

Notice of Overview and Scrutiny Board

Date: Tuesday, 4 March 2025 at 6.00 pm

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



Membership:

Chairman:

Cllr S Bartlett

Vice Chairman:

Cllr S Aitkenhead

Cllr P Broadhead
Cllr J Beesley
Cllr L Dedman
Cllr C Goodall

Cllr S Mackrow
Cllr L Northover
Cllr Dr F Rice
Cllr K Salmon

Cllr T Trent
Cllr O Walters
Cllr C Weight

All Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Board 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?MIId=6324>

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Claire Johnston or email democratic.services@bcpCouncil.gov.uk

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

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

GRAHAM FARRANT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

24 February 2025

**DEBATE
NOT HATE**



Available online and
on the Mod.gov app



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

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?

Predetermination Test

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. Substitute Members

To receive information on any changes in the membership of the Committee.

Note – When a member of a Committee is unable to attend a meeting of a Committee or Sub-Committee, the relevant Political Group Leader (or their nominated representative) may, by notice to the Monitoring Officer (or their nominated representative) prior to the meeting, appoint a substitute member from within the same Political Group. The contact details on the front of this agenda should be used for notifications.

3. 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.

4. Confirmation of Minutes

7 - 12

To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Meeting held on 3 February 2025.

a) Action Sheet

13 - 14

To consider any outstanding actions from previous meetings.

5. 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.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1>

The deadline for the submission of public questions is mid-day on Wednesday 26 February 2025 [mid-day 3 clear working days before the meeting].

The deadline for the submission of a statement is mid-day Monday 3 February 2025 [mid-day the working day before the meeting].

The deadline for the submission of a petition is Monday 17 February 2025 [10 working days before the meeting].

ITEMS OF BUSINESS

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 6. Community Governance Review - Draft Recommendations | 15 - 74 |
| <p>The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Council commenced a review following the Council decision in October 2024 at which the terms of reference and timetable were approved.</p> <p>Cabinet is asked to consider the draft recommendations of the Task and Finish Group and to make a recommendation to Council.</p> | |
| 7. Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan | 75 - 134 |
| <p>Bournemouth Development Company LLP ("BDC") is a joint venture between the Council and Community Solutions for regeneration Bournemouth, a subsidiary of MUSE Developments Limited (itself a subsidiary of Morgan Sindall Group plc). It was established in 2011 and is currently due to expire in 2031.</p> <p>In March 2023, Cabinet approved a request to extend the Site Option Execution Date for Winter Gardens to September 2024. This date has passed and a further extension is required in order for BDC to continue working on a new scheme.</p> <p>A Strategy Day was held on 6 December to review and consider options for moving forward with the Winter Gardens site. Following that meeting, Muse have committed funds to take forward new high-level design and capacity work for the site. Early indications show potential for a housing-led scheme with circa 500 homes, including a good proportion of affordable homes, along with some street level retail and commercial space.</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to update Cabinet on progress since the recent BDC Strategy Day, agree the proposed timetable for the new Partnership Business Plan and to update on the priority project, Winter Gardens, including the proposed strategy for bringing forward residential development on the site, which requires approval to extend the Site Option Execution date.</p> | |
| 8. Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) | 135 - 182 |
| <p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is collected from development and used to fund infrastructure necessary to support planned growth set out by the Draft BCP Local Plan. CIL receipts are split into strategic, neighbourhood and administration components. We can only spend CIL once it is received.</p> <p>Strategic CIL spending governance was agreed by Cabinet in 2021. The Capital Briefing Board (CBB) assesses project bids for strategic CIL and recommends which projects receive spending, subject to following the necessary sign off procedures in accordance with the financial regulations.</p> <p>Service providers have identified £121.8m infrastructure projects for CIL</p> | |

funding over the next 5 years. This exceeds the projected uncommitted £29.3m Strategic CIL budget and so prioritisation is necessary. This paper asks Cabinet to recommend to Council the priorities for Strategic CIL spend enabling CBB to manage the process.

The preferred approach to prioritisation is set out in Option 2 in the report, to put approximately 80% of Strategic CIL towards large infrastructure projects essential to support local plan growth. The provision of Poole Town Centre flood defences and habitats sites mitigation are critical to enable the Council to grant planning permission. Approximately 20% of CIL remains for discretionary infrastructure projects.

The annual Infrastructure Funding Statement reports all CIL spend.

9. Work Plan

The Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) Board is asked to consider and identify work priorities for publication in a Work Plan.

183 - 228

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

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BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Minutes of the Meeting held on 03 February 2025 at 6.00 pm

Present:-

Cllr S Bartlett – Chairman

Cllr S Aitkenhead – Vice-Chairman

Present: Cllr P Broadhead, Cllr J Beesley, Cllr L Dedman, Cllr C Goodall,
Cllr S Mackrow, Cllr L Northover, Cllr K Salmon, Cllr T Trent,
Cllr C Weight and Cllr M Le Poidevin (In place of Cllr O Walters)

Also in attendance: Cllr R Burton, Cllr M Cox, Cllr J Hanna, Cllr R Herrett, Cllr S Moore,
Cllr K Wilson and Cllr A Hadley

100. Apologies

Apologies were received from Cllr O Walters.

101. Substitute Members

Cllr M LePoidevan substituted for Cllr O Walters.

102. Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of interest made on this occasion.

103. Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meetings held on 6 January and 13 January 2025 were approved as a correct record subject to an amendment to correct the word 'statutory' to 'Strategic' in the second paragraph of clause 90 in the 6 January minutes.

103.1 **Action Sheet**

The Chair introduced the action sheet and the following was noted:

Minute number 28 was included on the agenda for this meeting and could be removed as an action.

Minute number 69 was fully addressed by the agenda for this meeting and could be removed as an action.

Minute number 79 had been completed in part the Chair proposed that it be removed but that he would follow up on outstanding issues with the Portfolio Holder.

Minutes number 98 – An item would be added to the work plan on regeneration and the action could be removed.

104. Public Issues

There were none on this occasion.

105. Responses of the Cabinet on reports of the Overview and Scrutiny Board

The responses received from the Cabinet on queries raised by the O&S Board were noted.

106. Council Budget Monitoring 2024/25 at Quarter Three

At the request of the Chair the Portfolio Holder for Finance presented both the Council Budget Monitoring 2024/25 at Quarter Three report and the Budget 2025/26 and Medium Term Financial Plan, copies of which had been circulated to each Member and copies of which appear as Appendices 'A' and 'B' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Prior to the Portfolio Holder's presentation, the Chief Finance Officer advised of two updates following the receipt of the final Local Government Finance Settlement which was received the afternoon of the meeting. The meeting was advised that there had been an £80k increase to the Children's Social Care Prevention grant from £966,000 to £1,046,000. This grant was ringfenced for this specific purpose. The Council had estimated that the Employers National Insurance Contribution Grant would be £3.3m, leaving a shortfall on the £5.2m cost of the increase. However, the final figure received was only £3.152m which would lead to a reduction in the contingency from that outlined in the paper. The meeting was also advised that the ability to go over the Council tax increase threshold of 5 percent, was issued by government to just 6 local authorities.

The Board was informed that the monitoring report provided the quarter three projected financial outturn information for the general fund, housing revenue account (HRA) and capital programme. The quarter three overall revenue projected outturn was for a balanced position to be achieved based on the latest assumptions, including that the expenditure control mechanisms remain in place for the remainder of the year. A small contingency remained unused for any unexpected costs over the final quarter. The Board was advised that the Budget report set out the proposed 2025/26 budget and council tax based on.

- Increasing council tax by 4.99% in 2025/26 in line with the government's annual referendum threshold which can be broken down into a 2.99% basic increase and a 2% uplift by way of the Adult Social Care (ASC) precept.
- Implementation of the approved financial strategy.
- Implementation of £7.8m of further savings, efficiencies, and additional income generation required to set a legally balanced budget and support the basis of a more financially sustainable council moving forward.
- Borrowing to fund the Special Educational Needs and Disability services revenue expenditure above the level of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) High Needs grant. It will also be considered with government if it

would be prudent to obtain a capitalisation direction associated with the 2024/25 and 2025/26 interest costs on the accumulated DSG deficit.

- Recognise that the government must come up with a permanent solution to return the SEND system both locally and nationally to financial sustainability.
- Recognition that the council is technically insolvent from the 1 April 2025 onwards as the accumulated deficit on the DSG will be greater than the total reserves held by the council, with a negative overall general fund position and is only protected by the statutory override.

The report also included the latest Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) covering the 3-year period to 31 March 2028.

The Board placed on record its thanks to the Portfolio Holder for Children's Services, the Director for Children's Services and all involved in the journey towards achieving the 'good' Ofsted rating.

In response to a question, it was confirmed that no request was made by the Council for an increase in Council Tax above the threshold, it was expected that this would have been refused.

The Board sought assurances from the Portfolio Holder for Finance on the robustness of the budget setting process and the Portfolio Holder outlined their views on the process which was viewed as realistic and transparent. The Portfolio Holder also commented on the necessity of retaining the reserves in setting the budget and the need to use these due to the extremely wet summer which did not meet budgetary expectations.

The Board questioned the impact of the budget pressure due to the increase in employers' national insurance contributions and minimum wage. It was noted that a spending review was due to take place in 2025 and the Government was unlikely to make a commitment to anything before this. As a sector, local government was assuming that the same level of grant would be received into the future but as part of the revenue support grant.

A Member commented that the O&S process around the budget had been helpful and the budget briefings had provided a lot of useful information for considering the budget.

High Needs Funding, Dedicated Schools Grant - It was noted that the amount was not taken into account for the purpose of Council solvency. It was noted that the accumulated deficit was expected to be £108m. The cashflow impact of the deficit was calculated to be £4.7m. The Board asked what this could be used for if it wasn't for the deficit. It was noted that the Government have made a firm commitment that in 2025 the SEND system would be returned to financial viability. The situation was not something which would be found in any other accounting situation and therefore it was not known how this would eventually be rectified. It was initially introduced as temporary measure as it was expected that it would settle down. The Board expressed concern regarding the SEND funding issues.

Capitalisation directive - The Chief Finance officer advised that it was intended to issue an addendum to Cabinet which provided further clarity on the two options. The £57.5m could be borrowed through treasury management headroom rather than a formal capitalisation directive because it was only temporary borrowing. The addendum would include a copy of the communication received from Government on this issue. It was suggested that it would be useful to have full risk profiling for a capitalisation direction versus the temporary borrowing option due to the potential outcome from central government and a deeper look at this issue would be welcomed prior to the Council meeting. It was noted that if the capitalisation direction was followed it potentially exposed the Council to a best value notice and government intervention and would formally have to set aside for the required repayment as part of future years, ie MRP payments.

Officers and the Portfolio Holder responded to queries regarding risks outstanding on capital projects and confirmed that the forthcoming regeneration report would be the most appropriate avenue to deal with the risks.

The Board questioned what the impact would be of the bus subsidy reduction on local services and routes. It was hoped to preserve the routes and potentially turn some into commercial routes if possible.

The Board were concerned about the impacts of the Carter's Quay situation and felt that there should be some further action to address this. Following the proposed motion, officers suggested that it would be helpful to be more specific in the suggested recommendation as it may not yield the results expected by the Board. However, it was felt that the Audit and Governance Committee would be best to decide how to move forward with an investigation.

RESOLVED that the O&S Board recommend to the Audit and Governance Committee that it instigate an investigation on the Carters Quay development.

Voting: Unanimous

The recommendations as outlined in both reports noted were noted by the Board.

107. Budget 2025/26 and Medium-Term Financial Plan

This agenda item was dealt with jointly with the preceding item.

108. Work Plan

The Chair introduced the Work Plan a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appear as Appendix 'C' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

The Board was informed that the Residents Card report for the next meeting had been withdrawn from the Cabinet agenda.

The Board also discussed the timing of the Community Governance Review Report and the associated Task and Finish Group, there was consensus that it was important for the Board to consider this issue.

It was agreed to add an item to the plan with a date to be determined on the Future Leisure Strategy and to add a separate briefing session with BCP Leisure.

The membership of the Consultation Framework working group was discussed and agreed.

It was suggested that it would be useful for the Board members to have a Teams channel to provide collaborative space to contribute to key lines of enquiry.

The meeting ended at 8.12 pm

CHAIRMAN

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ACTION SHEET – BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD

Updated – 24 January 2025

Minute number	Item	Action* *Items remain until action completed.	Benefit	Outcome (where recommendations are made to other bodies)
Meeting Date: 6 January 2025				
89.	BCP Community Safety Partnership Annual Report	Response to be sought from the Police on the query around crime reporting in the early hours.	To ensure all issues raised by the Board are repsoned to.	Information awaited
Meeting Date: 3 February 2025				
103a	Action Sheet	O&S Board Chair to follow up on responses received regarding the Housing Delivery CNHAS update.	To ensure completion of any outstanding issues	
106	Council Budget	RESOLVED that the O&S Board recommend to the Audit and Governance Committee that it instigate an investigation on the Carters Quay development.		Recommendation to be considered by A&G Committee on 27 February

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CABINET



Report subject	Community Governance Review - Draft Recommendations
Meeting date	5 March 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Council commenced a review following the Council decision in October 2024 at which the terms of reference and timetable were approved.</p> <p>Cabinet is asked to consider the draft recommendations of the Task and Finish Group and to make a recommendation to Council.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend to Council that:</p> <p>the Community Governance Review Task and Finish Group draft recommendations, as set out in the schedules within the attached report be approved for publication and consultation with interested parties.</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received during the first stage of the review process which invited representations from local stakeholders and other interested parties. The views of these representations have helped shape the draft recommendations.</p>
Portfolio Holder(s):	Not applicable
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant (Chief Executive)
Report Authors	<p>Richard Jones (Head of Democratic Services and Deputy Monitoring Officer)</p> <p>Councillor Oliver Walters (Chair of the Task and Finish Group)</p>
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. The Council, at its meeting on 15 October 2024, resolved to undertake a Community Governance Review for the whole of the BCP Council area. A politically balanced Task and Finish Group of ten councillors was appointed to oversee the review and to make draft recommendations.
2. The attached document details the outcome of those deliberations, including the review of current parish boundaries and potential consequential changes to electoral arrangements.
3. In preparing the draft proposals, the Task and Finish Group took into consideration all formal submissions received and other representations made by councillors. It is important to note that the intention of the first stage of the community governance review process is to seek initial submissions for consideration only. The level of responses was positive in comparison with previous reviews.

Community Governance Review Criteria

4. Members are reminded that a Community Governance Review offers the opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries and to remove any anomalous parish boundaries. It can consider one or more of the following:-
 - a. Creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes;
 - b. The naming of parishes and the style of new parishes;
 - c. The electoral arrangements for parishes (the ordinary year of election, council size, the number of councillors to be elected to the council, and parish warding); and
 - d. Grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping existing parishes (if they existed).
5. The Council is required to ensure that community governance within the area under review will be reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area; and is effective and convenient. These criteria were considered by the Task and Finish Group in reaching their recommendations and to test this further through the stage 3 consultation process.

Constraints

6. The Council may not alter the boundary of BCP Council with neighbouring principal councils; however, the Review may make consequential electoral arrangement recommendations regarding the BCP Council electoral wards where there is sufficient evidence that this would be desirable and result in more convenient electoral arrangements. Any consequential electoral arrangements will require the consent of the Local Government Boundary Commission for England.
7. The Local Government Boundary Commission for England look favourably on such recommendations that seek to resolve anomalies or where changes can be well argued but there is a risk that the Commission could refuse to accept final recommendations and as a consequence the final Reorganisation Order could fall as a result.

Stage 3 - Publication of Draft Recommendations - Consultation and Engagement

8. The Council is required to publish its draft recommendation and to consult and seek the views of interested parties on those draft recommendations. As with the invitation of initial submissions, the Council will seek the views of the stakeholders identified previously (e.g., existing parish and town councils, Members of Parliament, business groups, residents' and community associations, housing associations, etc.), but this is the opportunity for the wider public to respond to the draft proposals and to influence the final decision.
9. The draft recommendations report will be published on the Council's web site, public notices will be displayed, social media and press releases will be issued to promote the consultation exercise. In addition, it is proposed to notify all households of the consultation through a leaflet drop to maximise public awareness. An online consultation response form will be available to aide those wishing to make a submission but paper copies of the consultation and background information documents will be available at local libraries/hubs or by post upon request.
10. The approved terms of reference and timetable provides for a period of 12 weeks for the next stage of consultation between 31 March 2025 and 22 June 2025. The Task and Finish Group will consider all responses to the consultation received during this period and prepare the final recommendations for Council at its meeting on 14 October 2025.

