for 50% of journeys in the BCP area to be sustainable by 2030. This action supports this target, through recommending communication campaigns, enhanced active travel and public transport networks, and school streets.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Planning & Transport)

Collaborators: Bus Operators, SSEN, Bikeshare Operators, Local Schools

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Public health benefits from reduced air pollution, improved safety and reduced traffic congestion.

KPIs: Increased sustainable travel to 50% of journeys in the BCP area to be sustainable by 2030.

Associated Costs: Delivering public awareness campaigns, community engagement events.

Risks & Dependencies: Policy changes, complex funding models and lack of public acceptance.

Action 14: Support PEVIS Actions to encourage the rollout of public EV charging infrastructure

Overview: This action includes promoting and facilitating destination charging, mobility hubs, car clubs, charging provision for leased/fleet vehicles, and community charging.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Transport)

Collaborators: Chargepoint Operators, SSEN, Property Developers, BCP Parking Services, Car Club Operators, Western Gateway Strategic Transport Body

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Jobs created, upskilling and supporting equitable access to EV charging infrastructure.

KPIs: Deliver a minimum of 750 low powered on-street charging sockets through LEVI funding by 2030.

Associated Costs: Staff resourcing and communication campaigns.

Risks & Dependencies: Requires grid capacity and may work against schemes that encourage sustainable travel.

Action 15: Work towards a zero emission council fleet and decarbonising the BCP bus fleet

Overview: This action entails seeking government funding to support the Fleet Replacement Strategy to decarbonise the council fleet. For the bus fleet, it entails ongoing collaboration through the BCP Enhanced Partnership, the development of a strategy and seeking funding.

Convening Lead: BCP Council (Transport)

Collaborators: Bus Operators, SSEN, BCP Council (Procurement), Bournemouth University

Long Delivery Timeframe

Co-benefits: Strengthened collaboration between BCP Council and bus operators and reduced air pollution.

KPIs: 25% of all public bus journeys in the BCP area to be provided by zero emission vehicles by 2030.

Associated Costs: High capital costs for vehicle upgrades and possible new infrastructure and grid reinforcement.

Risks & Dependencies: Grid capacity limitations for EV chargers and reliance on securing sufficient funding.

References

Glossary

Acronym	Definition
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security & Net Zero
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
DHN	District Heat Network
EfW	Energy from Waste
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
ESC	Energy Systems Catapult
EV	Electric Vehicle
FES	Future Energy Scenarios
GSP	Grid Supply Point
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
IDM	Index of Multiple Deprivation
KPI	Key performance indicator

Acronym	Definition
LAEP	Local Area Energy Plan
LENZA	Local Energy Net Zero Accelerator
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
OS	Ordnance Survey
NAEI	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
PEVIS	Public Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Study
PHC	Poole Harbour Commissioners
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PV	Photovoltaic
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SGN	Southern Gas Network
SSEN	Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks
SWNZH	South-West Net Zero Hub
ZEVIS	Zero Emission Vehicle Insight Study

References

Introduction to the Document

1. Energy Systems Catapult. 2022. *Guidance on creating a Local Area Energy Plan*. [Online] Available at: https://es.catapult.org.uk/guide/guidance-on-creating-a-local-area-energy-plan/

Executive Summary

1. BCP Council, 2023. *Climate Action Strategy* [Online] Available at: https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/documents/s40746/BCP04466_Climate%20Action%20strategy_Draft%2020%20Feb%202023.pdf
2. Office for National Statistics, 2022. *Electoral Wards* [Online] Available at: https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/ons::wards-december-2022-boundaries-gb-bgc
3. UK Government, 2021. *UK Net Zero Strategy; Build Back Greener* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy
4. Carbon Trust, 2019. *Joint LEP Strategy* [Online] Available at: https://www.dorsetlep.co.uk/userfiles/files/Strategy%20and%20plans/Clean%20Growth/HotSW%2C%20Dorset%2C%20CIoS%20Joint%20LEP%20Energy%20Strategy%20Framework.pdf
5. BCP Council, 2024. *Green Infrastructure Strategy* [Online] Available at: https://www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/leisure-culture-and-local-heritage/parks-and-open-spaces/green-infrastructure-strategy
6. Adopted Local Plans for predecessor authorities of Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole.
7. BCP Council. 2021. *Housing Strategy*. [Online] Available at: https://www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/documents/about-the-council/housing-strategy-2021-20261.pdf
8. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022. *UK Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions National Statistics, 2005 to 2020: 2005 to 2020 UK local and regional greenhouse gas emissions – data tables (Excel).* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/ government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2020
9. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022. *Total Final Energy Consumption at Regional and Local Authority Level: 2005 to 2020: Subnational total final energy consumption statistics: 2005 to 2020.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/ government/statistics/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2020

Introduction

1. Energy Systems Catapult, 2021. *The future of local area energy planning in the UK.* [Online] Available at: https://es.catapult.org.uk/report/the-future-of-local-area-energy-planning-in-the-uk/
2. Energy Systems Catapult. 2022. *Guidance on creating a Local Area Energy Plan*. [Online] Available at: https://es.catapult.org.uk/guide/guidance-on-creating-a-local-area-energy-plan/

References

3. HM Government, 2021. *Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy

Local Context & Energy System

1. Office for National Statistics. 2024. *Labour Market Profile - Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.* [Online] Available at: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1820328225/report.aspx#tabrespop
2. BCP Council. 2021. *Housing Strategy*. [Online] Available at: https://www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/documents/about-the-council/housing-strategy-2021-20261.pdf
3. Plumplot 2024. *South West population statistics.* [Online] Available at: https://www.plumplot.co.uk/South-West-population.html
4. Office for National Statistics. 2020. *Population density by LSOA (2020)* [Online] Available at: *https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/lowersuperoutputareapopulationdensity*
5. ONS. 2022. *Households by Deprivation Dimensions.* https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS011/editions/2021/versions/6
6. Office for National Statistics. 2021. *Mapping income deprivation at a local authority level (2019)* [Online] Available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/datasets/mappingincomedeprivationatalocalauthoritylevel
7. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022. *Sub-regional fuel poverty data.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2022
8. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2020. *Sub-regional Fuel Poverty by LSOA (2020)* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2022
9. HM Government, 2021. *Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy
10. Department for *Energy Security & Net Zero. 2023. Heat and Buildings Strategy (2021*). [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heat-and-buildings-strategy
11. Department for *Energy Security & Net Zero. 2023. Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy (2021).* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/industrial-decarbonisation-strategy

References

12. Carbon Trust. 2019. *Joint LEP Energy Strategy Framework.* [Online] Available at: https://www.dorsetlep.co.uk/userfiles/files/Strategy%20and%20plans/Clean%20Growth/HotSW%2C%20Dorset%2C%20CIoS%20Joint%20LEP%20Energy%20Strategy%20Framework.pdf

13. Dorset Council. 2013. *Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Renewable Energy Strategy to 2020.* [Online] Available at: https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/documents/35024/290224/Bournemouth+Dorset+and+Poole+Renewable+Energy+Strategy+to+2020.pdf/b4450517-3753-02a6-bde4-4b013555e1c2

14. BCP Council, 2023. *Climate Action Strategy* [Online] Available at:https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/documents/s40746/BCP0466_Climate%20Action%20strategy_Draft%2020%20Feb%202023.pdf

15. Adopted Local Plans for predecessor authorities of Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole.

16. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022. *UK Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions National Statistics, 2005 to 2020: 2005 to 2020 UK local and regional greenhouse gas emissions – data tables (Excel).* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/ government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2020

17. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022. *Total Final Energy Consumption at Regional and Local Authority Level: 2005 to 2020: Subnational total final energy consumption statistics: 2005 to 2020.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/ government/statistics/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2020

18. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022. *LSOA Estimates of Properties not Connected to the Gas Network: LSOA estimates of properties not connected to the gas network 2015 to 2021.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/stati stics/lsoa-estimates-of-households-not-connected-to-the-gas-network

19. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022. *Lower and Middle Super Output Areas electricity consumption: LSOA domestic electricity 2010 to 2021.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk /government/statistics/lower-and-middle-super-output-areas-electricity-consumption

20. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022. *Lower and Middle Super Output Areas gas consumption: domestic electricity 2010 to 2021.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics /lower-and-middle-super-output-areas-gas-consumption

21. NAEI. 2022. *National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory Data: Emissions from NAEI large point sources (2021).* [Online] Available at: https://naei. beis.gov.uk/data/map-large-source

22. South West Net Zero Hub. 2024. *South West Net Zero Hub Recoverable Heat Mapping Tool.* [Online] Available at: https://www.swnetzerohub.org.uk/document/south-west-net-zero-hub-recoverable-heat-mapping-tool/

23. Department for Transport, 2024. *VEH0105: Licensed vehicles at the end of the quarter by body type, fuel type, keepership (private and company) and upper and lower tier local authority: Great Britain and United Kingdom.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/vehicle-licensing-statistics-data-tables

References

24. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy. 2022. *UK road transport energy consumption at regional and local authority level, 2005 to 2020: Sub-national road transport fuel consumption statistics, 2005-2020 (Excel).* [Online] Available at: https:/www.gov.uk/government /statistics/uk-road-transport-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level-2005-to-2020
25. Department for Transport. 2023. *Vehicle Licensing Statistics Data Tables: VEH0142: Licensed plug-in vehicles (PiVs) at the end of the quarter by body type, fuel type, keepership (private and company) and upper and lower tier local authority: United Kingdom* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/vehicle-licensing-statistics-data-tables
26. Department for Transport. 2021. *NCR - National Chargepoint Registry (2020)*. [Online] Available at: https://chargepoints.dft.gov.uk
27. Poole Harbour Commissioners. 2024. *Masterplan.* [Online] Available at: https://www.phc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Masterplan-Final-6.pdf
28. Poole Harbour Commissioners. 2024. *Welcome to Poole Harbour and the Port of Poole.* [Online] Available at: https://www.phc.co.uk/
29. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. 2023. *Renewable Energy Planning Database: quarterly extract: Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD): July 2023.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract
30. Arup. 2022. *Geothermal Bournemouth*
31. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. 2023. *Heat Networks registered under the Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations Statistics: December 2022.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/heat-networks-registered-under-the-heat-network-metering-and-billing-regulations
32. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. 2024. *Heat networks planning database.*
33. Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks. 2023. *SSEN data portal.* [Online] Available at: https://data.ssen.co.uk/
34. Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks. 2024. *SSEN Distribution Network Development Report.* [Online] Available at: draft-ssen-distribution-network-development-report-2024.pdf
35. Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks. 2024. *LENZA Tool* [Online] Available at: https://www.ssen.co.uk/our-services/tools-and-maps/lenza/
36. Xoserve. 2022. *Off Gas Live Postcodes.* [Online] Available at: https://www.xoserve.com/media/fadn4tnc/off-gas-live-postcodes-2022.xlsx

References

Net Zero Pathway

1. National Grid, 2024. *Future Energy Scenarios [Online] Available at: https://www.neso.energy/publications/future-energy-scenarios-fes* .