Options Appraisal

11. Council approved the terms of reference for the review which set out the timetable and included the whole of the BCP Council area within the scope of the review. The Council has two options available at this stage.
12. **Stop the Review** – The Council could reject all the draft recommendations and stop the review process. This is not recommended. The Council has received a number of valid submissions for alterations to existing arrangements and for new local councils to be established. A community governance review is, by definition, to be informed by local communities and to cancel the process would prevent communities from expressing their opinions.
13. **Approve the draft recommendations with or without modification** – The Council could accept the draft recommendations as set out or with some modifications. If significant changes are agreed, there is a risk that this may delay in the commencement of the consultation period. It is recommended that the draft recommendations are supported for consultation.

Summary of financial implications

14. A budget contingency has been set aside to undertake the community governance review process. The approval of these draft recommendations and the consequence consultation process will be met from this budget allocation.

Summary of legal implications

15. The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements. The Community Governance Review will be undertaken in accordance with this Act.

16. To implement the outcome of the Review, the Council will be required to draw up a Re-organisation Order with accompanying maps, and widely publish these changes.

Summary of human resources implications

17. There are no direct human resource implications arising from this report, however, the review may include the transfer of assets and services to new or existing parish and town councils. Depending upon the scale of any such changes, these may require the transfer of BCP Council staff under the TUPE regulations. If applicable, these will be considered at the latter stages of the review.

Summary of sustainability impact

18. There are no sustainability implications arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

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

Summary of equality implications

20. There are no equality implications arising from this report, however, the review process is subject to full consultation and any issues arising from the consultation will be drawn to Members attention. The consultation and engagement will include appropriate accessible channels.

Summary of risk assessment

21. It is vital that the Governance Review is undertaken in accordance with the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 and the guidance produced by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Local Government Boundary Commission for England. Failure to adhere to these could result in the Review being open to challenge and judicial review.
22. If any new parish or town councils are established all operational costs will be borne by the relevant parish or town council through an appropriate precept.

Background papers

Published works.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Proposed Community Governance Review Draft Recommendations
Appendix 2 - Responses received to the Invitation of Initial Submissions (circulated separately)



Community Governance Review 2025

Draft Recommendations for consultation

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, at its meeting on Tuesday 15 October 2024 resolved that a Community Governance Review be conducted for the whole of the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area, as defined in the published terms of reference, in accordance with Part 4, Chapter 3 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. The Council is required to have regard to the Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

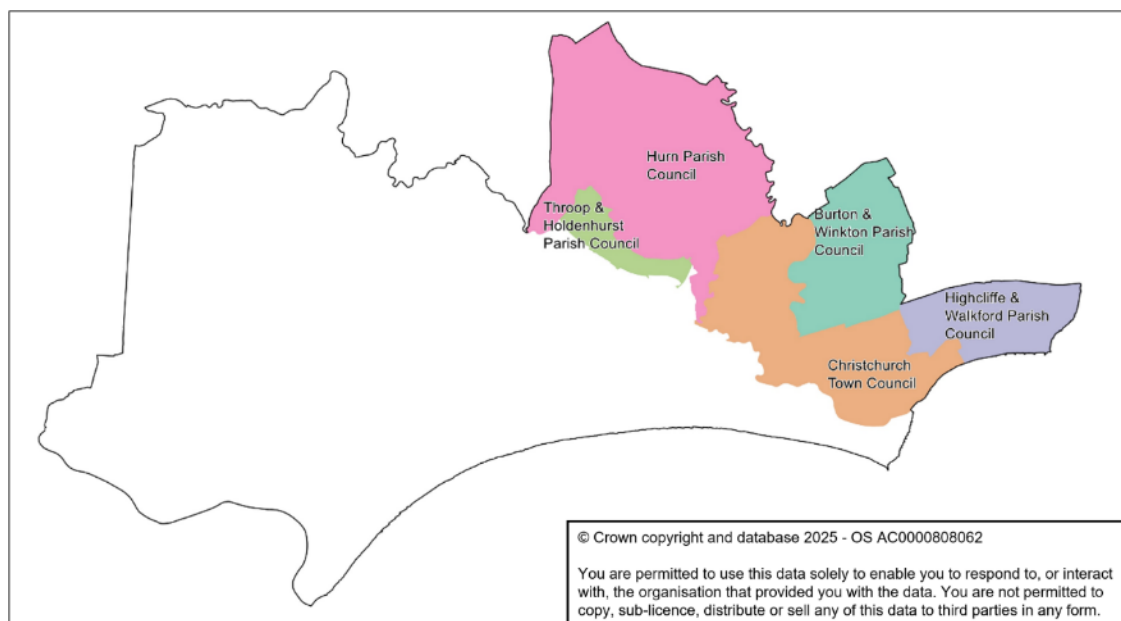
2. The Review

- 2.1 This Review commenced on 16 October 2024, when the Council published a Terms of Reference document and invited initial submissions from individuals or organisations who had an interest in the Review by way of a survey. In the Terms of Reference, the Council published a timetable for the Review.
- 2.2 The formal survey period, inviting interested parties to make initial submissions, commenced on 25 November 2024 and closed on 19 January 2025. The survey was published on the Council's web site and public notice boards, publicised through social media channels, press releases and local libraries and hubs, but more targeted engagement was sent to:-
- Existing parish council clerks;
 - Dorset Association of Parish and Town Council's Chief Executive;
 - Neighbouring councils in Dorset and Hampshire;
 - The five Members of Parliament representing the BCP Council area;
 - Individuals and local organisations registered on various mailing lists held by the Council.
- 2.3 Details of the survey were also sent to each Member of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council.
- 2.4 To oversee the community governance review and to consider representations received during the initial submission phase, the Council appointed a Community Governance Review Task and Finish Group of 10 councillors with cross-party representation.
- 2.5 In preparing these Draft Proposals, the Council has been mindful of the initial submissions that have been received, which are referenced in this document and published as a separate appendix. The Council also has the role of balancing these submissions against the wider requirements and duties that are placed upon it in the 2007 Act. In particular, the Council has a duty to ensure that community governance within its area under review reflects the identities and interests of the community in that area; and is effective and convenient.

- 2.6 In assessing this criteria, the community governance review is required to take into account:-
- (a) The impact of community governance arrangements on community cohesion; and
 - (b) The size, population and boundaries of a local community or parish.
- 2.7 The aim of the review is to bring about improved and stronger community engagement, more cohesive communities, better local democracy and more effective and convenient delivery of local services; ensuring electors across the whole area are treated equitably and fairly.

3. Existing Parish Arrangements

- 3.1 The whole of the BCP Council currently operates with two tiers of local authority, BCP Council covering the whole area, and either existing town and parish councils or charter trustees representing smaller areas, as detailed below.
- 3.2 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council has five existing parishes of Burton and Winton, Christchurch, Hurn, Highcliffe and Walkford, and Throop and Holdenhurst in north Bournemouth, each with their own Parish or Town Council of the same name. The remainder of the area shown in white on the map below is officially unparished but served by charter trustees.

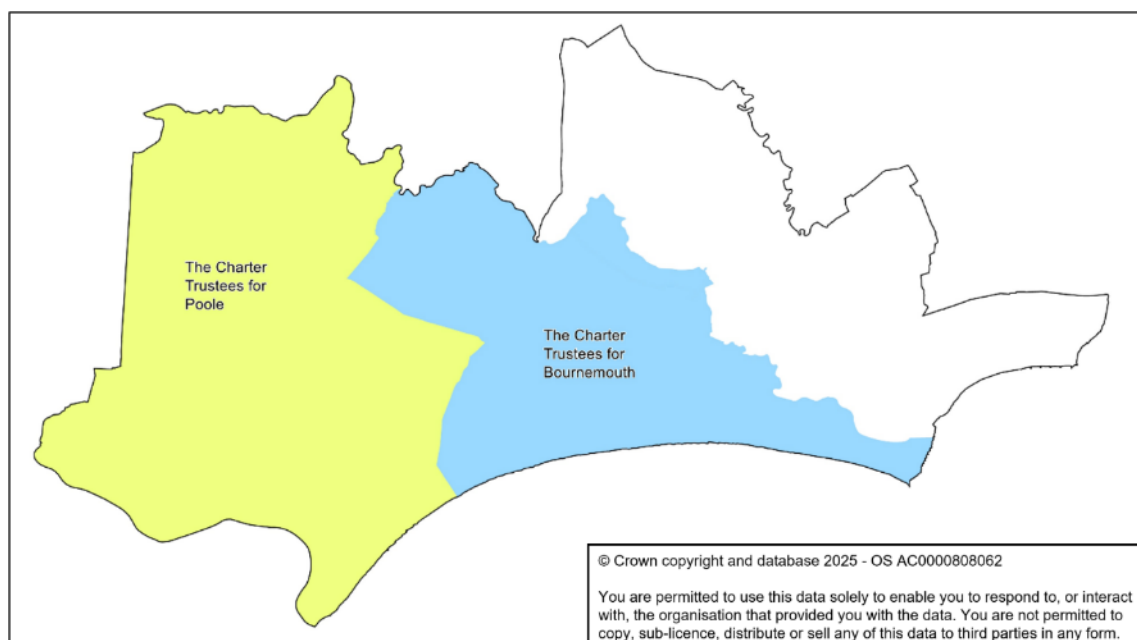


4. Charter Trustees

- 4.1 Although the majority of Bournemouth and the whole of Poole are not parished, these areas are currently served by two bodies called Charter Trustees. These were established in 2019 to maintain and promote the civic and ceremonial traditions of the former respective borough Mayors, to act as custodian of the historic charters

and maintain the civic and ceremonial assets. The Charter Trustees powers are limited to these primary functions only, which has caused some frustration amongst some Charter Trustees and Mayors who have wished to support more community-based activities and events and to provide grant funding for individuals and local organisations.

- 4.2 The Charter Trustees agree an annual precept which is collected through council tax in the same way as parish and town councils. If the whole of the area served by the Charter Trustees is included within one or more parish, the Charter Trustees, as a body, can be abolished, otherwise the Charter Trustees shall continue to co-exist alongside any new parishes and shall result in two local precepts for those within affected areas and result in three tiers of local authority rather than two in some areas.
- 4.3 For avoidance of doubt, it is not possible to abolish the Charter Trustees and to have only BCP Council as a single-tier of local authority.



5. Parish and Town Council Functions

- 5.1 The Task and Finish Group recognises the important role that parish and town councils can play at a local community level serving as a key representative voice and often acting as the eyes and ears for other upper tier local government, public agencies and other organisations to raise local concerns.
- 5.2 Councillors for parish and town councils are normally elected to office every four years on the same day as elections for BCP Council, however, if new councils are established through this review, it is likely that the elections will take place in May 2026 with the councillors elected serving an initial five-year term. Future elections will then be combined with BCP Council elections in May 2031 and then every four years thereafter. Further information on parish and town councils can be obtained from the

National Association of Local Councils website, www.nalc.gov.uk

- 5.3 Parish and town councils are a statutory consultee on planning, highways and other regulatory matters, and may deliver or support other local services. Depending upon the size, capacity, ambitions and decisions of each council, the services provided by parish and town councils can range from very few activities to wide ranging functions.
- 5.4 The table below illustrates the potential division of responsibility between BCP Council and parish and town councils should any be created. As can be seen and although not exhaustive, most services provided by town and parish councils are discretionary.

Responsibility ● Statutory ○ Discretionary	BCP Council	Parish/ Town
Abandoned Vehicles	●	
Allotments		●
Anti-social Behaviour	●	
Asylum Seekers and Refugees	●	
Benefits	●	
Bins, Recycling and Litter	●	
Births, Deaths and Ceremonies	●	
Bus Passes	●	
Bus Shelters	○	○
Car Parks	○	○
Care and Support for Adults	●	
CCTV	○	○
Cemeteries	○	○
Children and Youth Services	●	
Community Centres	○	○
Community Consultations	○	○
Community Engagement	○	○
Community Events	○	○
Community Safety Partnership	●	
Coroners Service	●	
Council Tax and Business Rates	●	
Education and Families	●	
Electoral Services	●	
Electric Charging Points	○	○
Environmental Health	●	
Flood Risk	●	
Fly Tipping	●	

Responsibility ● Statutory ○ Discretionary	BCP Council	Parish/ Town
Grants	○	○
Grass Cutting	●	
Harbours	●	
Housing and Homelessness	●	
Leisure Facilities	○	○
Libraries	●	
Licensing	●	
Local Land Charges	●	
Local Resilience Forum	●	
Memorials	○	○
Neighbourhood Plans		●
Noise and Nuisance Complaints	●	
Parking Enforcement	●	
Planning and Development	●	
Play Areas	○	○
Public Conveniences	○	○
Public Health	●	
Public Rights of Way	●	○
Public Seating	○	○
Recreation Grounds	○	○
Resilience and Emergency Planning	●	
Roads and Highways Maintenance	●	
Skateparks	○	○
Street Cleansing	●	
Street Lighting	●	
Tourist Information	○	○
Trading Standards	●	

- 5.5 The level of council tax is not a determining factor for a community governance review, however, it is acknowledged that residents will be curious to understand the likely cost if parish and town councils are established. The average Band D council tax charge for parish level precepts within Dorset and BCP in 2024/25 was £42.96 a year, with many not charging a precept and the highest charging £263.67 a year.
- 5.6 The existing charges within BCP are as follows:-

Body	Annual Band D Council Tax
Bournemouth Charter Trustees	£2.27
Burton and Winkton Parish Council	£17.25
Christchurch Town Council	£70.23
Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council	£27.46
Hurn Parish Council	£33.55
Poole Charter Trustees	£2.14
Throop and Holdenhurst Parish Council	£39.81

- 5.7 It is impossible to provide an indication of the anticipated council tax for any new councils at this stage as all the functions listed in paragraph 5.4, except for allotments, are discretionary.

6. Parish and Ward Boundary Changes

- 6.1 Reference is made in this paper to parish and parish ward boundaries being coterminous with the principal council (BCP) wards or parliamentary boundaries. Extending parish or parish ward boundaries to break the coterminous arrangements requires the creation of additional electoral arrangements which can be confusing to electors, adds complexity to election management and is not considered to be effective and convenient.
- 6.2 The alternative to breaking the coterminous relationship is to seek consent from the Local Government Boundary Commission for England for a related alteration to redraw the ward boundaries of BCP Council. Regard must be had to the effect and impact of such related alterations on the electoral equality of the respective wards. Where such alterations are recommended, an assessment as to the likely success of alterations has been considered.

7. Draft Recommendations by Area

- 7.1 Since the Community Governance Review includes a review of various parts of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (including existing parishes), this document is divided into a series of sections and sub-sections relating to each parish or proposed area to assist the reader in following the proposed changes and consider their response.

- 7.2 Each section also follows a consistent structure, including a summary of the existing boundary areas, warding, and the projected five-year electorate forecasts, the total number of councillors, the ratio of electors per councillor and the variance of this ratio from the average (where warded). Details of any representations received have been referenced and an explanation for any proposed changes have also been included.
- 7.3 The electoral forecasting for each polling district has been updated using the February 2025 register of electors and used for each proposed area within this document. A revised schedule of all polling districts will be published on the web site for referencing during the stage 3 consultation.

8. Summary of Initial Representations Received

- 8.1 During Stage One of the Community Governance Review, 73 responses were received to the invitation of initial submissions which have been taken into account by the Task and Finish Group. Full details of all responses have been published as a separate document.
- 8.2 The Task and Finish Group met on six occasions to consider the initial submissions which varied in detail and scale. Due to the lack of detail of some submissions, it was not possible to progress these as an option at this time.
- 8.3 The Task and Finish Group were satisfied, however, that there was sufficient interest to support a number of the submissions received and to recommend the establishment of new or revised parish governance arrangements throughout the area and for these to be subject to public consultation.
- 8.4 In developing these draft recommendations, the Task and Finish Group analysed various modelling options and considered carefully whether to put forward proposals for the establishment of two larger town councils for the areas of Poole and Bournemouth not otherwise covered by localised submissions.
- 8.5 After careful consideration, these draft recommendations do include proposals for the establishment of two large town councils, details of which are set out in the corresponding sections later in this paper. It should be noted that there were a number of separate submissions supporting the establishment of a large town council for the whole of Poole which informed this decision.
- 8.6 Although, the submissions for a Bournemouth Town Council were not detailed, it was felt important to include this as a draft recommendation to allow the public the opportunity to express an opinion and to influence the final decision. Failure to include a town council for Bournemouth as an option at this stage would prevent it being implemented regardless of the level of public support.
- 8.7 If in the event that support is forthcoming for one, but not both, of the proposed town councils for Poole and Bournemouth, it will be necessary to alter the proposed boundary of the supported council to ensure that the whole of the respective charter trustee area is included. This will be to ensure the effective and convenient delivery

of services.