Key Interventions & Focus Zones

1. Energy Savings Trust, 2024. *Sustainable Transport Hierarchy* [Online] Available at: https://fleetdecarbonisationtoolkit.energysavingtrust.org.uk/t/decarbonisation-strategy/sustainable-transport-hierarchy/
2. Poole Harbour Commissioners. 2025. *Decarbonising The Port of Poole Maritime Industrial Cluster – Decarbonisation Plan.* [Online] Available at: https://www.phc.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Port-of-Poole-Maritime-Industrial-Cluster-Decarbonisation-Plan-2.pdf

BCP Council

CITY SCIENCE
delivering decarbonisation

www.cityscience.com
© 2025 City Science

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**Adult Social Care Fulfilled Lives Transformation Programme**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public
Executive summary	In July 2024, BCP Cabinet and Full Council agreed: 1. To support the business case for a new Adult Social Care (ASC) transformation delivery model to improve outcomes for residents and to achieve financial efficiencies and savings. 2. Establishment of a formal Adult Social Care four-year transformation programme called Fulfilled Lives, approving in principle a total investment of up to £2.9m across the first three years. 3. The release of an initial £1.79m was approved for the first year of the programme to facilitate mobilisation, completion of the design and scope stage, and to commence the delivery phase from January 2025. 4. The Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee would provide regular scrutiny of progress towards benefits and sustainable change. The programme entered its delivery phase in January 2025 and is making good progress towards implementing the necessary changes to achieve the anticipated benefits, and savings of £3.5m recurring by year four. This report provides an update on progress with recommendations for investment in the next phase of the programme.

Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **1.** Notes the current work-in-progress with the Adult Social Care Fulfilled Lives Programme. **2.** Recommends that Council approves the request for the release of the remaining £1.11m funding that was previously agreed to allow the Fulfilled Lives Programme to reach completion and realisation of the benefits.
Reason for recommendations	Release of the remaining investment will enable improved outcomes for adults and their families within the BCP Council area due to enhanced person-centred practice, with effective and efficient support that continues to ensure that the Council fulfils its statutory duties despite continuing demographic and economic demand pressures. In totality, the projects that form part of this transformation programme will lead to recurring savings of c.£3.5m.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor David Brown – Health and Wellbeing
Corporate Director / Directors	Betty Butlin, Director of Adult Social Care Zena Dighton, Intérim Director of Adult Social Care Commissioning
Report Authors	Betty Butlin, Director of Adult Social Care Zena Dighton, Intérim Director of Adult Social Care Commissioning Harry Ovnik, Programme Manager for Wellbeing Tim Branson, Transformation Lead for Fulfilled Lives Programme
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation and Decision

1. Background

1. In July 2024 the Adult Social Care directorate, undertook a detailed 3-month analysis and diagnostic assessment of its current service delivery and future sustainability, taking account of its findings from earlier small-scale innovation work. Adult Social Care then presented Cabinet with a business case for a transformation programme which will address the risk to its ability to fulfil statutory responsibilities and maintain a balanced budget in the face of continually rising demographic and economic pressures.
2. This business case outlined the opportunities available to deliver true transformation and innovation within ASC, whilst embedding lasting change which will support future demand, and achieve financial and service quality benefits through a transformation programme called ‘Fulfilled Lives’.

3. The four-year programme of work has four interdependent projects, as shown in Figure 1.
4. The transformation business case and accompanying delivery plan set out how—with a total investment of £2.9m—the four projects would deliver anticipated savings of £3.5m recurring by the end of Year Four.
5. Investment of up to £2.9m to support a four-year transformation programme was subsequently agreed by Cabinet and Full Council, with an initial investment of £1.79m to establish the programme and its governance structure, recruit the necessary project managers, complete the detailed scoping, Project Initiation Documents and individual business cases for each of the projects, and move to the delivery phase from January 2025.

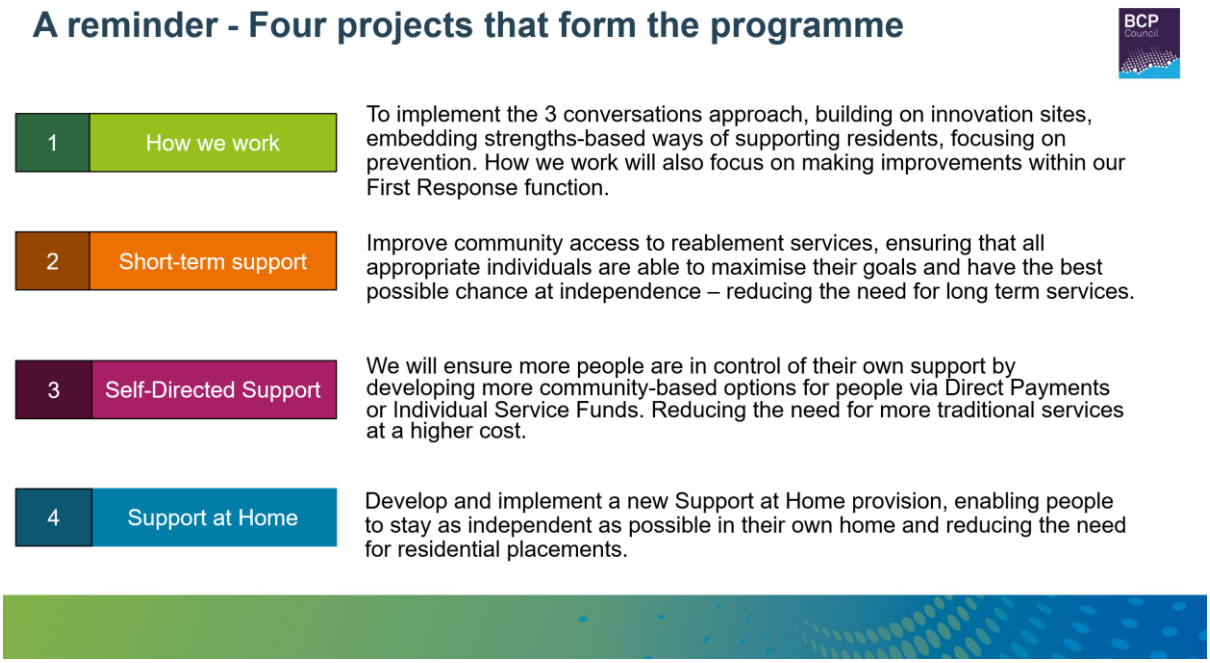


Figure 1 – representing the 4 projects that make up the Fulfilled Lives programmes and a high-level description.

Strategic case for change

6. The Fulfilled Lives Programme aligns with the Adult Social Care Strategy 2025-2028—as approved by Cabinet on 2 April 2025—and our co-produced vision "*Supporting people to achieve a fulfilled life, in the way that they choose, and in a place where they feel safe*".

Summary of programme progress

7. Although the full benefits will only be realised as future phases of the Fulfilled Lives programme are implemented across the remaining three years, good progress has already been made since entering the Delivery Phase in January 2025. Key areas of progress are set out below.
8. Several complex, essential Mosaic system changes have been implemented to support the principles of Three Conversations practice, reducing bureaucracy and

allowing practitioners to have more contact with people, respond to requests for support sooner, and record their work proportionately.

9. All teams within Learning Disability and Mental Health Services—including the Autism Team and Preparing for Adulthood Team—and two-thirds of Long-Term Conditions Locality Teams have now implemented the Three Conversations approach.

10. All the remaining teams that are yet to adopt Three Conversations are expected to achieve their milestones so that implementation is completed by 31 December 2025.

11. Although the programme is only in its early stages, benefits are already being realised. Despite rising demand, the number of new requests that result in long-term support have started to decrease as practitioners adopt the Three Conversations way of working and find alternative ways to support people.

12. In the seven months[1] since the initial investment was agreed, when compared to the same period in the previous year, the number of new requests for support increased by 6.6%, from 7,600 to 8,100 whilst the number of those requests that led to the receipt of long-term support fell from 854 to 665 people.

13. This means that 8.2% of new contacts in the 2024/25 period went on to receive long-term support (the conversion rate) compared to 11.2% for the same period in 2023/24.

14. If the conversion rate had not reduced, the request for support that led to long-term support would have incurred an additional cost of at least £132,000 on average per week over the first six weeks of care[2].

15. Completing the full delivery of the new ways of working and continuation of the analysis of cost is expected to show a similar trend and cost reductions overall.

16. A newly created Occupational Therapy (OT) Conversation One record, introduced in March 2025, has positively impacted on OT waiting times, reducing the number of unallocated occupational therapy assessments at 28 May 2025 by 49% from 584 to 297.

17. A summary of feedback from people and staff, with examples of the impact that teams who have been early adopters of the Three Conversations approach have had, can be found at **Appendix A**.

18. An eight-week trial of a revised first response model for incoming telephone and online contacts from people and professionals has recently concluded within the Adult Social Care Contact Centre. The results have been positive showing that fewer requests for support needed to be passed to long-term teams and people therefore experienced improved response times.

19. A total of 17 recommendations for a full-scale adoption of this model have recently been agreed, which will include a partial shift of resources from long-term locality

[1] July 2024 to January 2025 inclusive
[2] Please note: Because this figure is calculated from the costs for the first six weeks of care it cannot be converted to an annualised figure simply by multiplying by 52 weeks.

teams to an Adult Social Care Hub, enhancing the functions of the former Adult Social Care Contact Centre.

20. The Individual Service Funds (ISFs) pilot has entered its second phase with participating care providers having identified individuals who could benefit from this alternative method for receiving a personal budget, which reduces the burden that some people who have direct payments experience. A Treasury Management software provider has been selected to facilitate independent personal budget management, thus safeguarding all parties from financial irregularities.

21. A local Community Catalysts representative has been appointed and has started a range of engagement activities to stimulate the local market for Community Micro-Enterprises (CMEs), which will expand the range of options for people to use a direct payment for more cost-effective bespoke care and support arrangements.

22. The development of a Trusted Reviewer approach with Tricuro has launched, initially on a pilot basis, with people who currently access traditionally commissioned day opportunities supported to find alternatives that allow them to access more meaningful daytime activities (see **Appendix A**)

23. Development of an ASC Prevention Strategy which aligns with the fulfilled lives vision is also progressing well. This will set out our commitment to providing services that delay, reduce or prevent the need for long term care and support, enabling people to live independently for longer. The strategy is currently in the engagement phase and will be presented to Cabinet for approval in October 2025

24. Synergies have been identified with the FutureCare Programme for Urgent and Emergency Care (UEC) and links have been established with the Programme Director and Newton to ensure appropriate alignment between the two programmes. This will ensure we maximise benefits and ensure there is no duplication (particularly in relation to the focus on reablement services).

25. Work is underway to explore and develop the benefits of a community pilot programme to continue the success of improvement in the operational delivery of Coastal Lodge and Tricuro in the delivery of home-based intermediate care.

26. Significant improvements have been realised within the Tricuro Reablement service to support the growth of the service and increase capacity. Current work is focused on evolving and implementing a shared digital solution to avoid duplication and streamline administration time for both Tricuro and commissioners. This is expected to increase the flow of people through the reablement service, which will increase the availability for new people needing to enter the service from the community.

27. The Care and Support at Home Project plan has been finalised with clear timescales, milestones and deliverables with monthly project board meetings established, including procurement tasks and timescales. Project updates are published to the Fulfilled Lives intranet and Adult Social Care Newsletter.

28. Research into other local authorities to review how they are implementing best practice models in care and support at home has been completed and documented. This has identified what other local authorities are currently

commissioning, whether they are delivering outcome focused care support at home, and what learning and best practice can be adopted for this project.

29. A range of co-production engagement sessions have taken place throughout May 2025, including face to face events, internal and external stakeholder surveys, a BCP Council colleague event, visits to day centres and direct phone calls to service users. Links have been made with Help and Care and Healthwatch Dorset to identify potential participants with individuals already signed up for a co-production working group.

Programme Next Steps

30. In recognition of the significant shift in culture and practice brought about by Three Conversations, a further period of embedding and consolidating practice will ensure that sustainable transformation is achieved.
31. The recommendations from the revised first response trial will be implemented with support in accordance with corporate change processes and policies.
32. Improvements to online and digital services will progress, including webpage enhancements, a provider payments portal, and better self-service options.
33. Development of alternative options for receiving a personal budget will continue with the next phase of the Individual Service Fund trial focusing on money management software and seeking feedback from people with lived experience. Further enhancements for accessing direct payments are also planned.
34. The Community Micro Enterprise and Trusted Reviewer programmes will become more closely aligned as work progresses with our Community Catalysts and Tricuro partners.
35. A report with recommendations—following the analysis, research and engagement into best practice models in care and support at home—will be presented to the project board and will contribute to the emerging Care and Support at Home Strategy, due to be approved in August 2025.
36. The Care and Support at Home Strategy will be co-produced with people who have lived experience of home care services and will inform the contract service specification for the subsequent procurement of a new Domiciliary Care Framework.
37. We shall continue to liaise closely with colleagues involved in the FutureCare programme whilst simultaneously seeking expressions of interest from the provider market for a community-based reablement service. This will provide additional support for the Three Conversations and First Response workstreams in the How We Work project.
38. A new Trusted Provider form, currently under development, will be introduced initially for use with Tricuro colleagues in the Reablement Service. SMART goals have been agreed for implementation together with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that will be monitored weekly. This will support with improving capacity within the reablement service by reducing the maintenance list by 50%.

Programme savings, benefits and investment

39. Some recruitment challenges early in the Design and Scope stage, in part due to the initial one-year fixed-term nature of the contracts on offer, has resulted in lower than anticipated spend in year one. Whilst the posts are now filled, the later start dates have altered the profile of spend across the four years of the programme. A revised resource investment and savings profile is shown at Figure 2.

Category	Element	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	2025/26 £	2026/27 £	2027/28 £	2028/29 £	Total £
Transformation Investment	Programme Management	31,865	97,619	439,450	247,950			816,884
Transformation Investment	Self Directed Support	22,202	125,308	178,725	40,975			367,210
Transformation Investment	Short Term Support	8,238	10,839	39,225	28,575			86,877
Transformation Investment	Support at Home	14,381	37,005	42,200	27,000			120,586
Transformation Investment	How we work	9,760	243,198	952,283	342,728			1,547,968
Total one off investment	**Total one off investment**	**86,446**	**513,970**	**1,651,883**	**687,228**	**-**		**2,939,526**
Income	Flexible use of capital receipts	(86,446)	(513,970)	(1,651,883)	(687,228)			(2,939,526)
Total one off Income	**Total one off Income**		**(513,970)**	**(1,651,883)**	**(687,228)**	**-**		**(2,939,526)**
Transformation saving	Change in LTC domiciliary care spend		(250,000)	(380,178)	(356,552)	(488,150)	(160,927)	(1,635,807)
Transformation saving	Change in LTC residential care spend		-	(503,667)	(393,796)	(441,532)	-	(1,338,995)
Transformation saving	Staff savings resulting from Mosaic provider portal		-	-	(105,000)	-	-	(105,000)
Transformation saving	Reduction in average cost of support for LD		-	(78,000)	(104,000)	(130,000)	(156,000)	(468,000)
Total recurrent annual saving	**Total recurrent annual saving**		**(250,000)**	**(961,845)**	**(959,348)**	**(1,059,682)**	**(316,927)**	**(3,547,802)**
Cumulative annual saving	**Cumulative annual saving**		**(250,000)**	**(1,211,845)**	**(2,171,193)**	**(3,230,875)**	**(3,547,802)**	

Figure 2 – revised resource investment and savings profile

Summary of legal implications

40. Statutory roles are required to be held by the Council, including a Director of Adult Social Services (DASS) and a Principal Social Worker (PSW).

41. The Council is required by law to provide and hold direct accountability for the effectiveness, availability and value for money of Adult Social Care services. The statutory functions are set out in legislation, including the Care Act 2014.

42. Para 1.1 of the Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance states "*The core purpose of adult care and support is to help people to achieve the outcomes that matter to them in their life*".

43. In particular, the Care Act 2014 imposes a general duty to promote the wellbeing of individuals when carrying out their care and support functions, and to safeguard adults with care and support needs from experiencing or being at risk of abuse or neglect. At the same time, the Act requires that care and support is tailored to a person's individual needs and preferences, and local authorities are encouraged to support individuals in making their own choices and taking risks that are part of everyday life. This approach aims to empower individuals and enhance their independence and quality of life.

44. Local authorities also have statutory responsibilities regarding market shaping to create a responsive and stable care market that can adapt to the needs of the local population. This includes ensuring a diverse, sustainable, and high-quality market for adult care and support services. The Care Act stresses the importance of giving individuals and their carers choice and control over how their needs are met. This includes stimulating a range of care and support services to meet diverse needs.

45. The quality of Adult Social Care services is inspected by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) against a quality assurance framework.

46. The recommendations of the Fulfilled Lives Programme business case will improve the Council's ability to discharge all these duties more effectively.

Summary of financial implications

47. As outlined in the July 2024 Transformation Business case, the programme has been provided with the first-year funding of £1.79m.

48. This funding has allowed key fixed term recruitment to be achieved to mobilise the programme. The total investment over a 3-year period is £2.9m to achieve recurring savings of approx. £3.5m. These savings are currently on track to be met.

49. The savings attributed to the Fulfilled Lives programme are in addition to those that have been identified via the FutureCare programme, which focuses on Urgent and Emergency Care in the acute hospitals across Dorset. Whilst both programmes of work have dependencies and will naturally complement each other, they will seek to achieve separate savings.

Summary of human resources implications

50. Human Resources processes will be followed, as required, during recruitment around resources for delivery.

51. Trials of different ways of working could result in minor reorganisation of existing Adult Social Care team structures. Where this is the case, the corporate change process and policies will be applied, including the appropriate level of employee consultation, with support from the assigned HR Business Partner.

Summary of sustainability impact

52. There are no sustainability implications within this report.

Summary of public health implications

53. Relationships with Public Health partners will be enhanced and improved with transformed ways of operating Adult Social Care services, particularly linked to prevention and population health management.

Summary of equality implications

54. Full EIA documentation will be completed and reviewed at Panel (as required) during implementation of transformation plans e.g., policy change or development, service change or development.

55. The Adult Social Care strategic approach to Equality, Diversity and Inclusion aims to support transformation work with improved data and workforce support.

Summary of risk assessment

56. It has already been acknowledged in earlier reports and the preceding business case that, by doing nothing, the Council is holding significant risk, against a backdrop of continually rising demographic and economic pressures, in its ability to fulfil its statutory responsibilities towards adults and their families within the

available budget. These risks are mitigated by the Fulfilled Lives Business Case and Transformation Programme.

57. Programme risks have been identified and mitigations put in place, with robust monitoring, an established formal governance structure and clear escalation processes for each workstream. There is regular reporting to the Corporate Management Board and scrutiny by the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

Recommendations

58. It is recommended that Cabinet:

    a) Notes the current work-in-progress with the ASC Fulfilled Lives Programme.

    b) Recommends that Council approves the request for the release of the remaining £1.11m funding that was previously agreed in principle to allow the Fulfilled Lives Programme to progress to completion and realisation of benefits.

Background Papers

- Cabinet 17 July 2024 – Adult Social Care Transformation Business Case
- Cabinet 17 July 2024 – Adult Social Care Transformation Delivery Plan

Appendices

A. Stories of Difference (please note: all names have been changed)

Example 1: Jane

Jane is a young adult with a learning disability who has been attending a traditional day centre for adults three days a week. Day centre staff and Jane's family felt she was not fulfilling all her potential and passions and would benefit from gaining more variety and experience by attending activities outside of the day centre.