9. Next steps - Representations

- 9.1 All residents and any other persons or organisations wishing to make representations on the draft recommendations may do so by completing the online response form or completing a paper version of the form available at local libraries. Paper copies of the response form can also be sent by post upon request.
- 9.2 Completed paper forms can be delivered to local libraries or sent by post to:-
 Richard Jones
 Head of Democratic Services
 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
 Civic Offices
 Bourne Avenue
 Bournemouth
 BH2 6DY
- 9.3 Alternatively, forms can be sent by email to cgr@bcpcouncil.gov.uk
- 9.4 If emailing, please entitle your response 'BCP Community Governance Review 2025 – Response to Draft Recommendations'.
- 9.5 Representations that are received will be taken into account by judging them against the criteria in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.
- 9.6 The deadline for receipt of comments is midnight on 22 June 2025.
- 9.7 It would be helpful if you could make clear in your response whether you represent an organisation or group, and in what capacity you are responding.
- 9.8 An electronic version of this consultation paper is available to download from our web site. Visit [\[INSERT URL\]](#) or scan the QR code on the front of this paper.

10. Reproduction of Maps

- 10.1 All maps contained within this document are reproduced under licence from © Crown copyright and database 2025 - OS AC0000808062. You are permitted to use this data solely to enable you to respond to, or interact with BCP Council. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

11. Publication of responses – confidentiality and data protection

- 11.1 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council will process your personal data in accordance with the Data Protection legislation and in the majority of circumstances,

this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

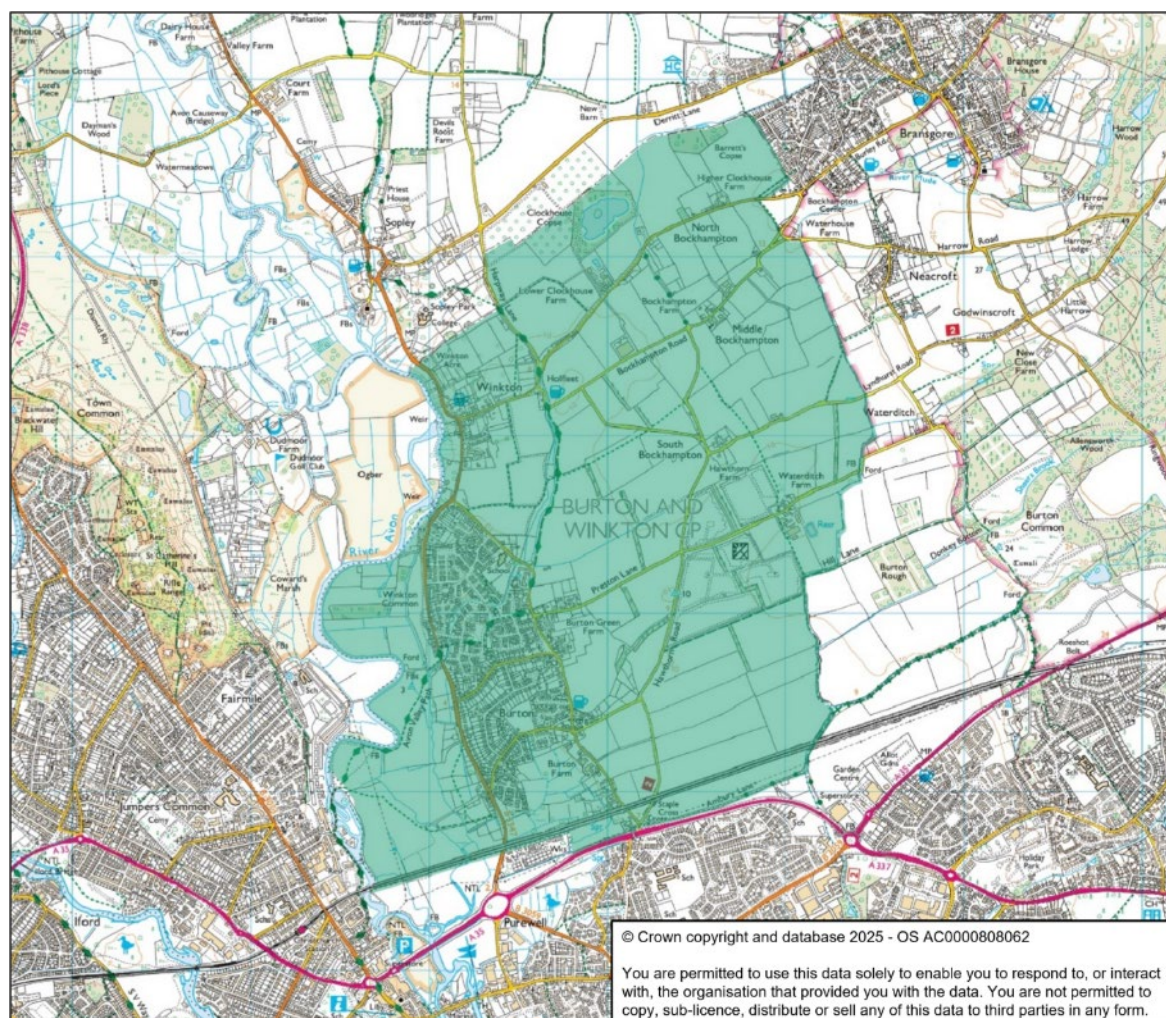
- 11.2 However, you should be aware that under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we may be required to disclose information about individual respondents. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by IT systems will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Council.

A. BURTON AND WINKTON

1. Background

Parish	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Burton	3,360	3,378	10	338	N/A

- 1.1 Burton parish is unwarded and has 10 elected representative seats on the Council.
- 1.2 The entire parish falls wholly within the BCP electoral ward of Burton and Grange but excludes that part of the ward south of Christchurch by-pass which is within the boundary of Christchurch Town Council. The current parish boundary is shown below.



- 1.3 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 0.54%
- 1.4 Contested elections were held in Burton and Winkton in May 2019, although there were no contested elections in May 2023. The projected elector to councillor ratio is 338:1

- 1.5 Burton and Winkton Parish Council responded to the invitation of initial submissions, requesting that no changes be made to the parish area or electoral arrangements.
- 1.6 A representation (52) was received which suggested the amalgamation of the BCP Council wards of Burton and Grange, and Mudeford, Stanpit and West Highcliffe. This suggestion included the whole of the parish of Burton and Winkton, part of Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council and part of Christchurch Town Council. The Task and Finish Group considered the submission but it was felt that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposal would lead to, or bring about, improved community engagement, cohesion or local democracy contrary to the aim of the review, and therefore dismissed the proposal.
- 1.7 Five anonymous respondents, from Ashley Cross, Broadstone, Canford Heath, Jumpers Common and Oakdale, suggested that all existing parish and town council arrangements should be abolished citing various reasons. The Task and Finish Group considered the comments, assessed them against the published guidance and concluded that there was insufficient evidence provided to justify the abolition of the Parish Council.
- 1.8 The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received and make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

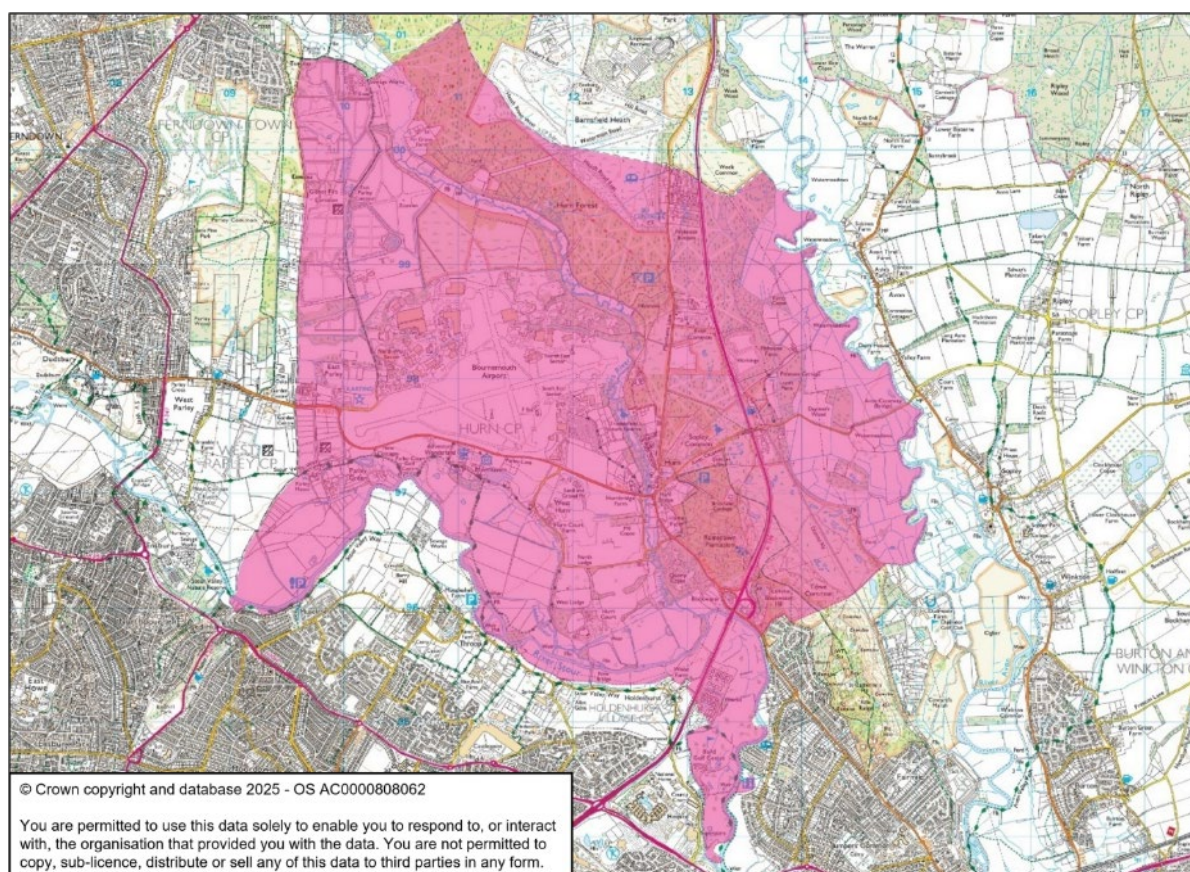
- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the parish of Burton and Winkton:
- 2.2 That:
 - (a) the parish of Burton and Winkton should not be abolished;
 - (b) no change be made to the boundary of the existing parish of Burton and Winkton;
 - (c) the name of the parish of Burton and Winkton should not be altered;
 - (d) the parish should continue to have a parish council;
 - (e) the name of the parish council should not be altered;
 - (f) the parish council for Burton and Winkton shall consist of 10 councillors.

B. HURN

1. Background

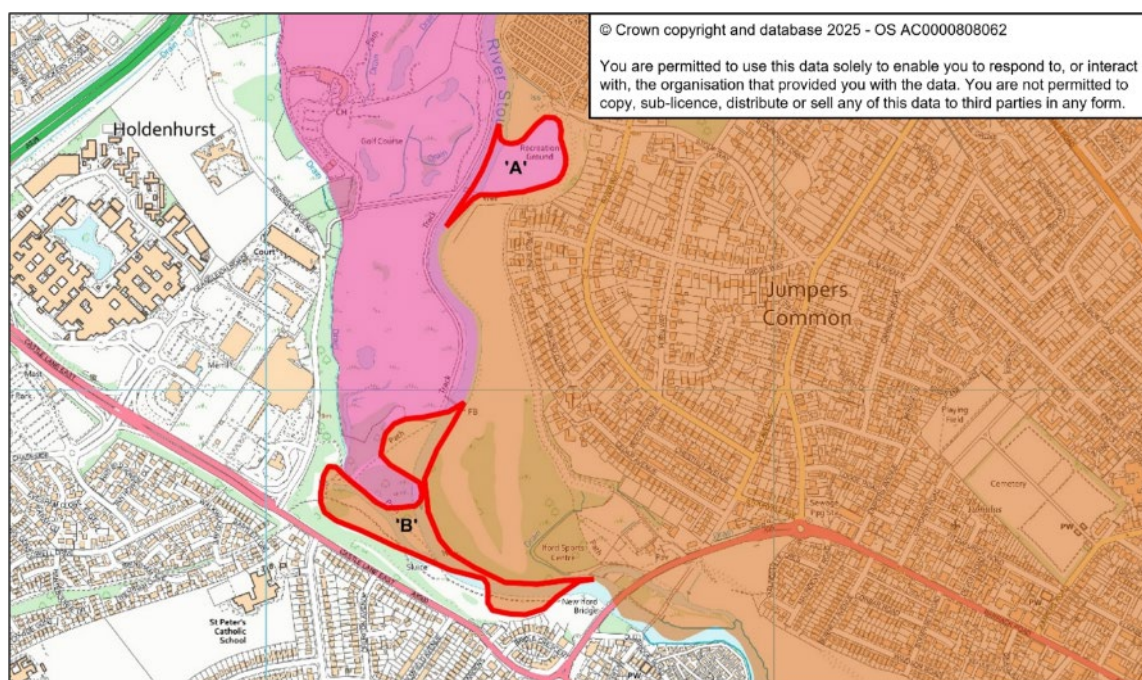
Parish	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Hurn	594	596	6	99	N/A

- 1.1 Hurn parish is unwarded and has 6 elected representative seats on the Council. The minimum number of seats permitted on a parish council is 5.
- 1.2 The entire parish falls wholly within the BCP electoral ward of Commons but excludes that part of the ward to the south-east which is within the boundary of Christchurch Town Council, and a single property known as Wood Farm which now falls within the parish of Throop and Holdenhurst. The boundary around this property was redrawn in 2020 which is accessed from the Holdenhurst. The current parish boundary is shown below.



- 1.3 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 0.34%
- 1.4 Contested elections were held in Hurn in May 2019, although there were no contested elections in May 2023. The projected elector to councillor ratio is 96:1
- 1.5 Hurn Parish Council has submitted a response to the invitation of initial submissions, requesting that no changes be made to the parish area or electoral arrangements.

- 1.6 A representation from Christchurch Town Council (70) was received which suggested a number of boundary changes with adjacent parishes. In relation the boundary line with Hurn parish, the Town Council highlighted two areas where the current boundary traverses the river and suggested that this be addressed by redrawing the boundary along the line of the river. These are shown on the map below where the area marked as 'A' would transfer from Hurn Parish to Christchurch Town and the area marked as 'B' would transfer from Christchurch Town to Hurn Parish. There are no properties within these areas and therefore no change to the electorate.



- 1.7 Hurn Parish Council was not contacted with regards to this proposal before submission, but the ward councillor has retrospectively sought the view of Hurn Parish Council and confirmed that the parish council raises no objection at this stage.
- 1.8 Five anonymous respondents, from Ashley Cross, Broadstone, Canford Heath, Jumpers Common and Oakdale, suggested that all existing parish and town council arrangements should be abolished citing various reasons. The Task and Finish Group considered the comments, assessed them against the published guidance and concluded that there was insufficient evidence provided to justify the abolition of the Parish Council.
- 1.9 The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received and make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the parish of Hurn:

2.2 That:

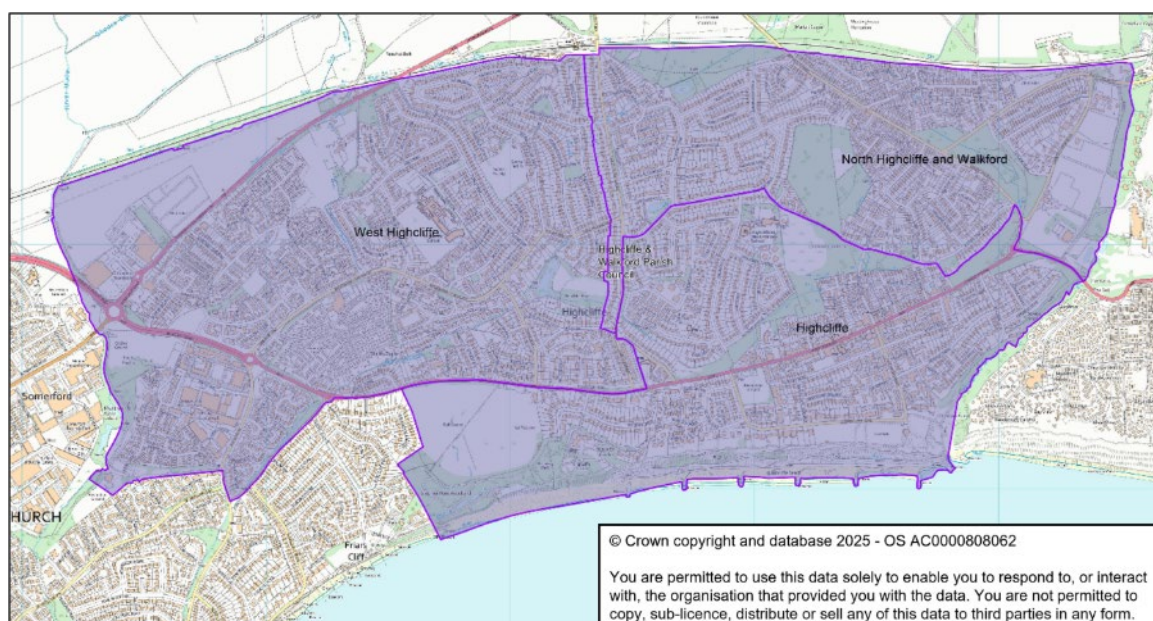
- (a) the parish of Hurn should not be abolished;
- (b) the boundary of the existing parish of Hurn be altered as shown on the plan at paragraph 1.6 above;
- (c) the name of the parish of Hurn should not be altered;
- (d) the parish should continue to have a parish council;
- (e) the name of the parish council should not be altered;
- (f) the parish council for Hurn shall consist of 6 councillors.