As part of the Trusted Reviewer programme within the Self-Directed Support Project, Jane was introduced to a new independent community-based day provision where she could take part in creative and wellbeing-based activities and engage with her local community. Jane was supported to attend a taster day and several subsequent sessions.

She has thoroughly enjoyed herself and instead of increasing her attendance at the day centre, Jane has decided to reduce her attendance to two days and spend two-and-a-half days at the new service.

From the first taster day Jane attended the new service, her support worker observed that she felt very relaxed, confident and happy. Jane now has better access to new activities in the community which suit her better.

Example 2: Agnes

Agnes is in her late sixties and throughout her life had never lived independently, needing supported accommodation funded by health and social care.

Adopting a Three Conversations approach meant that Agnes was supported by a consistent social care worker—Simon— who could get to know her over a longer period and understand what was most important to her to lead a fulfilled life. This helped Agnes to feel confident enough to embark on a radical option for her—a move to independent accommodation— which she had dreamt of for years but thought could never be a reality.

Agnes is now living independently for the first time in her life. She is still adjusting to living alone and not with other people, which she finds difficult but, overall, she has no regrets. She said, "I'm having the time of my life."

Agnes no longer needs the funded support she had previously, representing a saving of £15,500 per year. In an independent follow-up call as part of our Three Conversations monitoring, Agnes explained how her life had changed completely, and that she now feels like a full person and not just a diagnosis. She now has pets that bring her much joy, and she is very happy in her new flat.

Example 3: Sample comments from people and staff

Social worker – Learning Disability Team
"The 3 Conversations approach helps me draw on my professional skills because it helps me focus on the conversation process. Its more concise, which is also better for the person"

Mrs H – resident
"Thank-you so much for arranging your visit to my mother so quickly. Thanks also to R who has ordered the equipment already!
We are looking at the details of what is available, and M is interested in one or two of them. It is a difficult situation for her, and she will need a little time to consider all the options. We are both very grateful for your time and assistance this morning."

Social worker – Preparing for Adulthood Team
"As it is a strengths-based approach, it allows me to use more of my people skills - in helping to put people at ease, being 'real' and approachable, coaching them into giving more comprehensive answers about what is really needed and helping them to see things from different perspectives etc."

Mrs T – a carer for her adult child
"M (our social worker) was a very good listener; she covered a wide range of questions which we hadn't always had before. She was attentive to what my son said and what I said, she was patient. This was a different meeting than we have had before, and we were all very impressed with this. Much better. It was the first time my son had been asked how he felt his life is going? And also whether they were things that he would like to do but cannot at the moment. After she had gone, my son, his wife and I all said 'what a good meeting!' It wasn't just someone filling out a form, she really understood. As an older carer preparing my son for later in his life, it was very reassuring for me to know that BCP Council were fully aware of his situation and what this would mean for the future."

Social worker – Community Mental Health Team
"I am giving more time to getting to know the person and finding out what is important to them rather than thinking about forms and what generic services might help"

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET

Report subject	**SEND Budget Pressures**
Meeting date	16 July 2025
Status	Public
Executive summary	This paper provides the 2024/25 outturn for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) high needs block, budget agreed for 2025/26 and actions being undertaken to manage the budget within a challenging national framework. The outturn for 2024/25 was high needs expenditure of £111.9m compared with funding of £62.0m (a DSG funding gap of £49.9m) This was £5.3m more than reported to Cabinet in February 2025. There were some non-recurring payments made in the final months of the year that had not been included in the forecast but some of the increase is likely to be ongoing as more young people were being supported by the high needs budget by March 2025 than had been expected. The high needs budget for 2025/26 was set with the expectation that the annual funding gap would grow to £57.5m as demand growth was expected to continue to outstrip funding growth. There are initiatives in the SEND improvement plan (some being invest-to-save) that should have an impact on the high needs budget over time, and these are set out in this report. Work is in progress to establish the expenditure forecast outturn for 2025/26. Placements for the new academic year are in the process of being finalised for those new in the system, at transition ages, or requiring a change for other reasons. The forecast will also be updated to reflect progress on service initiatives currently underway or being developed.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **Note the contents of the report.**
Reason for recommendations	This is an information report
Portfolio Holder(s):	Richard Burton, Portfolio Holder for Children's Services
Corporate Director	Cathi Hadley, Corporate Director for Children's Services
Report Authors	Lisa Linscott, Director for Education and Skills lisa.linscott@bcpcouncil.gov.uk Nicola Webb Assistant Chief Finance Officer nicola.webb@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Information

Background

1. Education provision for children with high needs, excluded from mainstream schools or otherwise unable to attend school are funded through the ring-fenced dedicated schools grant (DSG) high needs block. Eligibility includes for young adults up the age of 25 with an education, health and care plan (EHCP).
2. The national shortfall in funding for high needs has been well-documented with many councils, including BCP Council, incurring significant and growing accumulated deficits.
3. The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman Triennial Review November 2024 cited the system as "not working for children, families or local authorities: resources are a challenge, many organisations lack vital staff and, in many areas, suitable and affordable support does not exist."
4. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in February 2025 published a report 'Reforming SEND finance: meeting need in a sustainable system'. It outlined five principles to create a simpler, fairer, and financially sustainable system that meets the needs of children and young people with SEND. The report offers a roadmap for reform that prioritises improved outcomes while addressing systemic financial challenges.
5. A Local Government Association report in July 2024 called it "an incoherent system that inadvertently perpetuates tension, creates adversity and sets everyone up to fail".
6. The government has recognised that the SEND system needs to change, and plans are to be set out in a Schools White Paper in the autumn. These will take time to be implemented and proposals concerning how councils are to be supported in the meantime will also be set out in the autumn, as part of the local government provisional finance settlement.
7. The impact of the Children and Families Act 2014 and associated changes to the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Code of Practice is still growing, due to the statutory requirement to extend EHCP support to age 25 since that time.
8. The number of children requiring an EHCP across England has increased by 140% between 2014 and 2023, with the cost of provision going up by 59%. This rise in pupils with EHCPs has been driven by three specific types of needs: autistic spectrum condition (ASC); social, emotional and mental health needs (including ADHD); and speech, language and communication needs. This aligns with findings in BCP Council.
9. In this climate of increasing numbers of requests for EHCPs and a legal framework which sets a low bar for statutory assessment being required, there has therefore also been a significant increase in tribunals, a very high percentage of which nationally are lost by local authorities. In BCP Council there has been a 46.8% increase in the number of tribunal appeals since 2023 – 24 (75 to 141). However, the national comparator is a 57% rise.

10. The government's own forecasts suggest annual spending on high needs will rise by at least £2–3 billion between 2024–25 and 2027–28, which largely reflects projected increases in EHCPs and need over the next few years.

11. The historic trajectory of expenditure growth in BCP was budgeted to be curtailed for 2024/25. This was based on the slowdown in demand being experienced over autumn 2023 and the initiatives being planned through the development of the 15-year deficit recovery plan. In the event, the slowdown in demand was short lived, and the development of the inclusion fund and wider children's services improvements took longer than expected with little financial benefit in the year.

12. A summary of the budget movements for 2024/25 reported to Cabinet is as follows:

    a. February 2024 budgeted high need funding gap of £28.1m and accumulated deficit of £91.6m

    b. 2 October 2024 reported increase in funding gap by £16.5m to £44.6m and an accumulated deficit of £108.1m

    c. July 2025 outturn report includes further increase in the funding gap of £5.3m to £49.9m for the high needs block and an accumulated deficit of £113.3m (small offset of £0.1m from the other DSG funding blocks).

13. The 2 October 2024 Cabinet report considered options to restrict expenditure in breach of statutory duties, but these were rejected with reliance to reduce future spending placed instead on the SEND improvement plan, which was formulated in response to the statutory notice to improve.

14. A key aim of the improvement plan was to rapidly improve the timeliness in servicing new assessments at 20 weeks (the statutory expectation). This was achieved with 97% of plans meeting the statutory timescale noted in the November report (compared with no plans within this timescale in August 2023). A further key aim was to improve the quality of EHCPs.

15. Financial aspects of the improvement plan included:

    a. reducing the use of costly independent specialist provision

    b. promoting support through earlier intervention

    c. ensuring more children with EHCPs access their education in local mainstream provision.

16. A greater proportion than previously of the new demand has been accommodated in mainstream provision in 2024/25 with payments to mainstream schools ahead of budget. However, the surge in demand also meant greater use of independent schools, alternative provision and bespoke therapies due to capacity constraints in the state sector. This undermined the key assumptions in the budget. There was some offset from low spend charged to the inclusion fund budget due to the delayed timescale of implementation.

17. As part of the SEND improvement plan, the service was restructured towards the end of 2024/25 with a permanent Director of Education in post from February 2025.

High Needs Budget 2025/26

18. The high needs budget for 2025/26 is set out in the table below alongside the outturn for 2024/25 for comparison.

Table 1: High Needs Budget 2025/26

DSG High Needs Budget	2024/25 Outturn	2025/26 Budget	Increase
	£000's	£000's	£000's
Place Funding	14,814	18,518	3,704
Top up Funding - State Sector	34,065	33,828	-237
Top up Funding - Independent	30,704	31,237	533
Top up Funding - Post Schools	8,004	11,982	3,978
Top up Funding - Pre schools	224	374	150
Top up Funding - Excluded Pupils/AP	5,039	4,500	-539
Commissioned Services	2,439	2,809	371
Hospital Education private providers	64	100	36
Bespoke SEN /Therapies	12,070	14,238	2,168
Support for Inclusion	144	200	56
Teachers Pay & Pension Grants	1,918	2,000	82
Inclusion Fund	464	1,237	773
Early Years Central SEN support	861	1,266	405
Sensory Impaired Service	1,095	922	-173
Total Expenditure	**111,906**	**123,211**	**11,305**
Funding	**62,034**	**65,708**	**3,674**
High Needs Funding Gap	**49,872**	**57,502**	**35,716**

19. The 2024/25 high needs expenditure outturn of £111.9m is 80% more than the DSG funding of £62.0m. There were some non-recurring payments made in the final months of the year that had not been included in the forecast but most of the increase is likely to be ongoing as more young people were being supported by the high needs budget by March 2025 than had been expected.

20. The original budget assumptions for 2025/26 led to an expenditure estimate of £123.2m for the high needs budget, with the other DSG blocks being balanced, the funding gap was set to grow to £57.5m.

21. The new year budget would have been 16% higher than the February forecast outturn for 2024/25. Compared with the final outturn, annual expenditure growth budgeted for 2025/26 is now only 10%. This is still a considerable increase but less than historic annual growth. Funding between years has increased by only 6%.

22. There are initiatives in the SEND improvement plan (an element being invest-to-save) that should have an impact on the high needs budget over time. These include implementing the inclusion fund, creating new state funded places in special schools and mainstream resource bases, and completing the special school banding review.

23. The budget includes increased funding by £3.7m for new specialist places created in the state sector. This reflects the full year cost of new places created over 2024/25 in mainstream schools and planned new part year

places to be created over 2025/26. This includes places supported by the outreach plus programme which is described in Appendix 1. Capital funding has been provided by the DfE to facilitate the creation of new places. Place funding (at either £6,000 or £10,000 per commissioned place) is paid to providers whether filled or not with top up funding paid according to the needs of children as they are placed.

24. The mainstream bases being created are to free up capacity in special schools to avoid placements in higher cost independent special schools, although the growth in demand has to-date prevented any budget reduction.

25. The bases should also reduce expenditure over time on bespoke provision and therapies where the budget has been increased for 2025/26 by over £2m (18%) compared with 2024/25 actual spend.

26. The special school banding review is not being specifically designed as a cost saving model but to better align the funding to pupil needs, share and apply equally across the 5 special schools. Legacy arrangements have yet to be aligned, and the lack of harmonised policies can mean additional ad hoc and inconsistent funding arrangements can be agreed.

27. Post 16 provision includes SEND top up for education in mainstream colleges (including Bournemouth and Poole college), but the most significant costs and areas of growth are in post-19 provision in independent specialist colleges and other providers for young people up to age 25. This provision, as well as extending time in education for those with EHCPs created while of school age also includes new demand in the system from those over 19. The budget has been increased by £4m reflecting recent trends. Further work is required to ensure robust options appraisals lead to strong transitions into further education, training and ambitious and meaningful employment opportunities. This includes planned growth in the use of supported internships, which currently is a strong offer but to a relatively small number of young people.

28. The £0.4m growth within the early years high needs budget includes the creation of two new “Dingley’s Promise” centres at £0.2m each, commissioned to support children in early years settings. This makes three centres across the area with a cost of £0.6m from 2025/26. Details of the service are included in Appendix 1.

29. The forecast outturn for 2025/26 will be considered as part of the quarter one budget monitoring report scheduled for the September meeting. Placements for the new academic year are in the process of being finalised. The SEND high-cost placement panel meets weekly throughout the year with a higher than typical caseload currently. This includes for those new in the system, at education transition ages or requiring a change in provision for other reasons. The much larger caseload for lower cost provision is considered by the SEND team only and both processes will continue throughout the summer. The outcomes will provide a good starting point for the projected 2025/26 outturn. It must be recognised, however, that placements are constantly changing and assumptions for future demand will need to be updated to reflect the latest data trends, updated cost expectations and factor in invest-to-save initiatives in progress to help manage costs going forward.

30. The activities in progress to manage costs within the high needs budget are summarised below with more detail set out in Appendix 1:

    a. Services to help mainstream schools support pupils with SEND through an inclusion fund.

    b. Creation of more specialist school places in mainstream schools with outreach support provided by special schools (outreach plus).

c. Special school banding review

d. Early years assessment centre expansion

e. Improved post 19 support and guidance and expand the opportunities available for those with SEND.

f. Thematic review of services and processes for education other than at school (EOTAS) and use of alternative provision (AP)

g. Review of funding processes to ensure appropriate contributions are received reflecting the responsibilities of partner organisations.

Next steps

31. The service to update data for the latest trends and budget impact from the delay in implementing service initiatives for inclusion in the budget monitoring report to Cabinet in September.

32. The data to be reviewed for the September projected 2025/26 outturn includes the following:

    a. Unit cost profile of provider categories compared with budget

    b. EHCP trends including "yes to assess" data and benchmarking

    c. Exclusion data

    d. The cost to the council of servicing any additional debt and increased eligibility for school transport.

Summary financial Implications

33. A summary of the high needs block position and accumulated deficit for the DSG since the first year of BCP Council is included in Appendix 2. The table below shows the detail of the DSG deficit for 2024/25 and budget 2025/26:

Table 2: Summary position for dedicated schools grant 2024/25 and 2025/26

Dedicated Schools Grant	2024/25 Outturn £m	2025/26 Budget £m
Accumulated deficit 1 April 2024	**63.5**	**108.0***
Additional deficit at outturn not in 2025/26 budget		5.3
Budgeted high needs funding shortfall 2024/25	28.1	57.5
High needs overspend 2024/25	21.8	
Underspend across other areas	(0.1)	
Projected accumulated deficit 31 March 2025 / 2026	**113.3**	**170.8**

***** As reported in February 2025.

34. The £5.3m of high needs expenditure not included in the forecast at quarter three will add to the projected accumulated deficit for March 2026. Some of this expenditure was one off in nature but an element is likely to be on-going.

35. The deficit is carried forward in a specific negative reserve on the council's balance sheet by a statutory override that suspends the normal accounting practice (negative reserves are normally not permitted and funding sources must be found).

36. This approach was intended to be short term while the DfE found a solution to the growing DSG deficits in many councils. The national safety valve programme, within which the council developed the deficit recovery plan, has not found a solution to the problem and is now closed to new participants. The council was unable to secure additional funding through the programme, as the recovery plan did not show the high needs block being balanced within a relatively short time scale, a typical expectation being around five years.

37. The Chancellor announced in the 11 June 2025 spending review the aim to make the system more inclusive and improve outcomes for all children and young people. The government has committed to reform the current SEND system and details of the intended approach to reform will be set out in a Schools White Paper in the autumn.

38. Government recognise that local authorities will need support during the transition to a reformed SEND system. There is to be a phased process which will include the government working with local authorities to manage their SEND system, including deficits, alongside an extension to the Dedicated Schools Grant Statutory Override, which is currently due to end in March 2026, until March 2028.

39. The government intend to provide more detail by the end of the year including a plan for supporting local authorities with both historic and accruing deficits. More details will be set out at the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement in the autumn.

40. The council's general fund is impacted by the increase in children with SEND or otherwise unable to attend school through increased eligibility for free school transport. The budget for 2025/26 provides an additional £2.1m for these costs to allow for rising demand and inflationary factors. A project is currently underway to establish how costs can be reduced through better analysis of routes and more efficient commissioning.

41. The general fund also incurs the cost of interest in providing the cashflow for the accumulating deficit with £7.5m allowed in the budget for 2025/26 and further amounts for future years of the MTFP.

Summary of legal implications

42. There is a statutory framework for providing support for pupils with high needs and limitations in how this can be funded with the council having limited legal options available to reduce expenditure.

Summary of human resources implications

43. There are human resources implications from this information report.

Summary of public health implications

44. None

Summary of equality implications

45. None

Summary of risk assessment

46. There is a risk that invest-to-save initiatives cost more than can be saved. If new state provision is created but places remain unfilled the fixed costs of either £6,0000 or £10,000 per place are still incurred. Private sector places are paid for only when filled (with notice periods for withdrawals) but vacant

periods will be built into their pricing. The cost of state provision is generally lower than that of the private sector. The volume of places required means that places are unlikely to remain unfilled, though this volume in itself creates a pressure.

47. There is a risk that children with lower needs will be placed in the new provisions because it is available or to avoid wasting the fixed place funding. Top up funding as places are filled might then be incurred that should have been avoided. If additional places are filled too early there may not be one available when needed with more costly providers being used. Robust SEND Panel decision-making mitigates this risk, as does the development of resourced provision for children who, with additional support can have their needs met in mainstream schools (as per the direction of travel of the DfE).

48. There is a risk that other initiatives will not deliver the planned benefits and may instead escalate demand further.

Background papers

49. DfE letter July 2023, the Local Area Partnership's progress against its SEND Written Statement of 2021 was reviewed by the Department for Education (DfE). This identified that insufficient progress had been made with regards to the service provision and associated outcomes for children and young people accessing this service.

    Appendix 2 Written Statement of Action Dec 21.pdf Appendix 2a BCP Statutory Direction 8 April 2022.pdf

50. A Statutory Direction 2024 issued to the Local Authority that directed the organisation to improve the quality and timeliness of its services to meet statutory expectations. A new SEND Commissioner was appointed, alongside the development of a new SEND Improvement Plan; this was signed off by the DfE in February 2024. A key thrust of this plan was to ensure that no children in Academic Year 23/24 would experience a delay and that all historic assessments or plans requiring actions would be met.

51. Appendix 1 SEND Statutory Direction BCP Childrens Services 26 February 2024.pdf Appendix 3 SEND Improvement Plan - 25.06.24.pdf

52. Cabinet report 2 October 2024 with projected year end high needs forecast for 2024/25

    High Needs Schools Grant Expenditure Forecast.pdf

53. CIPFA Report - Five key reforms to fix England's broken SEND system

    https://www.cipfa.org/about-cipfa/press-office/latest-press-releases/five-key-reforms-to-fix-englands-broken-send-system

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Budget Management Activities for SEND Pressures

Appendix 2 - DSG high needs block and accumulated deficit trend 2019-2029.