C. HIGHCLIFFE AND WALKFORD

1. Background

Parish Wards	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Highcliffe	3,450	3,541	3	1,180	+8.7%
North Highcliffe & Walkford	3,075	3,159	3	1,053	-3.0%
West Highcliffe	5,113	5,246	5	1,049	-3.4%

- 1.1 Highcliffe and Walkford parish is warded and has 11 elected representative seats on the Council.
- 1.2 The parish falls within the BCP electoral ward of Highcliffe and Walkford and part of the Mudeford, Stanpit and West Highcliffe ward. The Parish Council was established in 2019.



- 1.3 The projected electorate growth over 5 years for the existing area is 2.65%
- 1.4 All seats in each of the three wards were contested in Highcliffe and Walkford in May 2019, although there were no contested elections in May 2023. The projected average elector to councillor ratio is 1,086:1
- 1.5 Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council have not requested any changes to the existing arrangements.
- 1.6 A representation (52) was received which suggested the amalgamation of the BCP Council wards of Burton and Grange, and Mudeford, Stanpit and West Highcliffe. This suggestion included the whole of the parish of Burton and Winkton, part of Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council and part of Christchurch Town Council. The

Task and Finish Group considered the submission but it was felt that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposal would lead to, or bring about, improved community engagement, cohesion or local democracy contrary to the aim of the review, and therefore dismissed the proposal.

- 1.7 Five anonymous respondents, from Ashley Cross, Broadstone, Canford Heath, Jumpers Common and Oakdale, suggested that all existing parish and town council arrangements should be abolished citing various reasons. The Task and Finish Group considered the comments, assessed them against the published guidance and concluded that there was insufficient evidence provided to justify the abolition of the Parish Council.
- 1.8 No changes are therefore recommended for the Highcliffe and Walkford Parish.
- 1.9 The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received and make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the parish of Highcliffe and Walkford:
- 2.2 That:
 - (a) the parish of Highcliffe and Walkford should not be abolished;
 - (b) no change be made to the boundary of the existing parish of Highcliffe and Walkford;
 - (c) the name of the parish of Highcliffe and Walkford should not be altered;
 - (d) the parish should continue to have a parish council;
 - (e) the name of the parish council should not be altered;
 - (f) the parish of Highcliffe and Walkford continue to be divided into three parish wards without modification and those wards named respectively:-
 - (i) Highcliffe
 - (ii) North Highcliffe and Walkford
 - (iii) West Highcliffe
 - (g) the parish council for Highcliffe and Walkford shall consist of 11 councillors;
 - (h) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-

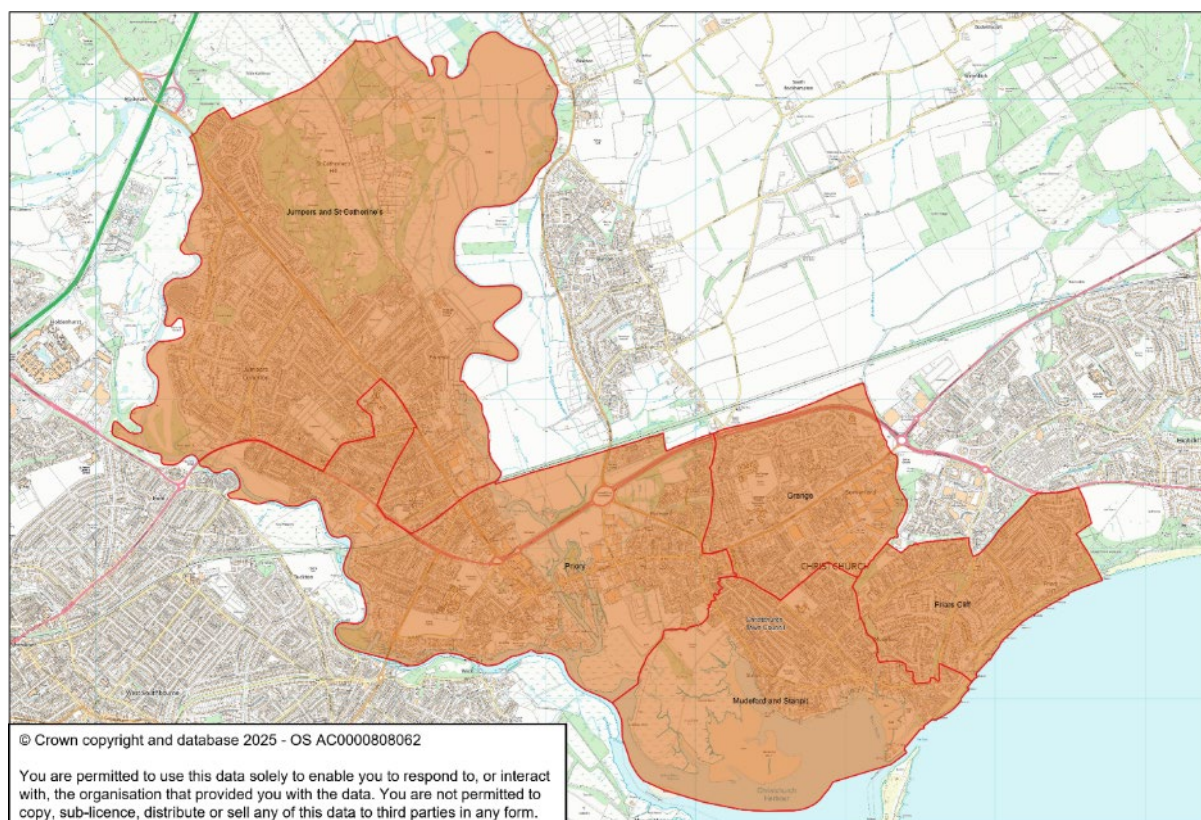
- (i) Highcliffe – 3 councillors
- (ii) North Highcliffe and Walkford – 3 councillors
- (iii) West Highcliffe – 5 councillors.

D. CHRISTCHURCH TOWN

1. Background

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Friars Cliff	2,633	2,690	2	1,345	+1.0%
Grange	3,757	3,796	3	1,265	-5.0%
Jumpers & St. Catherine's	7,890	8,009	6	1,335	+0.2%
Mudford & Stanpit	2,650	2,675	2	1,338	+0.4%
Priory	7,822	8,143	6	1,357	+1.9%

- 1.1 Christchurch parish is warded, has the alternative style of Town and has 19 elected representative seats on the Council.
- 1.2 The parish falls within the BCP electoral ward of Christchurch Town and part of the BCP wards of Commons, Burton and Grange and Mudford, Stanpit and West Highcliffe. The Town Council was established in 2019.



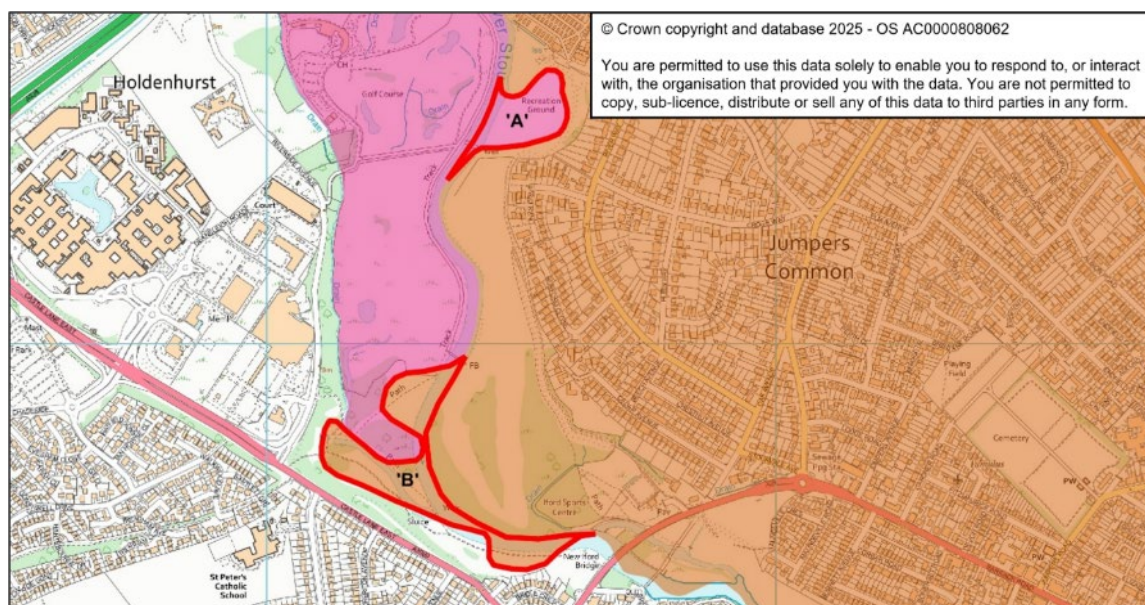
- 1.3 The projected electorate growth over 5 years for the existing area is 2.27%
- 1.4 All seats in each of the five wards were contested in Christchurch in May 2019, although there were only contested elections within the Grange ward in May 2023.

The projected average elector to councillor ratio is 1,332:1

- 1.5 A representation (52) was received which suggested the amalgamation of the BCP Council wards of Burton and Grange, and Mudeford, Stanpit and West Highcliffe. This suggestion included the whole of the parish of Burton and Winkton, part of Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council and part of Christchurch Town Council. The Task and Finish Group considered the submission but it was felt that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposal would lead to, or bring about, improved community engagement, cohesion or local democracy contrary to the aim of the review, and therefore dismissed the proposal.
- 1.6 Five anonymous respondents, from Ashley Cross, Broadstone, Canford Heath, Jumpers Common and Oakdale, suggested that all existing parish and town council arrangements should be abolished citing various reasons. The Task and Finish Group considered the comments, assessed them against the published guidance and concluded that there was insufficient evidence provided to justify the abolition of the Town Council.
- 1.7 A representation from Christchurch Town Council (70) was received which suggested a number of boundary changes with adjacent parishes and an alteration to the internal warding arrangements. These suggestions are outlined as follows.

Boundary with Hurn

- 1.8 In relation the boundary line with Hurn parish, the Town Council highlighted two areas where the current boundary traverses the river and suggested that this be addressed by redrawing the boundary along the line of the river. These are shown on the map below where the area marked as 'A' would transfer from Hurn Parish to Christchurch Town and the area marked as 'B' would transfer from Christchurch Town to Hurn Parish. There are no properties within these areas and therefore no change to the electorate.

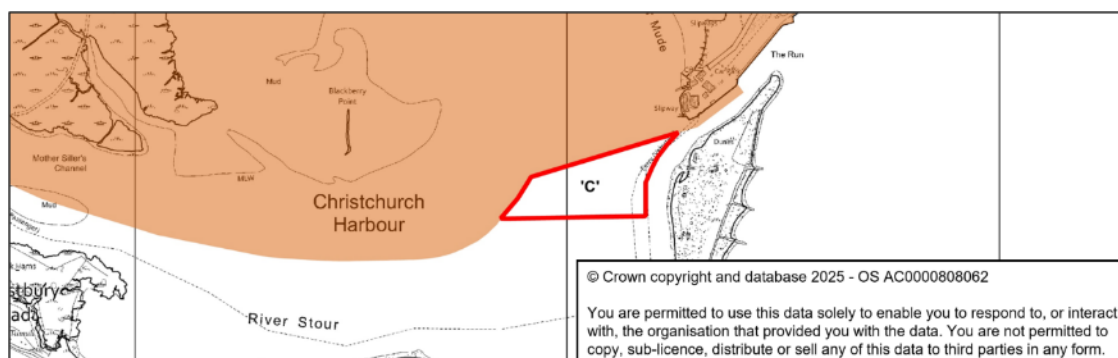


- 1.9 Hurn Parish Council was not contacted with regards to this proposal before

submission, but the ward councillor has retrospectively sought the view of Hurn Parish Council and confirmed that the parish council raises no objection at this stage.

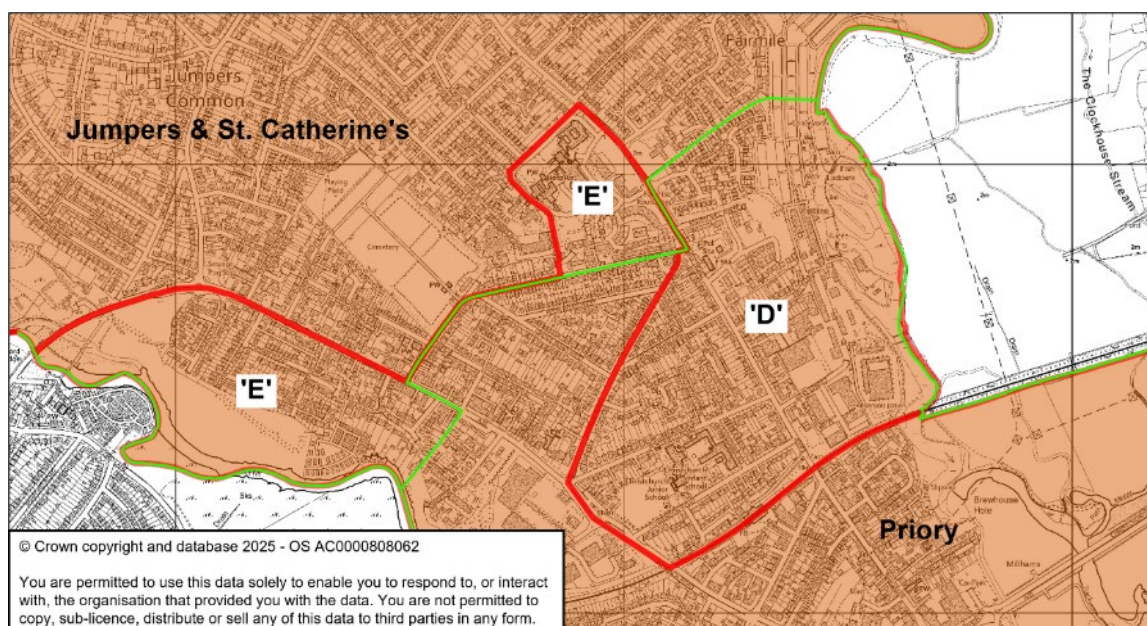
Harbour Boundary

- 1.10 The Town Council further highlighted an anomaly with the boundary within the harbour entrance. This anomaly was a result of boundary changes arising from local government re-organisation in 2019 and whilst there is no impact on the electorate, it is considered an appropriate opportunity to rectify the issue.
- 1.11 The Task and Finish Group supported the request to alter the boundary of the Town Council and the Mudeford and Stanpit ward to include the unparished area marked as 'C' on the map below. The revised boundary would be coterminous with the BCP ward boundary between the wards of Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe and East Southbourne & Tuckton.



Internal Ward Changes

- 1.12 The Town Council's final request was to alter the boundary between the parish wards of Jumpers & St. Catherine's and Priory so as to be coterminous with the BCP Council ward boundary between the wards of Christchurch Town and Commons. The map below shows the existing parish ward boundary in red, and the BCP ward boundary in green. The effect of the proposed change would be to transfer the area marked as 'D' from the Jumpers & St. Catherine's ward into the Priory ward; and to transfer the areas marked as 'E' from Priory ward into the Jumpers & St. Catherine's ward.



- 1.13 Taking into the account the internal ward boundary change between Jumpers & St. Catherine's and Priory wards the revised electorate and elector to councillor ratios are shown in the table below.
- 1.14 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.15 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.16 The revised projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 1,332:1 with the resultant variances ranging between -5.2% to +7.3%.