Appendix 1

Budget Management Activities for SEND Pressures

Inclusion Fund 2025/26

1. The inclusion fund was included in the 15-year deficit recovery plan as a concept, with proposals to be developed in 2024/25 in consultation with headteachers.
2. A budget of £1.2m has been included for 2025/26. The amount has been finalised based on the decision of Schools Forum in January 2025 to permit the transfer to high needs of surplus school block funding. The surplus is the balance available after all mainstream schools have been allocated funding according to the national funding formula (NFF) in full and a central pupil growth fund has been provided.
3. The DfE did not permit a higher level of transfer to fully fund the inclusion fund proposals that had been drawn up in consultation with headteachers and presented to Schools Forum over the autumn. The inclusion fund has been scaled back accordingly.
4. As a result of the decreased level of funding, schools were consulted on which aspects of the inclusion fund to take forward at the Head Teacher Forum on 26 February 2025. After discussion at this event and further feedback from the online invitation, it was agreed to take the following options forward:
    a. £550,000 for provision of additional specialist outreach support for mainstream schools.
    b. £270,000 for a pilot of three inclusion advisor posts to work with a decided patch of mainstream schools to trial their impact over the next year.
    c. £380,000 to deliver training and development support to mainstream schools as set out in original proposals and enabling schools to choose which option would be more impactful for them in supporting their pupils with high needs.
5. Processes are now underway to enable implementation of these elements from September 2025, with an impact review to then take place in 2026/27 to assess the difference made from these support elements being in place.

Outreach Plus

6. Outreach plus is a group of services to support mainstream schools in establishing resourced provision as part of the delivery of the SEND sufficiency programme of work. The aim of this work is to increase the availability of places for children with an EHCP.
7. The council is working with special school headteachers to agree a package of support that will enable mainstream school headteachers to establish resourced provision under the advice and guidance of specialist staff.
8. Building on round one of the sufficiency programme, which has enabled more children with an EHCP to remain in mainstream provision, round two is focused on commissioning resourced provision in mainstream primary and secondary schools for children with autism spectrum condition and social, emotional and mental health needs.
9. In applying the learning from round one, services to support our mainstream school headteachers are vital to ensure our newly commissioned resourced provision operate as inclusive models that enrich the entire school community by valuing diversity, promoting individualised learning, enhancing staff expertise, and embedding a culture of inclusion and belonging.

Service aims and objectives

10. The overall aim is to provide specialist advice and support to BCP mainstream schools to enhance their skills and expertise to effectively meet the requirements of children with additional needs.

11. The service aims to:

- Provide specialist advice and guidance to mainstream schools
- Provide training and guidance to mainstream schools
- Increase opportunities for children and young people with additional needs to reach their academic potential within mainstream schools
- Promote effective practice in meeting the needs of all children and young people

12. The service objectives are:

- To improve provision and outcomes for children and young people with SEND enabling schools to provide the right place at the right time and with the right support
- To improve confidence and capacity to meet special educational needs in local mainstream schools
- Preventing schools from being SEN magnet schools, widening the distribution of provision available for children and families
- To develop inclusive environments and develop expertise in mainstream schools
- To provide children and young people with SEND with equitable educational opportunities alongside their peers
- To review the data and information to inform future service planning.
- To use collated data and information to determine the financial impact of the service.

Service Description

13. The service will provide targeted support, advice, guidance and training to mainstream primary and secondary schools seeking to develop resourced provision. The service will be allocated to schools who form part of round two of the SEND sufficiency programme of work and appropriate support will be provided following an initial audit of each school and associated proposal.

14. Accessibility: Access to the service will be through round two of the SEND sufficiency programme. The special school will audit the maintained school's proposal for the development of the Resourced Provision to assess the scope of work.

15. Population covered: The service will work with learners in mainstream education settings covering the primary and secondary age range.

16. Interdependence with other service providers**:** The service provider will be expected to work in collaboration with the SEND local area partnership which includes local authority officers, relevant health professionals, local schools, teaching school hubs and other local providers.

17. The service will provide a formalised package of support for a maximum period of one year and will assist mainstream school headteachers in the following areas:

- Curriculum
- Planning
- Assessment
- Environment
- Sensory
- Timetabling
- Resource advice
- Staff training
- In-reach / observations
- Consultancy

18. Year 1 Support Programme

    Duration: 2 Terms
    - Initial meeting following submission of request for support, what is already in place, what support the school has identified?
    - Allocation of senior leader & team - mainstream school & Linwood
    - Planning meeting to look at student need – EHCPs / outside agency reports / IEPs etc
    - Areas of focus established & UP3 expert teachers allocated
    - Support schedule drawn up, half termly review points set

    Duration: 1 Term
    - Planning for areas to develop further, growth & succession
    - Support schedule drawn up, half termly review points set

19. Year 2 – Individual school takes responsibility for training and development of staff

20. Providers of the Service: The council will commission special schools in BCP to provide the support to local mainstream primary and secondary schools.

    Financial implications of outreach plus

21. Round two is expected to deliver a total of 20 projects over at least two academic years (depending on the scale of individual projects). This could provide a total of between 160 places – 240 places depending on a range of between 8-12 place provisions.

22. The cost of a support package for each school is a maximum of £20,000 which necessitates a total budget of £0.4m over a 2-year period. This covers the costs of outreach teachers/backfilling, training, site visits, initial audit and assess, plan, do review approach. It is planned that the cost is met from the 2024/25 unused mainstream schools funding transferred to high needs. Only £0.5m has been spent of the £1.3m transfer due the delay in finalising proposals for the inclusion fund.

23. The table below sets out that the impact of the cost of the service on the cost per place in year one. It shows a year one additional cost of £2,500 based on an 8-place provision. This brings the total cost per place for resourced provision to £25,500 based on an 8-place provision. The costs per place decrease for provisions based on 10 and 12 places. The year 2 costs reduce to £22,000 per place as outreach plus is for one year only. This is a cost avoidance of £3,000 per place taking an estimated cost of a special school place of £25,000.

Year 1	Cost per place £	8 Places £	10 Places £	12 Places £
Element 1, 2 and 3 funding	22,000	176,000	220,000	264,000
Running Costs	1,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
Year 1 costs	**23,000**	**184,000**	**230,000**	**276,000**
Cost of outreach per school and per place	20,000	2,500	2,000	1,667
Cost of provision based on 8, 10, 12 places		**186,500**	**232,000**	**277,667**
Cost per place including the cost of outreach		25,500	25,000	24,667

Year 2	Cost per place £	8 Places £	10 Places £	12 Places £
Element 1, 2 and 3 funding	22,000	176,000	220,000	264,000
Cost per place		22,000	22,000	22,000

Special School Banding Review

24. The current funding system for special schools in BCP Council has been in place in largely the same format since the formation of the unitary authority in April 2019.
25. Up to 2022/23 there was a wider variety of funded bands across the five special schools – a mixture of legacy council agreements and BCP 'add-ons'.
26. In 2023/24, additional funding from the minimum funding guarantee was fed into the bottom of the bands to start bringing minimum funding more in line with the top up funding available in a mainstream school.
27. Ad hoc arrangements that make individual payments up to double some of the top band amounts are currently in place.
28. Special schools have maintained a dialogue with the council for a number of years that current budgets are insufficient to deliver the provision they need to support the children attending their school and that a different system is required to update and recognise current positions.
29. Financially, the five special schools are in differing positions with some holding a financial surplus, and others holding a deficit or projected to be soon in deficit.
30. A benchmarking exercise was carried out by Bath and North-East Somerset across 11 Council Areas in the southwest, based on 2023/24 banding rates paid to special schools in their areas.
31. This exercise established that based on the figures provided, BCP pay the highest banding rate for children requiring the least amount of support i.e. the minimum top up amount provided, at an average of £12,084 per child. Band values in other

councils range from £1,780 to £12,084, with the average value being £4,606 and the median at £2,538.

32. In relation to the maximum top up amount provided, BCP pay the third highest banding rate for children requiring the most amount of support at an average of £25,853 per child. For this element, values ranged from £13,265 to £29,490, with an average value of £21,845 and a median of £22,734.

33. It should be noted that for both minimum and maximum amounts this does not include any additional top up that councils may award on an ad hoc basis.

34. A meeting was held with special school headteachers and academy trust representatives in May 2025 to present the findings to date and discuss next steps to move the position forwards with a stated aim of being able to implement a new model for September 2025.

35. It was agreed to proceed with modelling the proposed new system on the split 'place' and 'child' costs and to establish a banding approach that would fit consistently across all schools. The place element establishes costs applicable to all special schools equally (such as a headteacher) and then attributes school specific elements (such as provision being across multiple locations). The result is then turned into a per place cost with reference to the number of commissioned places so each school's per place cost will be different. The child element is then differentiated for each band level depending on pupil needs and is the same across all schools. The two elements added together for each school will become the top up band funding as pupils are placed. This method means that each school will continue to have unique band funding at each level but the reasons for differentiation will be understood, which is not currently the case. It will also enable a move away from requests for additional ad hoc requests for funding.

36. This approach has recently been implemented by Dorset Council and their framework will be reviewed to determine suitability for BCP in consultation with the headteachers. If agreed the next steps will be to then map existing pupils to the new band descriptions. This will need to be completed before the summer break so the financial implications can be assessed before consultation and agreement of proposals takes place in the autumn.

Early years assessment centres - Dingley's promise - £0.6m annual fixed term investment

37. Dingley's Promise provide tailored nursery support to children under five with SEND. The children they work with have a wide range of additional needs including cognitive delay, autism, physical disabilities, genetic conditions and life-limiting conditions.

38. Dingley's Promise has a proven track record with seven centres nationally. It is a new approach within early years, with priority given to high quality inclusive practice, early intervention, and prevention. The aim is to identify and address children's needs at an early stage to reduce the need for more specialised educational settings. The first centre opened in May 2024 in Bournemouth attached to a family hub, with two further assessment centres commissioned for Christchurch and Poole to meet the escalating need. The initial proposal was shared with Schools Forum and the SEND Programme Board.

39. Dingley's Promise operates as a limited company with registered charity status. It is an established, experienced organisation with a strong, positive history for supporting early years children with SEND. The organisation has three long established Ofsted registered centres in Berkshire and more recently has been

commissioned by the Hampshire, Reading, Woking, and Gloucester Councils. Information can be found in the link Our Centres - Dingley's Promise

40. The commissioned cost is £200,000 per year, for each centre funded from the high needs block. The setting is funded for the hours children attend through the early years single funding formula in the normal way. This funding varies according to the age of the children with the £200,000 for the additional support.

41. The service has worked on a conservative estimate that 8 out of 50 pupils using each centre go on to avoid a specialist placement. This represents cost avoidance of up to £60,000 per pupil annually, the year after they move on. Payback on the initial investment should occur by year two with the potential for annual cost avoidance of £1.44m by year four and cumulative net cost avoidance over the four years of £2.3m by year four (£2.1m if the contract is extended to include that year). However, the service hope to be more impactful.