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Friars Cliff	2,633	2,690	2	1,345	+1.0%
Grange	3,757	3,796	3	1,265	-5.0%
Jumpers & St. Catherine's	7,478	7,576	6	1,263	-5.2%
Mudford & Stanpit	2,650	2,675	2	1,338	+0.4%
Priory	8,234	8,576	6	1,429	+7.3%

- 1.17 The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received and make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

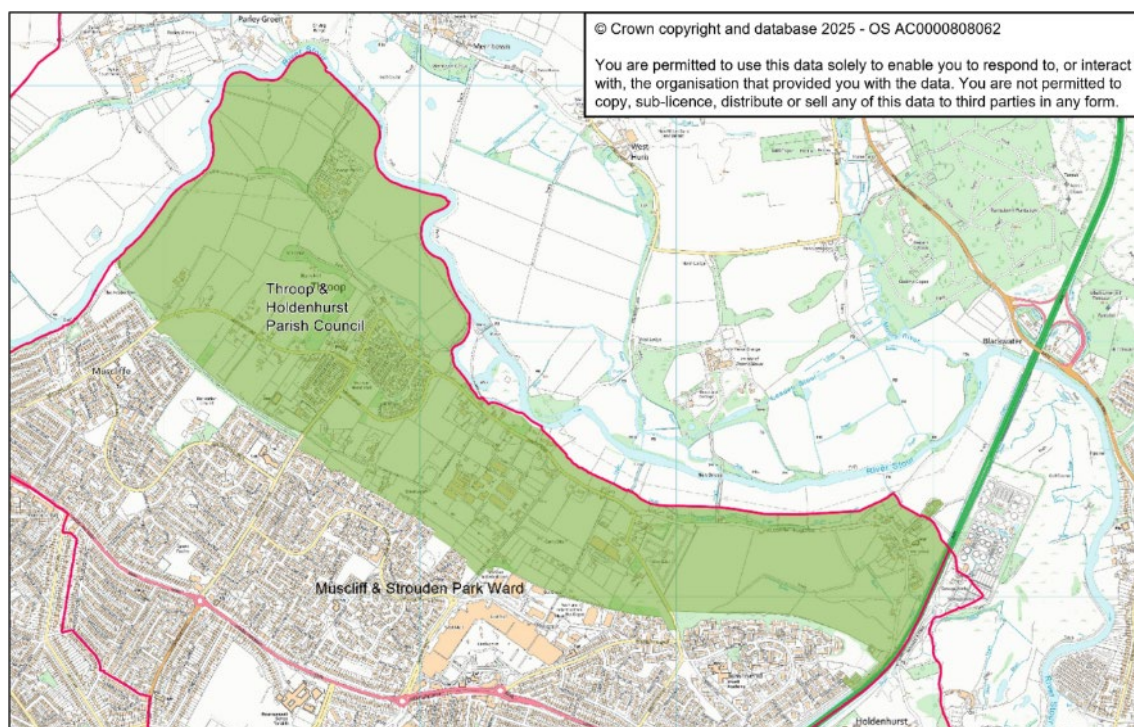
- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the parish of Christchurch Town:
- 2.2 That:
- (a) the parish of Christchurch Town should not be abolished;
 - (b) the boundary of the existing parish of Christchurch Town be altered as shown on the plans at paragraph 1.8 and 1.11 above;
 - (c) the name of the parish of Christchurch Town should not be altered;
 - (d) the parish should continue to have a parish council in the style of a town council;
 - (e) the name of the town council should not be altered;
 - (f) the parish of Christchurch Town continue to be divided into five parish wards, with those areas remaining unchanged except for the changes arising from the boundary changes referred to in paragraphs 1.8, 1.11 and 1.12 and those wards named respectively:-
 - (i) Friars Cliff
 - (ii) Grange
 - (iii) Jumpers & St. Catherine's
 - (iv) Mudeford & Stanpit
 - (v) Priory
 - (g) the parish council for Christchurch Town shall consist of 19 councillors;
 - (h) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-
 - (i) Friars Cliff - 2 councillors
 - (ii) Grange – 3 councillors
 - (iii) Jumpers & St. Catherine's – 6 councillors
 - (iv) Mudeford & Stanpit – 2 councillors
 - (v) Priory – 6 councillors

E. THROOP AND HOLDENHURST

1. Background

Parish	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Throop and Holdenhurst	593	595	7	85	N/A

- 1.1 Throop and Holdenhurst parish is unwarded and has 7 elected representative seats on the Council.
- 1.2 The entire parish falls almost entirely within the BCP Council electoral ward of Muscliffe & Strouden Park but excludes a single property known as Wood Farm to the north-eastern tip of the parish which falls within the Commons ward. The parish Council was established in 2021. The current parish boundary is shown below.



- 1.3 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 0.34%
- 1.4 The elections were contested in 2021 when the new parish council was established. The next elections for the parish council are scheduled for 2027. The projected elector to councillor ratio is 85:1
- 1.5 Throop and Holdenhurst Parish Council responded to the invitation of initial submissions, requesting that no changes be made to the parish area or electoral arrangements.
- 1.6 A representation (13) was received suggesting the creation of a new parish council for the Muscliff area or an extension of the existing parish of Throop and Holdenhurst

to include Muscliff. The submission did not include a map or proposed boundary description but did indicate that a new or extended council could provide greater local control and enable greater support for local issues.

- 1.7 The Task and Finish Group considered the submission but it was felt that there was insufficient information provided to demonstrate that the proposal would lead to, or bring about, improved community engagement, cohesion or local democracy contrary to the aim of the review, and therefore dismissed the proposal.
- 1.8 Five anonymous respondents, from Ashley Cross, Broadstone, Canford Heath, Jumpers Common and Oakdale, suggested that all existing parish and town council arrangements should be abolished citing various reasons. The Task and Finish Group considered the comments, assessed them against the published guidance and concluded that there was insufficient evidence provided to justify the abolition of the Parish Council.
- 1.9 The electoral services team requested that the anomaly of Wood Farm, which falls within the parish of Throop and Holdenhurst, be rectified by making a related alteration for submission to the Boundary Commission for England. The submission seeking to alter the BCP Council ward boundary between Muscliff & Strouden Park and Commons to be redrawn to be coterminous with the parish boundary. This will form part of the final recommendations at Stage 4 as this does not alter the perishing arrangements.
- 1.10 The Task and Finish Group considered the representations received and make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the parish of Throop and Holdenhurst:
- 2.2 That:
 - (a) the parish of Throop and Holdenhurst should not be abolished;
 - (b) no change be made to the boundary of the existing parish of Throop and Holdenhurst;
 - (c) the name of the parish of Throop and Holdenhurst should not be altered;
 - (d) the parish should continue to have a parish council;
 - (e) the name of the parish council should not be altered;
 - (f) the parish council for Throop and Holdenhurst shall consist of 7 councillors.

F. BROADSTONE

1. Background

1.1 The area referred to in this section as Broadstone is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.2 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.

1.2 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
BS1 - Broadstone 1	2,435	2,477
BS2 - Broadstone 2	2,032	2,046
BS3 - Broadstone 3	1,681	1,762
BS4 - Broadstone 4	2,469	2,543
BS4-A - Broadstone 4A	132	132
Total	8,749	8,960

1.3 The polling districts form the building blocks and are therefore coterminous with the BCP Council ward of Broadstone.

1.4 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 2.41%.

1.5 There was a single but detailed submission (56) on behalf of Broadstone Neighbourhood Forum for the establishment of a parish of Broadstone with a Town Council of the same name and divided into four wards based on the polling districts, BS1 to BS3 and combining polling districts BS4 and BS4-A to form the fourth. The submission provided evidence of a strong community identity with details of activities, projects and other community-based events. Two further anonymous submissions were received from residents of Broadstone objecting to the establishment of new parishes.

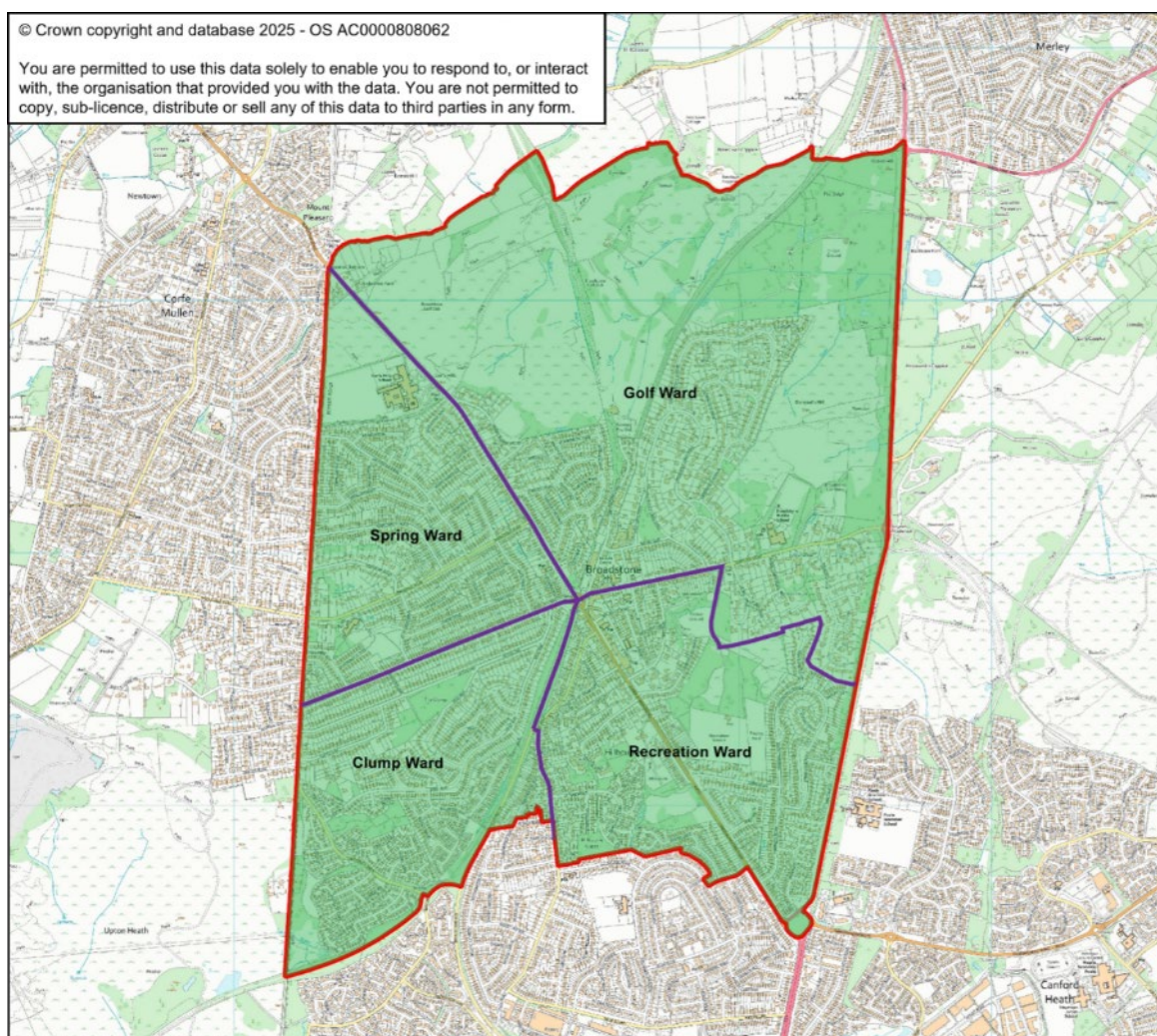
1.6 Following consideration of the representations and a number of options, the Task and Finish Group agreed that a four-warded parish for Broadstone would deliver the optimum electoral equality, be reflective of the community identities and interests and would be effective and convenient.

1.7 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish

ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.

- 1.8 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.9 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 14 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 640:1 with the resultant variances ranging between - 8.2% to +6.6%.

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
North West (BS2)	2,032	2,046	3	682	+6.6%
North East (BS3)	1,681	1,762	3	587	-8.2%
South East (BS4)	2,469	2,543	4	636	+0.7%
South West (BS1 and BS4-A)	2,567	2,609	4	652	+1.9%
Total	8,749	8,960	14		



- 1.10 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Broadstone:

- 2.2 That:

- (a) a parish of Broadstone be established;
- (b) the boundary of the parish of Broadstone be drawn to include the existing polling districts of BS1 - Broadstone 1, BS2 - Broadstone 2, BS3 - Broadstone 3, BS4 - Broadstone 4 and BS4-A - Broadstone 4A, as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.9 above;
- (c) the name of the established parish be Broadstone;
- (d) the style of the parish of Broadstone be set as a town;
- (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of town council;
- (f) the name of the town council should be Broadstone Town Council;
- (g) the parish of Broadstone be divided into four parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.9 above, and named respectively:-
 - (i) Clump
 - (ii) Golf
 - (iii) Recreation
 - (iv) Spring
- (h) the town council for Broadstone shall consist of 14 councillors;
- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-
 - (i) Clump – 4 councillors
 - (ii) Golf – 3 councillors
 - (iii) Recreation – 4 councillors
 - (iv) Spring – 3 councillors

G. REDHILL AND NORTHBOURNE

1. Background

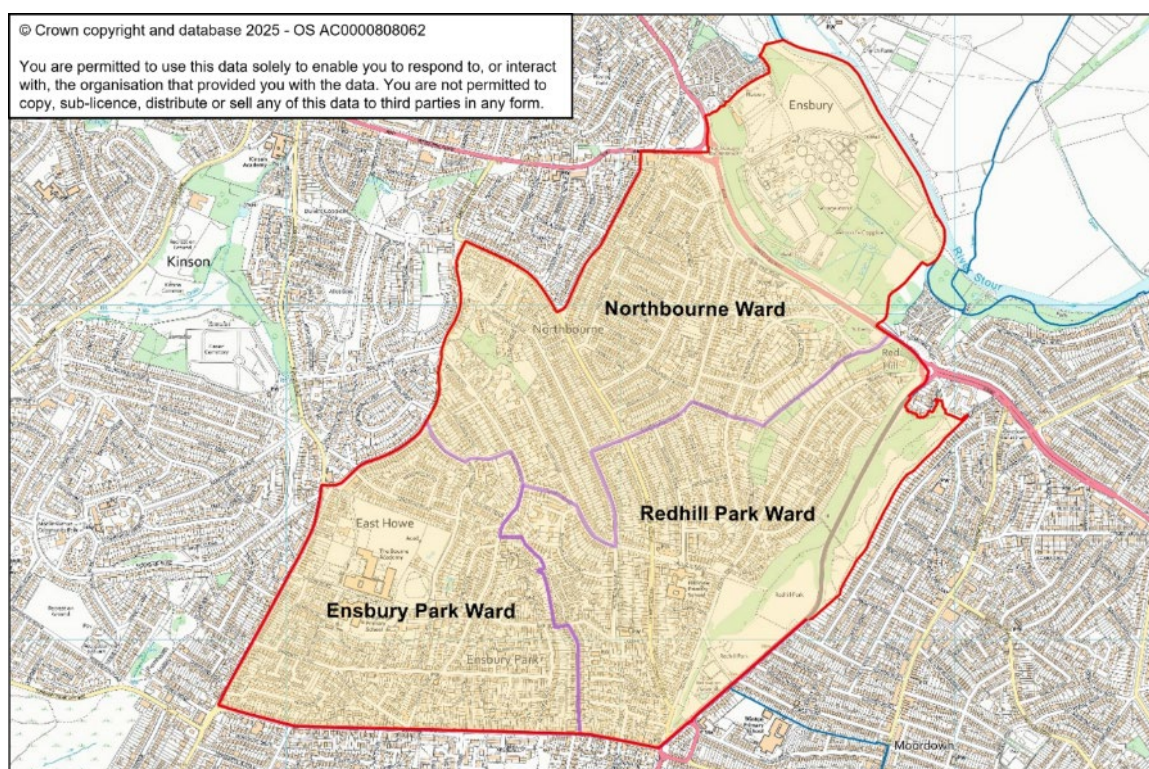
- 1.1 The area referred to in this section as Redhill and Northbourne is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.2 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.
- 1.2 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
RN1 – Redhill & Northbourne 1	2,604	2,635
RN2 – Redhill & Northbourne 2	945	997
RN3 – Redhill & Northbourne 3	2,523	2,538
RN4 – Redhill & Northbourne 4	1,553	1,564
Total	7,625	7,734

- 1.3 The polling districts form the building blocks for the proposed parish which are coterminous with the BCP Council ward of Redhill and Northbourne.
- 1.4 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 1.43%.
- 1.5 Two submissions (55) and (59) were received relating to this part of North Bournemouth, one referring to the Redhill and Northbourne ward and the second, whilst not providing a plan, suggested the boundary should be extended to include parts of Wallisdown, Winton and Moordown. Submission (38) suggested that the whole of Bournemouth, including Boscombe and Pokesdown, Southbourne and Redhill and Northbourne, should be established as a single Town Council, however, the Task and Finish Group considered that there was sufficient evidence to support this as an independent standalone proposal.
- 1.6 The proposal to extend the boundary to include parts of Wallisdown, Winton and Moordown was considered but disregarded by the Task and Finish Group as the description implied a dividing line between west and east Winton and Moordown through the main shopping street (Wimborne Road) and Wallisdown Road to the south.
- 1.7 The principle submission proposed that the boundary should be coterminous with the BCP ward and parliamentary constituency. However, this runs along Redhill Avenue effectively separating the two elements of Redhill Park which is considered to be an important facility for the Redhill and Northbourne community. The Task and Finish Group are therefore recommending that the whole of Redhill Park should be included within the proposed parish boundary as illustrated on the plan in paragraph 1.11

below. There are no properties within the extended area and therefore no impact upon the effective delivery of elections.