42. The financial assessment per centre at the point of commissioning the service for the first time was as follows:

Financial Assessment per centre	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**
Commissioned Service Cost (£000s)	200	200	200	
Pupils avoiding specialist placement*	8	16	24	
Annual cost avoidance (£000s)		(480)	(960)	(1,440)
Annual net cost/saving (£000s)	**200**	**(280)**	**(760)**	**(1,440)**
Cumulative net cost/ saving (£000's)	**200**	(80)	(840)	**(2,280)**

* Cumulative as new cohort impacted each year

Impact data presented to the SEND Programme Board

43. 80% of the children in the first cohort (16 out of 20) at the Bournemouth centre who were on a trajectory to specialist provision have successfully started reception in a mainstream school rather than specialist, with a cost avoidance of a minimum of £25,000 per child per year (based on maintained and academy specialist costing) totalling £400,000 for the 2024 – 2025 academic year. More detailed tracking of these children will take place to give a more accurate net cost avoidance figure.

44. As the confidence from parents grows the service has seen a reduction in parental EHC needs assessment requests at nursery age from an average of 13 a month before the new year, to 1 a month since January 2025.

45. Requests for support from this service are high and come via the weekly multi agency triage meetings and partners have expressed confidence with the system.

46. The original centre was commissioned to work with 50 families but within the first year they have tripled the number of families they have supported.

47. The centre in Bournemouth has already seen over 200 children and young people benefit from its support since opening in May 2024.

48. Furthermore, 98% of families supported by the Bournemouth centre also say they feel more confident and positive about the future as a result of the signposting, advice and help of our outreach service.

Post 19 Initiatives

49. Of the 4737 children and young people in BCP Council with an EHCP, 1034 are aged 16 – 25 (this breaks down to 857 16 – 19-year-olds in school year groups 12 to 14 and 182 adults aged 20 – 25 post school). If all of the young people currently in Years 12 – 14 stays on in education (therefore requiring a continued use of their EHCP) then there will be a continued growth in the number of adults being supported through their EHCP.
50. It is important for the service to have a better understanding of this cohort, their needs and whether these are being best served through continued education or not. Following this a number of service developments are required which are outlined below.
51. The service will develop strong independent advice and guidance processes to ensure that all young people in Year 11 have an options appraisal in place that effectively evaluates the different routes to ambitious and meaningful employment, rather than solely relying on continued education which may not always lead to progression into employment.
52. The service is currently working to grow its supported internships offer, which is a strong and well-run model, and needs to reach more young people.
53. The service will work closely with Bournemouth and Poole College to ensure that those learners who need a further education qualification as their next step are able to do so through the college rather than an alternative provider.
54. The service will work with local employers to develop their confidence to be able to employ young people with SEND and to understand the huge benefits that this can bring to their businesses.

Education Other Than at School (EOTAS) and Use of Alternative Provision (AP)

55. Education otherwise than at school means all forms of education that take place outside the formal school environment and meet the specific needs of children who cannot attend a mainstream or special school.
56. Section 19 of the Education Act 1996 places a legal duty on Local Authorities (LAs) to make arrangements for the provision of suitable education for children of compulsory school age who, for any reason (illness, exclusion or otherwise), cannot receive such education unless those arrangements are made. This duty is often referred to as the "s.19 duty".
57. S19 EOTAS is usually a short-term response to particular circumstances, and any arrangements made by the LA will normally be temporary. Pupil referral units (PRUs), hospital schools, AP and home school tutors are all examples. This duty applies whether or not a child is on roll at a school and irrespective of the type of school they attend. It is for the LA to decide what education provision is suitable and includes all children with or without SEND.
58. Section 61 of the Children and Families Act 2014, when discussing EOTAS, allows local authorities to arrange for special educational provision for children and young people outside of traditional school or post-16 settings. This provision

can only be made if the authority is satisfied that it would be inappropriate to provide education in a school or post-16 institution.

59. S 61 is often not a short term or temporary solution to a specific circumstance. It follows a decision by the LA often after an EHC needs assessment or annual review, based on the current and foreseeable needs of the child or young person, that special educational provision in a school would not be appropriate.

60. The number of children and young people in EOTAS has risen considerably over the last year. S19 has risen from 63 children in May 2024 to 136 children in March 2025. S61 has risen from 49 to 81. When broken down by age range there is a significant pressure in the older age range from Year 9. The greatest primary need is social, emotional, mental health (SEMH) followed by autistic spectrum condition (ASC), which matches the two highest areas of need in the overall cohort of all children with SEND. Too many children are in S19 for too long despite this being planned as a short period of intervention.

61. The delivery of the Sufficiency Strategy aims to address the number of children in AP who are there due to a lack of spaces in special school provision. However, there are other actions that the service is taking in relation to this cohort which are detailed below.

62. EOTAS is the first area of focus for an Education Quality Assurance thematic review, with a spotlight on:

    a. 10% each of the Section 19 and 61 children and young people receiving EOTAS

    b. Quality of the LA decision (to agree EOTAS) and compliance with the legislation and the evidence to support why EOTAS was the only solution (rather than a setting) for each child /young person

    c. Quality of the curriculum

    d. Timeliness of amending the EHCP to reflect EOTAS

    e. What arrangements are put in place to monitor /report on progress at the point EOTAS agreed

    f. What plans are in place for re-integration into a setting

63. Furthermore, an early review of priority placements to ensure appropriateness in relation to those over 6 months and the Post 16 cohort for s19. The service has also commenced an Inclusion Panel (focus on Alternative Provision) for robust decision-making.

64. At a strategic level, the service is developing a three tier Alternative Provision model which aims to reduce the number of children in AP, and for those that require it, the length of time that they are in AP. This will be particularly important for the cohort on S19. Alongside this the service is developing plans to work with schools to reduce the number of permanent exclusions, which has the knock-on effect of children spending time in AP.

Funding Processes

65. A piece of work has taken place to explore health-related spend within the high needs block. Whilst there has been clarity about what Health cannot fund, there have not always been clear links between the EHCP process and the continuing health care process, agreeing needs and identifying who is responsible for meeting them.

66. Child level data was used to identify 58 children who have received health services, where there may be a need to recoup funding from Health that has been paid from the high heeds block.

67. The next steps are to ascertain likely amount of cost recoupment relating to these children and create an effective system going forward for tripartite funding. In the meantime, the Multi-Agency Resource Panel has been re-started, with engagement from Adults and Children's Social Care and Health colleagues. This will ensure joined up decision making going forward.

This page is intentionally left blank

DSG financial position since LGR 2019 – 2025 actual, budget 2025/26 and existing forecast 2026 – 29

	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	budget	Forecast*	Forecast*	Forecast*
	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29
Total HNB Spend	**45.930**	**48.616**	**61.134**	**69.874**	**87.779**	**111.906**	**123.211**	**141.974**	**149.150**	**154.697**
DSG HNB Funding – note 1	(38.885)	(42.969)	(47.822)	(54.361)	(59.162)	(60.710)	(64.472)	(68.450)	(72.557)	(76.910)
Council contribution – note 2	(2.400)									
School block transfer – note 2	(2.394)	(1.046)	(1.094)			(1.324)	(1.237)			
In-year deficit	**2.251**	**4.601**	**12.218**	**15.513**	**28.617**	**49.872**	**57.502**	**73.524**	**76.593**	**77.787**
Deficit brought forward	3.605	4.644	7.853	20.317	35.844	63.512	113.256	170.758	244.282	320.875
Other DSG variances	(1.212)	(1.392)	0.246	0.014	(0.949)	(0.128)				
Deficit carried forward	**4.644**	**7.853**	**20.317**	**35.844**	**63.512**	**113.256**	**170.758**	**244.282**	**320.875**	**398.662**
Percentage increase high needs spend from previous year		6%	26%	14%	26%	27%	10%	15%	5%	4%
Percentage increase high needs funding from previous year		11%	11%	14%	9%	3%	6%	6%	6%	6%

*The current forecast was prepared for January 2025.

Notes:

1. **DSG high needs block funding** includes teacher's pay and pensions and other grants and allocations from the DfE paid directly to schools initially and then subsumed into the DSG. These legacy grants must be paid over to BCP maintained and academy special schools and alternative provision Core funding increases for growing demand and non-state provision is, therefore, well below the increased funding levels shown over 2021 to 2024.
2. **Other funding.** In 2019/20 the council was able to contribute its own funds to the DSG to prevent high needs block deficits escalating. In this year the DfE also allowed for BCP, a transfer of funding from the school block above 0.5% (regulation maximum without DfE approval) with mainstream schools NFF allocations reduced. The DfE would not agree transfers above 0.5% in future years. In 2022/23 the surplus school block funding was low, and the school's forum transferred an amount to increase funding for early years providers. in 2023/24 the small surplus was applied to the deficit. In 2024/25 and 2025/26 the school's forum agreed surplus school block funding can be transferred to high needs, but it is to be spent to the benefit of pupils with high needs remaining in mainstream schools. Note that this funding must be agreed on an annual basis and is not cumulative.