- 1.8 Although warding proposals were not submitted the Task and Finish Group felt that establishing 3 wards with equal councillors would be appropriate and achieve optimal electoral equality.
- 1.9 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.10 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.11 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 9 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 859:1 with the resultant variances ranging between - 0.7% to +2.2%.



Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Ensby Park (RN1)	2,604	2,635	3	878	+2.2%
Northbourne (RN2 and RN4)	2,498	2,561	3	854	-0.7%

Redhill Park (RN3)	2,523	2,538	3	846	-1.6%
Total	7,625	7,734	9		

- 1.12 Finally, although the submission suggested a style of parish for the proposed council, the Task and Finish Group felt that a style of community would be more appropriate and consistent with the other proposed local councils elsewhere in Bournemouth.
- 1.13 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Redhill and Northbourne:

- 2.2 That:

- (a) a parish of Redhill and Northbourne be established;
- (b) the boundary of the parish of Redhill and Northbourne be drawn to include the existing polling districts of RN1 - Redhill & Northbourne 1, RN2 - Redhill & Northbourne 2, RN3 - Redhill & Northbourne 3, RN4 - Redhill & Northbourne 4, and part of MN1 – Moordown 1, as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.11 above;
- (c) the name of the established parish be Redhill and Northbourne;
- (d) the style of the parish of Redhill and Northbourne be set as a community;
- (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of community council;
- (f) the name of the community council should be Redhill and Northbourne Community Council;
- (g) the parish of Redhill and Northbourne be divided into three parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.11 above, and named respectively:-
 - (i) Ensbury Park
 - (ii) Northbourne
 - (iii) Redhill Park
- (h) the community council for Redhill and Northbourne shall consist of

9 councillors;

- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-

- (i) Ensbury Park – 3 councillors

- (ii) Northbourne – 3 councillors

- (iii) Redhill Park – 3 councillors

H. BOSCOMBE AND POKESDOWN

1. Background

1.1 The area referred to in this section as Boscombe and Pokesdown is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.2 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.

1.2 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
BE1 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 1	1,019	1,040
BE2 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 2	2,527	2,603
BE3 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 3	2,636	2,700
BE4 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 4	1,894	1,934
BW1 - Boscombe West 1	2,177	2,195
BW2 - Boscombe West 2	1,633	1,645
BW3 - Boscombe West 3	1,614	1,642
BW4 - Boscombe West 4	2,532	2,712
Total	16,032	16,471

1.3 The polling districts form the building blocks for the proposed parish which are coterminous with the BCP Council wards of Boscombe West and Boscombe East & Pokesdown.

1.4 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 2.74%.

1.5 Two submissions (63) and (67) were received relating to this part of central south Bournemouth. Both were similar in referring to Boscombe and Pokesdown, although submission (55) suggested an extension of the parish boundary north of the railway line into Kings Park. Submission (38) suggested that the whole of Bournemouth, including Boscombe and Pokesdown, Southbourne and Redhill and Northbourne, should be established as a single Town Council, however, the Task and Finish Group considered that there was sufficient evidence to support this as an independent standalone proposal.

1.6 The suggestion to extend the boundary north of the railway line into Kings Park falling within polling district LI2 and LI4 was considered but the Task and Finish Group did not feel there was sufficient evidence at this stage to justify this expansion. Whilst it was acknowledged that there were some historic links to Kings Park, the area in question has a wider community use. Furthermore, the railway line forms a

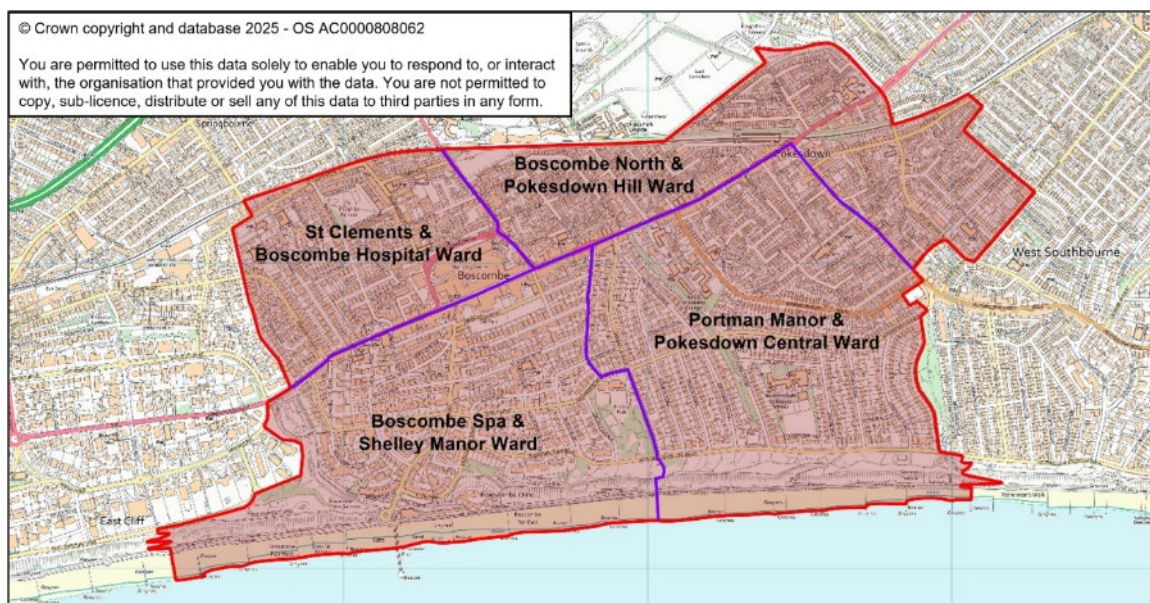
distinct and natural boundary for the proposed parish. This element was not supported at this stage.

- 1.7 The submission also suggested that the boundary to the west of Boscombe West should be extended to include Boscombe Chine Gardens which was considered to be a valuable resource to both locals and tourists accessing the Boscombe pier and beaches. The Task and Finish Group acknowledged the associated links with Boscombe Chine Gardens and that this area should be included within the parish boundary. The proposed boundary for the parish has therefore been extended accordingly to the west. There are no properties within the extended area and therefore no impact upon the effective delivery of elections.
- 1.8 Warding proposals and the number of councillors were included within the submission, and these have been supported by the Task and Finish Group. In summary it is proposed to have four wards with 14 councillors in total.
- 1.9 To the east of this proposal is Southbourne, which also had a number of submissions for a new parish which are set out in a separate section of this document. However, submissions for the two areas acknowledged the existing BCP ward boundary between Boscombe & Pokesdown and Southbourne is artificial for electoral purposes and this will require testing through the stage 3 consultation process. However, the Task and Finish Group were minded to make some minor alterations at this stage and to redraw the boundary for inclusion in the draft recommendations. These minor alterations relate to the area known as Fisherman's Walk and the small shopping areas at Portman Terrace and Beresford Road. The area outlined in red below is therefore proposed to be included within the boundary of the Southbourne parish for the purposes of the consultation.



- 1.10 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.11 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.12 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 14 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 1,177:1 with the resultant variances ranging between -6.9% to +4.3%.

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Boscombe Spa & Shelley Manor (BW1 and BW4)	4,709	4,907	4	1,227	+4.3%
St Clements & Boscombe Hospital (BW2 and BW3)	3,247	3,287	3	1,096	-6.9%
Portman Manor & Pokesdown Central (BE1 and BE2)	3,546	3,643	3	1,214	+3.2%
Boscombe North & Pokesdown Hill (BE3 and BE4)	4,530	4,634	4	1,159	-1.5%
Total	16,032	16,471	14		



- 1.13 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Boscombe and Pokesdown:

- 2.2 That:

- (a) a parish of Boscombe and Pokesdown be established;
- (b) the boundary of the parish of Boscombe and Pokesdown be drawn to include the existing polling districts of BE1 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 1, BE2 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 2, BE3 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 3, BE4 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 4, BW1 - Boscombe West 1, BW2 - Boscombe West 2, BW3 - Boscombe West 3, BW4 - Boscombe West 4, and part of EC1 - East Cliff & Springbourne 1, as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.12 above;
- (c) the name of the established parish be Boscombe and Pokesdown;
- (d) the style of the parish of Boscombe and Pokesdown be set as a community;
- (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of community council;
- (f) the name of the community council should be Boscombe and Pokesdown Community Council;
- (g) the parish of Boscombe and Pokesdown be divided into four parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.12 above, and named respectively:-
 - (i) Boscombe Spa & Shelley Manor
 - (ii) St Clements & Boscombe Hospital
 - (iii) Portman Manor & Pokesdown Central
 - (iv) Boscombe North & Pokesdown Hill
- (h) the community council for Boscombe and Pokesdown shall consist of 14 councillors;
- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-

- (i) Boscombe Spa & Shelley Manor – 4 councillors
- (ii) St Clements & Boscombe Hospital – 3 councillors
- (iii) Portman Manor & Pokesdown Central – 3 councillors
- (iv) Boscombe North & Pokesdown Hill – 4 councillors

I. SOUTHBOURNE

1. Background

- 1.1 The area referred to in this section as Southbourne is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.2 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.
- 1.2 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
ES1 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 1	2,363	2,430
ES2 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 2	2,700	2,725
ES3 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 3	2,348	2,380
WS1 - West Southbourne 1	2,515	2,583
WS2 - West Southbourne 2	2,681	2,704
WS3 - West Southbourne 3	2,386	2,398
Total	14,993	15,220

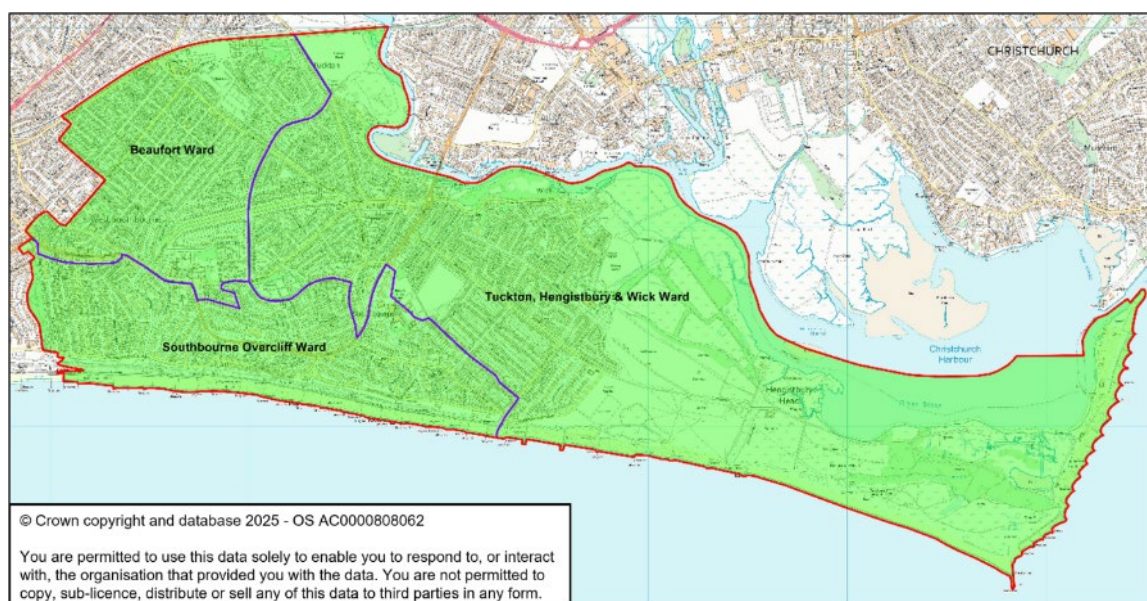
- 1.3 The polling districts form the building blocks for the proposed parish which are coterminous with the BCP Council wards of West Southbourne and East Southbourne & Tuckton.
- 1.4 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 1.51%.
- 1.5 Six submissions (36), (42), (43), (44), (48) and (54) were received relating to this part of east Bournemouth. Five were similar in support of a Southbourne parish, although submission (44) was not supportive and expressed concern about the management of the allotments site to the north of the area. Submission (38) suggested that the whole of Bournemouth, including Boscombe and Pokesdown, Southbourne and Redhill and Northbourne, should be established as a single Town Council, however, the Task and Finish Group considered that there was sufficient evidence to support this as an independent standalone proposal.
- 1.6 Although the Task and Finish Group considered the views of the Bournemouth East Allotment Society, redrawing the boundary to exclude the allotments would not be appropriate. It was further noted that there should be no reason for the operation of the allotments to be detrimentally impacted by inclusion in the parish boundary.
- 1.7 Warding proposals and the number of councillors were included within a number of the submission, and these have been largely supported by the Task and Finish Group. In summary it is proposed to have three wards with 12 councillors in total.

- 1.8 To the west of this proposal is Boscombe and Pokesdown, which also had a number of submissions for a new parish which are set out in a separate section of this document. However, submissions for the two areas acknowledged the existing BCP ward boundary between Boscombe & Pokesdown and Southbourne is artificial for electoral purposes and this will require testing through the stage 3 consultation process. However, the Task and Finish Group were minded to make some minor alterations at this stage and to redraw the boundary for inclusion in the draft recommendations. These minor alterations relate to the area known as Fisherman's Walk and the small shopping areas at Portman Terrace and Beresford Road. The area outlined in red below is therefore proposed to be included within the boundary of the Southbourne parish for the purposes of the consultation.



- 1.9 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.10 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.11 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 12 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 1,268:1 with the resultant variances ranging between -1.2% to +0.6%.

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Beaufort (WS2 and WS3)	5,067	5,102	4	1,276	+0.6%
Southbourne Overcliff (WS1 and ES1)	4,878	5,013	4	1,253	-1.2%
Tuckton, Hengistbury Head and Wick (ES2 and ES3)	5,048	5,105	4	1,276	+0.6%
Total	14,993	15,220	12		



- 1.12 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Southbourne:

- 2.2 That:

- (a) a parish of Southbourne be established;
- (b) the boundary of the parish of Southbourne be drawn to include the existing polling districts of ES1 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 1, ES2 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 2, ES3 - East Southbourne & Tuckton 3, WS1 - West Southbourne 1, WS2 - West Southbourne 2, WS3 - West Southbourne 3, and parts of BE2 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 2 and BE3 - Boscombe East & Pokesdown 3, as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.11 above;

- (c) the name of the established parish be Southbourne;
- (d) the style of the parish of Southbourne be set as a community;
- (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of community council;
- (f) the name of the community council should be Southbourne Community Council;
- (g) the parish of Southbourne be divided into four parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.12 above, and named respectively:-
 - (i) Tuckton, Hengistbury Head and Wick
 - (ii) Beaufort
 - (iii) Southbourne Overcliff
- (h) the community council for Southbourne shall consist of 12 councillors;
- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-
 - (i) Tuckton, Hengistbury Head and Wick – 4 councillors
 - (ii) Beaufort – 4 councillors
 - (i) Southbourne Overcliff – 4 councillors

J. POOLE TOWN

1. Background

- 1.1 The area referred to in this section as Poole is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.4 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.
- 1.2 The area is currently served by the Charter Trustees for Poole which was established in 2019 to maintain and safeguard the historic charters of Poole and to promote the civic and ceremonial traditions of the mayoralty. The Charter Trustees, which levies a precept on the Council tax, cannot be abolished unless the whole of the area covered by the Charter Trustees is replaced with town or parish councils.
- 1.3 The Charter Trustees and the Mayors for Poole since 2019 have expressed some frustration with the constraints of the current arrangements, and the limitations to support key local events, individuals or community groups with fund-raising initiatives, etc.. The establishment of a Town Council for Poole would continue to protect the historic charters, armorial bearings, civic regalia and other assets, but allow additional freedoms to support other activities throughout Poole.
- 1.4 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
AB1 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 1	2,447	2,451
AB2 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 2	1,974	1,978
AB3 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 3	1,628	1,630
AB4 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 4	2,085	2,092
AB5 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 5	1,154	1,156
AB6 - Alderney & Bourne Valley 6 (combined with AB6-A)	2,725	2,737
BM1 - Bearwood & Merley 1	1,446	1,451
BM2 - Bearwood & Merley 2	1,557	2,206
BM3 - Bearwood & Merley 3	1,784	1,796
BM4 - Bearwood & Merley 4	2,315	3,031
BM5 - Bearwood & Merley 5	1,524	1,530
BM6 - Bearwood & Merley 6	1,269	1,289
BM7 - Bearwood & Merley 7 (combined with B7-A)	1,375	1,390
CC1 - Canford Cliffs 1	1,599	1,691
CC2 - Canford Cliffs 2	1,520	1,636

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
CC3 - Canford Cliffs 3 (combined with CC3-A)	1,849	1,910
CC4 - Canford Cliffs 4	1,807	1,834
CC5 - Canford Cliffs 5	1,295	1,404
CH1 - Canford Heath 1	1,154	1,161
CH2 - Canford Heath 2	1,492	1,501
CH3 - Canford Heath 3	1,313	1,322
CH4 - Canford Heath 4	1,201	1,208
CH5 - Canford Heath 5 (combined with CH5-A)	2,238	2,251
CH6 - Canford Heath 6	1,805	1,835
CH7 - Canford Heath 7	1,545	1,554
CR1 - Creekmoor 1	1,627	1,709
CR2 - Creekmoor 2	1,681	1,883
CR3 - Creekmoor 3	1,271	1,276
CR4 - Creekmoor 4	1,511	1,518
CR5 - Creekmoor 5	1,270	1,275
HY1 - Hamworthy 1	2,378	2,387
HY2 - Hamworthy 2	1,515	1,541
HY3 - Hamworthy 3	1,492	1,503
HY4 - Hamworthy 4	1,974	1,991
HY5 - Hamworthy 5	1,417	1,579
HY6 - Hamworthy 6	1,748	1,762
NH1 - Newtown & Heatherlands 1	1,452	1,634
NH2 - Newtown & Heatherlands 2	1,840	1,873
NH3 - Newtown & Heatherlands 3	2,452	2,484
NH4 - Newtown & Heatherlands 4	1,581	1,598
NH5 - Newtown & Heatherlands 5	1,658	1,674
NH6 - Newtown & Heatherlands 6	1,979	2,068
NH6-A - Newtown & Heatherlands 6A	489	492
NH7 - Newtown & Heatherlands 7	1,848	1,875
OK1 - Oakdale 1	1,038	1,050
OK2 - Oakdale 2	1,184	1,195

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
OK3 - Oakdale 3	1,683	1,793
OK4 - Oakdale 4	2,416	2,436
OK5 - Oakdale 5	2,209	2,228
PH1 - Penn Hill 1	1,844	1,873
PH2 - Penn Hill 2	2,117	2,191
PH3 - Penn Hill 3	2,106	2,139
PH4 - Penn Hill 4	2,760	2,888
PS1 - Parkstone 1	1,394	1,549
PS2 - Parkstone 2	2,984	3,076
PS3 - Parkstone 3	2,158	2,199
PS4 - Parkstone 4	2,123	2,264
PT1 - Poole Town 1	1,458	2,276
PT2 - Poole Town 2	2,541	2,594
PT3 - Poole Town 3	1,887	1,908
PT4 - Poole Town 4	2,605	2,633
PT5 - Poole Town 5	1,602	2,066
TB1 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 1 (Part)	162	163
TB4 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 4	1,192	1,197
TB5 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 5 (Part)	829	832
TB6 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 6	972	982
WB4 - Westbourne & West Cliff 4 (Part)	114	115
Total	112,662	117,813

- 1.5 The polling districts form the building blocks for the proposed parish which are where possible coterminous with the BCP Council wards across the area.
- 1.6 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 4.57%.
- 1.7 There were a number of submissions for the Poole area, including individual proposals for separate local councils in Hamworthy, Alderney and Bourne Valley, Parkstone, and a combined area of Parkstone, Canford Cliffs and Penn Hill. A further submission was received for a Town Council covering Poole Town, Hamworthy, Creekmoor, Oakdale and Parkstone.
- 1.8 The Task and Finish Group considered the proposals which demonstrated an appetite for potential new local governance arrangements, but felt that there was

insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proposals would lead to, or bring about, improved community engagement, cohesion or local democracy contrary to the aim of the review. In many cases the proposed boundaries sub-divided key retail areas and community facilities and as a consequence the submissions were not supported at this stage.

- 1.9 However, the Task and Finish Group was encouraged with the number of submissions supporting the principle of a town council for the whole of Poole and have agreed to recommend the establishment of a new Town Council for the area defined in this section of the report, and to seek the wider public opinion through the formal Stage 3 Consultation process.
- 1.10 If there is insufficient support for the establishment of a Town Council for Poole, the fallback position will be to continue with the Charter Trustees for the whole of the former borough of Poole, including any areas separately parished. As stated above, the Charter Trustees cannot be abolished unless the whole area is replaced by one or more parish or town councils.
- 1.11 It is important to clarify that the retention of the Charter Trustees, would result in double taxation at a parish level for those areas covered by a separate local council.
- 1.12 The submissions suggesting a whole of Poole Town Council, did provide warding proposals and a number of councillors, however, these did not provide for fair electoral equality. If the establishment of a town council for Poole is sufficiently supported, it will be necessary to refine the precise warding arrangements to secure improved electoral equality but the calculations below illustrate the current draft proposals.
- 1.13 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.14 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.15 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 41 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 2,807:1 with the resultant variances currently ranging between -10.1% to +8.1%.



Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Alderney	5,796	5,819	2	2,910	+3.7%
Bearwood	5,108	5,850	2	2,925	+4.3%
Bourne Valley & Branksome East	8,136	8,167	3	2,722	-2.9%
Branksome West	8,133	8,278	3	2,759	-1.6%
Canford Cliffs	8,070	8,475	3	2,825	+0.7%
Canford Heath East	5,588	5,640	2	2,820	+0.5%
Canford Heath West	5,160	5,192	2	2,596	-7.5%
Creekmoor	7,360	7,661	3	2,554	-9.0%

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Hamworthy East	5,139	5,332	2	2,666	-5.0%
Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor	5,385	5,431	2	2,716	-3.2%
Longfleet & Sterte	5,268	6,153	2	3,077	+9.7%
Merley	4,787	5,453	2	2,727	-2.8%
Newtown	7,891	8,157	3	2,719	-3.1%
Oakdale	8,530	8,702	3	2,901	+3.4%
Old Town & Baiter	4,824	5,328	2	2,662	-5.1%
Parkstone	8,659	9,088	3	3,029	+8.0%
Penn Hill	8,827	9,091	3	3,030	+8.0%
Total	112,662	117,813	42		

- 1.16 If in the event that support is forthcoming for Poole Town Council but not Bournemouth Town Council, it will be necessary to alter the proposed boundary of the Poole Town Council to ensure that the whole of the charter trustee area is included. This will be to ensure the effective and convenient delivery of services.
- 1.17 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Poole:
- 2.2 That:
- (a) a parish of Poole be established;
 - (b) the boundary of the parish of Poole be drawn to include the existing polling districts as listed in paragraph 1.4 and as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.15 above;
 - (c) the name of the established parish be Poole;
 - (d) the style of the parish of Poole be set as a town;
 - (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of town council;
 - (f) the name of the town council should be Poole Town Council;

- (g) the parish of Poole be divided into seventeen parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.15 above, and named respectively:-
- (i) Alderney
 - (ii) Bearwood
 - (iii) Bourne Valley & Branksome East
 - (iv) Branksome West
 - (v) Canford Cliffs
 - (vi) Canford Heath East
 - (vii) Canford Heath West
 - (viii) Creekmoor
 - (ix) Hamworthy East
 - (x) Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor
 - (xi) Longfleet & Sterte
 - (xii) Merley
 - (xiii) Newtown
 - (xiv) Oakdale
 - (xv) Old Town & Baiter
 - (xvi) Parkstone
 - (xvii) Penn Hill
- (h) the town council for Poole shall consist of 41 councillors;
- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-
- (i) Alderney – 2 councillors
 - (ii) Bearwood – 2 councillors
 - (iii) Bourne Valley & Branksome East – 3 councillors
 - (iv) Branksome West – 3 councillors
 - (v) Canford Cliffs – 3 councillors
 - (vi) Canford Heath East – 2 councillors
 - (vii) Canford Heath West – 2 councillors
 - (viii) Creekmoor – 3 councillors
 - (ix) Hamworthy East – 2 councillors

- (x) Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor – 2 councillors
- (xi) Longfleet & Sterte – 2 councillors
- (xii) Merley – 2 councillors
- (xiii) Newtown – 3 councillors
- (xiv) Oakdale – 3 councillors
- (xv) Old Town & Baiter – 2 councillors
- (xvi) Parkstone – 3 councillors
- (xvii) Penn Hill – 3 councillors

K. BOURNEMOUTH TOWN

1. Background

- 1.1 The area referred to in this section as Bournemouth is unparished and comprises the polling district areas detailed in the table in paragraph 1.4 below. Maps showing the extent of all polling districts are contained in a separate annex on the Council's web site.
- 1.2 The area is currently served by the Charter Trustees for Bournemouth which was established in 2019 to maintain and safeguard the historic charters of Bournemouth and to promote the civic and ceremonial traditions of the mayoralty. The Charter Trustees, which levies a precept on the Council tax, cannot be abolished unless the whole of the area covered by the Charter Trustees is replaced with town or parish councils.
- 1.3 The establishment of a Town Council for Bournemouth, if supported, would continue to protect the historic charters, armorial bearings, civic regalia and other assets, but allow additional freedoms, not available via the Charter Trustees, to support other activities throughout Bournemouth, excluding those areas where separate councils are to be created. If a Bournemouth Town Council is not created the Charter Trustees will continue their duties as present for the whole of the former Bournemouth borough area.
- 1.4 A summary of the polling district electorate forecast is shown in the table below:-

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
BC1 - Bournemouth Central 1	2,534	3,032
BC2 - Bournemouth Central 2	1,117	1,172
BC3 - Bournemouth Central 3	1,550	1,627
BC4 - Bournemouth Central 4	3,008	4,136
BC5 - Bournemouth Central 5	1,371	1,721
EC1 - East Cliff & Springbourne 1	1,668	1,684
EC2 - East Cliff & Springbourne 2	2,043	2,071
EC3 - East Cliff & Springbourne 3	2,049	2,095
EC4 - East Cliff & Springbourne 4	1,642	1,713
EC5 - East Cliff & Springbourne 5	2,402	2,456
EC6 - East Cliff & Springbourne 6	1,992	2,022

Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
KN1 - Kinson 1	2,266	2,297
KN2 - Kinson 2	1,743	1,780
KN3 - Kinson 3	1,865	1,877
KN4 - Kinson 4	1,956	1,981
KN5 - Kinson 5	2,567	2,581
KN6 - Kinson 6	2,483	2,495
LI1 - Littledown & Iford 1	1,087	1,091
LI2 - Littledown & Iford 2	2,463	2,476
LI3 - Littledown & Iford 3	2,335	2,342
LI4 - Littledown & Iford 4	1,708	1,714
MN1 - Moordown 1	1,835	1,895
MN2 - Moordown 2	1,751	1,766
MN3 - Moordown 3	1,802	1,812
MN4 - Moordown 4	2,108	2,126
MS1 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 1 (combined with MS1-A)	1,827	1,840
MS2 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 2	544	546
MS3 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 3	2,083	2,093
MS4 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 4	1,992	2,001
MS5 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 5	1,309	1,319
MS6 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 6	2,029	2,037
MS7 - Muscliff & Strouden Park 7	2,239	2,258
QP1 - Queens Park 1	2,247	2,298
QP2 - Queens Park 2	1,614	1,622
QP3 - Queens Park 3	2,667	2,734
QP4 - Queens Park 4	1,538	1,549
TB1 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 1 (part)	2,320	2,331
TB2 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 2	2,212	2,228
TB3 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 3	2,372	2,428
TB5 - Talbot & Branksome Woods 5 (part)	99	99
WB1 - Westbourne & West Cliff 1 (combined with WB1-A)	2,295	2,419
WB2 - Westbourne & West Cliff 2	2,252	2,282

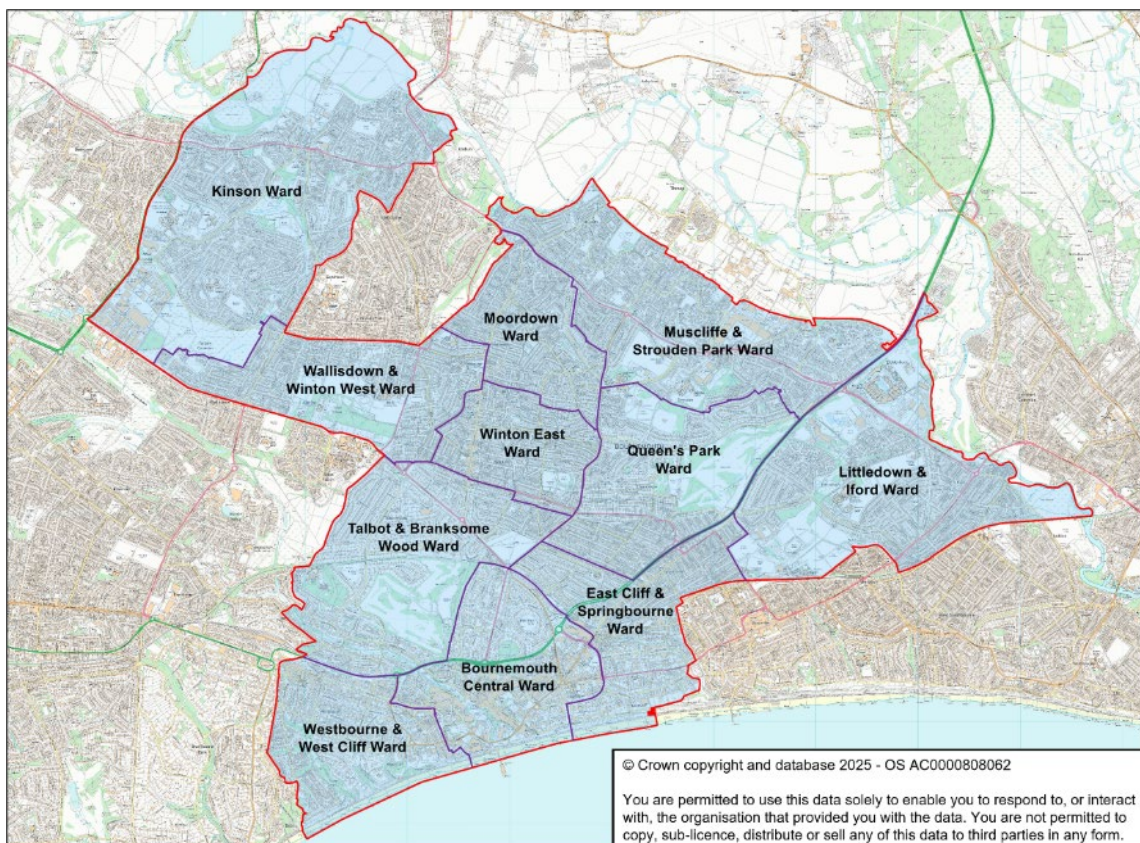
Polling Districts	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030
WB3 - Westbourne & West Cliff 3	2,477	2,598
WB4 - Westbourne & West Cliff 4 (part)	1,196	1,211
WE1 - Winton East 1	1,404	1,429
WE2 - Winton East 2	2,171	2,230
WE3 - Winton East 3	1,907	1,940
WE4 - Winton East 4	897	942
WE5 - Winton East 5	1,188	1,207
WW1 - Wallisdown & Winton West 1	2,499	2,510
WW2 - Wallisdown & Winton West 2	2,035	2,065
WW3 - Wallisdown & Winton West 3	1,623	1,637
WW4 - Wallisdown & Winton West 4	1,340	1,349
Total	99,721	103,164

- 1.5 The polling districts form the building blocks for the proposed parish which are where possible coterminous with the BCP Council wards across the area.
- 1.6 The projected electorate growth over 5 years is 3.45%.
- 1.7 There were no specific submissions proposing a new Town Council for Bournemouth as set out in this paper, although one submission (38) did suggest a whole of Bournemouth Town Council and not individual smaller councils. There were a number of representations received from councillors that a town council for the remainder of Bournemouth should be not established.
- 1.8 However, the Task and Finish Group have decided, given the existing Holdenhurst Parish Council and the Groups' recommendations for Redhill and Northbourne, Boscombe and Pokesdown, and Southbourne councils, that in the interests of fairness and equity across the whole of the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area, to put forward a proposal for a new Town Council for the remainder of Bournemouth, to ensure the people of the remaining part of Bournemouth are given the chance to support a council, if desired, through the formal stage 3 consultation process.
- 1.9 If there is insufficient support for the establishment of a Town Council for Bournemouth, the fallback position will be to continue with the Charter Trustees for the whole of the former borough of Bournemouth, including any areas separately parished. As stated above, the Charter Trustees cannot be abolished unless the whole area is replaced by one or more parish or town councils.
- 1.10 If the establishment of a town council for Bournemouth is sufficiently supported, it will be necessary to refine the precise warding arrangements to secure improved

electoral equality but the calculations below illustrate the current draft proposals based on the existing warding arrangements for BCP Council.