This page is intentionally left blank

CABINET FORWARD PLAN – 1 AUGUST 2025 TO 30 NOVEMBER 2025

(PUBLICATION DATE – 08 July 2025)

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Financial Outturn 2024/25	To provide the outturn information 2024/25	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025 Council 14 Oct 2025	All Wards	CMB	n/a	Nicola Webb	Open
Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update	To present an update on the MTFP position of the Council	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025				Adam Richens	Open
Poole Civic Centre - Soft Market Testing	To consider Poole Civic Centre - Soft Market Testing	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	Poole Town; Parkstone			Adam Richens	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Roeshot Hill land disposal	To consider the disposal of land at Roeshot Hill	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025 Council 22 Jul 2025	Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe			Adam Richens	Open
Enhancement to Pay and Reward Offer	Provide project update and decision on implementation costs	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025 Council 22 Jul 2025	All Wards			Liz Bowman	Open
BCP Homes Tenant Satisfaction Measures and Housing Regulatory Compliance Update	To ensure that Cabinet has assurance that the outcomes of the Regulatory Consumer Standards are being delivered.	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	All Wards			Kelly Deane	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Our Place and Environment Cross-Pavement Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Trial	To establish a trial of cross-pavement gulley charging of privately owned EVs in residential areas without off-street parking. To support the take up of electric vehicles.	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	All Wards			John McVey	Open
Transport CIL 2025/26 to 2027/28 – Port of Poole Bridges Programme	To secure approval for the allocation of the £6m of CIL to Transport to the 'Port of Poole Bridges Programme' and allow commencement of delivery.	Yes	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025 Council 22 Jul 2025	Hamworthy; Poole Town	Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy	None	Rhys Bright Matti Raudsepp	Open
Designation of Neighbourhood Forum and Area	Cabinet to assess options, considering feedback from the consultation, and take the decision on the most appropriate forum and area to be formally designated.	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	Bournemouth Central; East Cliff & Springbourne	Planning and Transport, Legal		Rebecca Landman	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Local Area Energy Plan	To present the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Local Area Energy Plan for approval by Cabinet	No	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 9 Jul 2025 Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	All Wards			Neil Short	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Adult Social Care Fulfilled Lives Transformation Programme	In July 2024, BCP Cabinet and Full Council agreed: 1. To support the business case for a new Adult Social Care (ASC) transformation delivery model to improve outcomes for residents and to achieve financial efficiencies and savings. 2. Establishment of a formal Adult Social Care four-year transformation programme called Fulfilled Lives, approving in principle a total investment of up to £2.9m across the first three years. 3. The release of an initial £1.79m was approved for the first year of the programme to facilitate mobilisation, completion of the design and scope stage, and to commence the delivery phase from January 2025. 4. The Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee would provide regular scrutiny of progress towards benefits and sustainable change. The programme entered its delivery phase in January 2025 and is making good progress towards implementing the necessary changes to achieve the anticipated benefits, and savings of £3.5m recurring by year four. This report provides an update on progress with recommendations for investment in the next phase of the programme.	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	All Wards			Betty Butlin	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
SEND Budget Pressures	To better assess the impact on children, young people and families of any potential budget overspend in the SEND service budget	No	Cabinet 16 Jul 2025	All Wards			Kerrie Ainley, Tanya England, Rachel Gravett, Cathi Hadley, Lisa Linscott, Shirley McGillick	Open
Corporate Performance Report - Q1	Progress update on performance against key measures in the Corporate Strategy.	No	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	All Wards	n/a	n/a	Isla Reynolds	Open
Investment & Development Directorate - Regeneration Programme	To provide a bi-annual update on the progress of the Council's regeneration programme	No	Overview and Scrutiny Board 26 Aug 2025 Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	All Wards			Amena Matin, Jonathan Thornton	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Events Framework	The Events Framework provides a documented approach to events on outdoor council land bringing together all event processes and procedures.	No	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	All Wards			Amanda Barrie, Helen Wildman	Open
Nitrogen Mitigation for Poole Harbour Land Purchase	To consider contribution towards a land purchase to be used for nitrogen mitigation for Poole Harbour.	Yes	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	Alderney & Bourne Valley; Bearwood & Merley; Broadstone; Canford Cliffs; Canford Heath; Creekmoor; Hamworthy; Newtown & Heatherlands; Oakdale; Parkstone; Penn Hill; Poole Town; Talbot & Branksome Woods			Caroline Peach	Fully exempt

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Nitrogen Mitigation for Poole Harbour Supplementary Planning Document	To consider an updated strategy for the management of nutrient mitigation.	Yes	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	Alderney & Bourne Valley; Bearwood & Merley; Broadstone; Canford Cliffs; Canford Heath; Creekmoor; Hamworthy; Newtown & Heatherlands; Oakdale; Parkstone; Penn Hill; Poole Town; Talbot & Branksome Woods			Caroline Peach	Open
BCP Council Libraries – Proposed Library Strategy	To present the key elements of the new draft Library Strategy ahead of a second stage consultation process.	Yes	Overview and Scrutiny Board 26 Aug 2025 Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	All Wards			Lynda Anderson, Matti Raudsepp	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
The development of a framework of registered housing providers (RPs) to deliver affordable housing using BCP sites	To set up a framework of RPs to help deliver affordable housing within the CHNAS pipeline programme and help increase overall housing supply meeting the Housing Strategy priority of meeting future growth needs. To dispose of sites through the framework via a tender process. Sites to be agreed by council but ones that have already been identified for housing delivery and our in the pipeline CHNAS programme.	No	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025	All Wards			Kerry-Marie Ruff	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
BCP Homes - Resident Engagement and Communications Strategy	This strategy will set out how BCP Homes will engage and communicate with council tenants and leaseholders to ensure that their views are taken into account and shape the services that are delivered to them.	No	Cabinet 3 Sep 2025		Council tenants and leaseholders.	Consultation will be through the Residents Policy Panel.	Kelly Deane, Seamus Doran	Open
BCP Council Domestic Abuse Strategies	To gain agreement by Cabinet to publish the Prevention of Domestic Abuse Strategy, Safe Accommodation Strategy and the Perpetrator Strategy including delivery plans.	Yes	Cabinet 1 Oct 2025	All Wards	People with lived experience, Health, Social Care, Police, third sector specialist organisations, Local Providers have all been consulted prior to te Public consultation.	Public consultation 09-03-25 to 28-04-25 O&S Safe Accommodation Working Group.	m	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Community Governance Review - Final Recommendations	To consider the proposals of the Task and Finish Group and to recommend to Council the final recommendations for the review of community governance for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	Yes	Cabinet 1 Oct 2025 Council 14 Oct 2025	All Wards	Existing parish and town councils, local representatives, local community and residents' groups, residents within the areas proposed for any new local councils	This is defined as stage 3 of the process and will include a 12 week consultation period for any interested party to respond using both online and paper forms.	Janie Berry, Richard Jones	Open
BCP Homes Annual Complaints Performance and Service Improvement Report	To provide an overview of complaint handling performance, lessons learned and compliance against the Housing Ombudsman Complaint Handling Code.	No	Cabinet 1 Oct 2025	All Wards	BCP Homes residents will have been provided with regular information on complaint handling performance through published information and resident panels.		Seamus Doran	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Carters Quay Update	To update Councillors on current status and options.	Yes	Cabinet 1 Oct 2025 Council 14 Oct 2025	Hamworthy			Jonathan Thornton	Fully exempt
Adult Social Care Prevention Strategy	To present and seek approval on the new Adult Social Care Prevention Strategy	Yes	Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 Sep 2025 Cabinet 1 Oct 2025	All Wards	The Voluntary and Community Sector The ASC Workforce Residents of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole The local Care Market	Engagement and consultation will be completed prior to the presentation of the strategy	Emma Senior	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Poole Bay, Poole Harbour & Wareham FCERM Strategy Review	To seek cabinet approval to commence the project delivery and delegate authority to Director level for project delivery to the point we can bring an updated Strategy to cabinet for approval and adoption	Yes	Cabinet 29 Oct 2025	Boscombe East & Pokesdown; Boscombe West; Bournemouth Central; Canford Cliffs; Creekmoor; East Cliff & Springbourne ; East Southbourne & Tuckton; Hamworthy; Oakdale; Parkstone; Penn Hill; Poole Town; West Southbourne; Westbourne & West Cliff			Alan Frampton	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4)	To present outputs from Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) consultation and to present proposed LTP4 Policy Document complete with Implementation Plan for approval/adoption.	Yes	Overview and Scrutiny Board 17 Nov 2025 Cabinet 26 Nov 2025 Council 9 Dec 2025	All Wards	Residents (BCP and neighbouring authorities), partners, organisations and businesses that operate/exist in BCP area and are impacted by transport.	Exact dates tbc, but 6 to 8 week public consultation required, note: LTP4 engagement was facilitated in Spring 2024.	Wendy Lane, Richard Pincroft	Open
Corporate Performance Report - Q2	Progress update on performance against key measures in the Corporate Strategy.	No	Cabinet 26 Nov 2025	All Wards	n/a	n/a	Isla Reynolds	Open
Princess Road Feasibility		No	Cabinet 26 Nov 2025				Gemma Parry	

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Waste Strategy for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	To approve the ambitions, principles and a delivery framework to manage waste produced from homes and businesses across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole for the next 10 years.	Yes	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 19 Nov 2025 Cabinet 26 Nov 2025 Council 9 Dec 2025	All Wards	Residents, businesses, special interest groups,		Georgina Fry	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Bus Subsidy Review	To consider the outcome of a full network review of the council's subsidised local bus services and to recommend changes to Council to support budget setting for 2026/27 as well as informing the Medium Term Financial Plan.	Yes	Cabinet 17 Dec 2025 Council 24 Feb 2026	All Wards	Bus Passengers Bus Passenger Representative Organisations (including groups representing older people and people with disabilities) Schools Bus Operators Neighbouring authorities	Public consultation 16 June to 27 July 2025. On-line plus on-bus paper surveys.	John McVey, Richard Pincroft	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Supported & Specialist Housing Strategy 2025 to 2035	To introduce the Supported & Specialist Housing Strategy for the next 10 years	No	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 9 Jul 2025 Cabinet 14 Jan 2026	All Wards	Experts by experience, Adults Social Care, Childrens Social Care, Adults Commissioning, Childrens Commissioning, NHS Dorset, Dorset Healthcare, Local Registered Providers	Workshops and meetings Autumn 2025	m	Open
Corporate Performance Report - Q3	Progress update on performance against key measures in the Corporate Strategy.	No	Cabinet 4 Mar 2026	All Wards	n/a	n/a	Isla Reynolds	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2026-2031	To inform on the impact of the Strategy since 2021, propose new Strategy and agree the related Delivery Plan	No	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 25 Feb 2026 Cabinet 1 Apr 2026	All Wards			Rachel Stewart	Open
Junction Road Development	To seek approval to develop a section of green space and garage area to provide 4 new affordable rent homes as part of BCP Homes housing stock	Yes	Cabinet Council Dates to be confirmed	Hamworthy			Jonathan Thornton	Open
DfE SEND review next steps	To consider the DfE review next steps	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed				Rachel Gravett, Shirley McGillick, Sharon Muldoon	Fully exempt

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Children's Services Early Help Offer	Summary of findings and recommendations from an ongoing review of our current Early Help services	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards			Zafer Yilkan	Open

This page is intentionally left blank