- 1.11 It is an important democratic principle that each person's vote should be of equal weight so far as possible, having regard to other legitimate competing factors, when it comes to the election of councillors. Guidance suggests that it is not in the interests of effective and convenient local government to have significant variances in levels of representation between different parish wards. There is a risk that where one parish ward is over-represented by councillors, the residents of that parish ward (and their councillors) could be perceived as having more influence than others on the council.
- 1.12 Guidance further recommends that the elector to councillor ratio variance should be within +/-10%.
- 1.13 The following warding pattern is recommended by the Task and Finish Group with a total of 38 elected representatives. The projected elector to councillor ratio under these arrangements would be 2,715:1 with the resultant variances currently ranging between -13.0% to +11.4%. Although, the variances are outside the recommended variances, as stated in paragraph 1.10 above, this would be addressed following the consultation process.

Parish ward	Electorate 2025	Electorate 2030	Seats	Elector Ratio	Variance from average
Bournemouth Central	9,580	11,688	4	2,922	+7.6%
East Cliff & Springbourne	11,796	12,041	4	3,010	+10.9%
Kinson	12,880	13,011	5	2,602	-4.1%
Littledown & Iford	7,593	7,623	3	2,541	-6.4%
Moordown	7,496	7,599	3	2,533	-6.7%
Muscliff & Strouden Park	12,023	12,094	4	3,024	+11.4%
Queen's Park	8,066	8,203	3	2,734	+0.7%
Talbot & Branksome Woods	7,003	7,086	3	2,362	-13.0%
Wallisdown & Winton West	7,497	7,561	3	2,520	-7.2%
Westbourne & West Cliff	8,220	8,510	3	2,837	+4.5%
Winton East	7,567	7,748	3	2,583	-4.9%
Total	99,721	103,164	38		



- 1.14 If in the event that support is forthcoming for Bournemouth Town Council but not Poole Town Council, it will be necessary to alter the proposed boundary of the Bournemouth Town Council to ensure that the whole of the charter trustee area is included. This will be to ensure the effective and convenient delivery of services.
- 1.15 The Task and Finish Group having considered the representations received, make the following draft recommendations.

2. Draft Recommendations

- 2.1 As part of the current Community Governance Review of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, under the terms of reference published on 16 October 2024, the Council has made the following draft recommendations in relation to the unparished area referred to as Bournemouth:
- 2.2 That:
- (a) a parish of Bournemouth be established;
 - (b) the boundary of the parish of Bournemouth be drawn to include the existing polling districts as listed in paragraph 1.4 and as outlined in red on the map in paragraph 1.13 above;
 - (c) the name of the established parish be Bournemouth;
 - (d) the style of the parish of Bournemouth be set as a town;

- (e) the parish should have a parish council in the style of town council;
- (f) the name of the town council should be Bournemouth Town Council;
- (g) the parish of Bournemouth be divided into eleven parish wards, comprising the area designated on the map in paragraph 1.13 above, and named respectively:-
 - (i) Bournemouth Central
 - (ii) East Cliff & Springbourne
 - (iii) Kinson
 - (iv) Littledown & Iford
 - (v) Moordown
 - (vi) Muscliff & Strouden Park
 - (vii) Queen's Park
 - (viii) Talbot & Branksome Woods
 - (ix) Wallisdown & Winton West
 - (x) Westbourne & West Cliff
 - (xi) Winton East
- (h) the town council for Bournemouth shall consist of 38 councillors;
- (i) the number of councillors elected to each of the respective wards be as follows:-
 - (i) Bournemouth Central – 4 councillors
 - (ii) East Cliff & Springbourne – 4 councillors
 - (iii) Kinson – 5 councillors
 - (iv) Littledown & Iford – 3 councillors
 - (v) Moordown – 3 councillors
 - (vi) Muscliff & Strouden Park – 4 councillors
 - (vii) Queen's Park – 3 councillors
 - (viii) Talbot & Branksome Woods – 3 councillors
 - (ix) Wallisdown & Winton West – 3 councillors
 - (x) Westbourne & West Cliff – 3 councillors
 - (xi) Winton East – 3 councillors

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CABINET



Report subject	Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan
Meeting date	05 March 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>Bournemouth Development Company LLP (“BDC”) is a joint venture between the Council and Community Solutions for regeneration Bournemouth, a subsidiary of MUSE Developments Limited (itself a subsidiary of Morgan Sindall Group plc). It was established in 2011 and is currently due to expire in 2031.</p> <p>In March 2023, Cabinet approved a request to extend the Site Option Execution Date for Winter Gardens to September 2024. This date has passed and a further extension is required in order for BDC to continue working on a new scheme.</p> <p>A Strategy Day was held on 6 December to review and consider options for moving forward with the Winter Gardens site. Following that meeting, Muse have committed funds to take forward new high-level design and capacity work for the site. Early indications show potential for a housing-led scheme with circa 500 homes, including a good proportion of affordable homes, along with some street level retail and commercial space.</p> <p>The purpose of this report is to update Cabinet on progress since the recent BDC Strategy Day, agree the proposed timetable for the new Partnership Business Plan and to update on the priority project, Winter Gardens, including the proposed strategy for bringing forward residential development on the site, which requires approval to extend the Site Option Execution date.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agrees to amend the Winter Gardens site “Option Execution Date” to expire on 30 September 2028. There is no financial exposure to extend this date; 2. Instructs officers to explore the available funding options such that a funding strategy can be developed for the

	<p>Winter Gardens project and be put forward at a future Cabinet meeting;</p> <p>3. Notes the timetable for producing a new Partnership Business Plan for BDC and a Cabinet report later this year;</p> <p>4. Notes the interdependency with the current work to review Shareholder Governance and that the composition of the BDC Board is under review.</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>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.</p> <p>The emerging 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.</p> <p>The Council has reserved the right for Cabinet to approve Site Development Plans (SDP) and further approvals are necessary to vary terms.</p>
Portfolio Holder(s):	<p>Councillor Millie Earl, Leader and Portfolio Holder for Planning & Local Plan, and Regeneration & Infrastructure.</p> <p>Councillor Kieron Wilson, Portfolio Holder for Housing & Regulatory Services.</p>
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton Chief Operating Officer
Report Authors	Rob Dunford, Corporate, Business Case & Commercial Manager
Wards	Bournemouth Central
Classification	For Update and Decision

Background

1. The Bournemouth Development Company LLP (BDC) was set up in 2011 by Bournemouth Borough Council as a joint venture (JV) between the Council and Morgan Sindall Investments (MSIL).
2. In 2020, following an internal reorganisation, part of the business of Morgan Sindall Investments Limited ("MSIL") was transferred to Muse Developments Limited ("Muse"). As a result, MSIL sought confirmation of the Council's agreement to transfer to Muse the contractual obligations in two development management agreements (DMAs) between MSIL and the Bournemouth Development Company LLP ("BDC"). Cabinet dated 29 September 2021 acknowledged and approved this novation.
3. The BDC Partnership Business Plan (PBP) sets out the nature and extent of development that will be undertaken by BDC. The BDC Business Plan recognises that the strategic direction of BDC, such as pace of development, geographic focus to facilitate regeneration across the BCP area are matters for the BDC Members (Council and Muse) to determine and drive forward.
4. The PBP is a rolling five-year plan that is usually reviewed annually to provide an update on emerging priority sites and the programme of development activity for the next 12 months. It was last reviewed and approved by Cabinet in July 2021.
5. It had been scheduled to be considered by Cabinet in September 2022 to allow time to review the scheme viability in anticipation of market conditions improving. The Winter Gardens and Cotlands Road schemes required further time to assess the longer-term impact of changing market and planning requirements and the Council's ability to fund BDC schemes. The process for producing a new PBP for the 2025 to 2030 period is set out from paragraph 57 below.
6. Since the completion of the West Cliff Mansions (Durley Road) scheme in September 2022, the development market has been significantly impacted by the COVID pandemic, war in Ukraine and the consequential impact on build costs and interest rates. Notably, the Winter Gardens scheme, having achieved planning consent in 2019, was substantially impacted by these factors which the scheme could not be delivered as proposed. Similarly, the Cotlands Road scheme could not progress due to the anchor tenant for the flagship office building withdrawing and BCP no longer being in a position to forward fund a new multistorey car park as a core enabler of the project.
7. The viability of the schemes moving forward is dependent on the relevant planning policy for the Bournemouth Arc related to re-provision of public parking and building heights.
8. In 2023 the Council commissioned a technical parking study to assess the parking capacity in the town centre locations. The resulting Public Off-Street Parking technical study produced for the Local Plan evidence base is included in **Appendix 1**.

This study collates the evidence regarding the occupancy of off-street public car parking and explores some scenarios that illustrate how car parking distributions could be changed to better match the measured occupancy of the car parks. It demonstrates that

the car park sites allocated in the draft BCP Local Plan can be released without impacting on the town centre as there is sufficient capacity across the area.

The study identifies the over-provision of public off-street parking in Bournemouth town centre and presents scenarios to reduce provision in some surface car parks in line with demand to allow their development for residential and other uses.

The scenarios allow for public parking at Winter Gardens to be removed whilst still retaining up to 84% of existing parking capacity in the town centre, which the study shows to be sufficient to meet with evidenced demand.

The BCP Parking Standards SPD (2021), as referenced in the emerging Local Plan, stipulates that “car parking is not required for new homes [in town centres] as these areas are characterised by high density development in highly sustainable locations well-served by public transport, shops and local services”.

Not providing public parking is important for the new scheme in two main ways;

- a) Providing the parking is costly and would have a significant impact on viability. This was demonstrated to be the case with the previously consented scheme.
 - b) Targeting Homes England funding will be critical to finance the scheme. Homes England will not subsidise the replacement of public parking spaces.
9. This evidence base has provided new guiding principles for BDC to revisit the scheme viability and consider options for scale and massing on the Winter Gardens scheme.
 10. A Strategy Day is held annually between the BDC joint venture partners, BCP and Muse, to review the activities of the business in the preceding year and set the direction for the year ahead, to be reflected in an update PBP.
 11. At the Strategy Day on 06 December 2024 it was proposed that the PBP is updated to reflect the outcomes of the session and be submitted to Council for consideration in Spring 2025.
 12. The new PBP will also address the options for developing the other remaining sites in the BDC Options Agreement. Some of these are smaller car parks and could be more suited to develop through third parties, using the BDC to commission and manage the work.
 13. The purpose of this paper is to update Cabinet on the following;
 - a) The route forward for Winter Gardens – high level options, risks and issues.
 - b) Seeking approval for a further extension to the Site Option Execution Date for Winter Gardens
 - c) Setting out a proposal for reviewing sites in the BDC Options Agreement
 - d) Summarising the work required to produce a funding strategy for the Winter Gardens
 - e) Setting out the timetable for producing a new Partnership Business Plan for BDC

Winter Gardens

14. In March 2019, BDC secured planning permission for a mixed-use regeneration scheme at Winter Gardens.
15. The consented scheme consisted of 378 new homes, (a mixture of 1, 2, and 3 bed apartments) 5,600 m² of leisure/café/restaurant/retail/commercial space enhanced public realm and a 552-space car park, for public (225 spaces) and residential (327 spaces) use. This was predicated on a Gross Development Value (GDV) of £150m.
16. Due to a combination of factors, in part linked to the COVID 19 pandemic and associated economic impact, the scheme was paused pending improvements in the market conditions.
17. The Bank of England base interest rate climbed sharply since the Winter Gardens scheme first achieved planning consent, having been at 0.25% in March 2020 and rising to 5.25% at its peak in August 2023. The rate has since gradually dropped to its current 4.5%. This has had a significant impact on borrowing costs to fund construction. The impact on public sector borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board has been challenging, with the current rate for borrowing over a 30-year period being 5.8%, having previously been around 3.5%.
18. Market conditions were also significantly impacted by cost inflation resulting from the economic impact of COVID 19. Specifically, construction costs rose sharply due to increases in the prices of both material and labour that impacted negatively on viability. In May 2021, a viability gap of £16million for the scheme was identified, assuming £7m of construction value engineering. To meet the remaining gap, BDC put forward proposals for BCP to acquire additional build to rent (BTR) units and to purchase more public car parking. In addition, £7.7m was sought from the BCP Future's Fund of the time, to address the viability gap relating to public realm aspects following the withdrawal of a £5.5m Homes England grant.
19. In August 2021, BCP requested BDC to review the scheme to reduce the amount of public parking and commercial space to try and achieve a more viable and deliverable scheme. The Council also advised that there were emerging constraints to employing £7.7m of Futures Fund to the scheme. In addition, concerns were raised about the valuation assumed on pre-existing car parking and BTR that the Council had agreed to purchase.
20. By November 2021, the viability gap had increased to £28m. BDC presented the outcome of the scheme review and due to the nature of the scheme changes to parking and BTR, a new planning application would be required, lengthening the programme and giving rise to further increases relating to continued sharp cost price inflation since May 2021.
21. The viability gap was considered too large to close and the scheme was paused.
22. The site has been identified by the current political administration as its key priority regeneration opportunity in Bournemouth town centre.

23. The newly updated Corporate Strategy “A Shared Vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, 2024-28” highlights the importance of regenerating key sites for creating new opportunities for BCP residents. It also recognises the need to provide good quality, accessible, sustainable and affordable homes.
24. BCP Cabinet members, senior officers, BDC Board members and representatives of our BDC joint venture partner, Muse, convened for a Strategy Day on 6 December 2024. Central to that meeting was the agreement of a new route forward for the Winter Gardens project based on a shared understanding of the aspirations for the site.
25. Muse has funded work immediately following that meeting to assess the options for a new Winter Gardens scheme.
 - a. Architects have undertaken design and capacity work to determine the likely range of volume of new homes and non-residential uses. The work shows that over **500 new homes** could be delivered, which would give the project sufficient scale to attract potential funding assistance from Homes England. This is based on a mix of affordable, build to rent and open market sale. The scheme would also include some retail or other commercial uses at ground floor level, consistent with the Local Plan site allocation.
 - b. Cost consultants have assessed the likely high-level costs of pre-construction and construction work. Further pre-construction costs are estimated between **£4million to £7million**. It is expected that £3million to £5million will be required to secure a planning consent with a further £1million to £2million needed to take the scheme through detailed design, procurement and legal work in order to be “shovel ready”. This would create a 50% funding requirement from BCP Council, under the terms of the BDC Members Agreement of between **£2million and £3.5million**. A funding strategy will need to be developed to provide options to BCP Council for consideration regarding how best to take the scheme forward.
 - c. Construction costs are estimated to be within the range of **£100million to £150million**. Up to a further **£17million** of construction equity may be required, to be funded jointly by BCP and Muse, depending on the funding and phasing structure of the new scheme.
 - d. Planning consultants are providing advice on planning strategy and current residential market values for homes in Bournemouth town centre.
26. The above should be considered as outline principles for the scheme at this stage and will be subject to the planning process.
27. The high-level programme for bringing forward a new scheme on this basis is set out here;

	Oct 24	Nov 24	Dec 24	Apr – May 25	Apr 25 – Jul 27	2027 - 2029
Internal briefing						
Leader briefing						
BDC Strategy Day						
New Partnership Business Plan						
Winter Gardens scheme development to planning consent						
Winter Gardens construction						

28. There are some key planning items that should be noted as risks in relation to any new scheme:

- a. Parking provision – existing planning policy requires the full reprovision of public parking (215 spaces) on the site, which has a significant negative impact on viability. The new Local Plan provides scenarios which demonstrate that parking does not need to be reprovided. The initial work on a new scheme does not include any public parking and, in line with planning policy for town centre residential development, would provide minimal private parking (for fewer than 10% of new homes).
- b. Building heights – existing planning policy allowed the previous scheme to gain consent for up to 15 storeys, built on top of a podium to allow for underground parking. The outline designs for the new scheme propose heights of up to 19 storeys which will be tested via the planning process. However it should be noted that this does not include a podium so that the overall height of the scheme would be in line with the previous consent.
- c. The Site Option Execution Date has expired and requires further extension.
- d. Funding strategy for the scheme requires agreement. The proposal for developing a flexible funding strategy are set out from paragraph 54 below.

29. The outcome of the January Local Plan examination hearings will provide more clarity on items a) and b).

30. It should be noted that the scheme is still expected to face viability challenges, even with removing the provision of public parking, therefore it will need to be designed in a way that optimises the chances of securing other sources of funding. This could be through designing blocks for discrete provision of affordable, build to rent and open market homes that will enable more focused negotiations with potential funders.

31. If public parking were to be provided as part of the redevelopment of the site it is likely to be undercover for deliverability reasons which would likely make it less popular and also significantly impact viability. Increasing footfall in the other town centre car parks through displacement could have a positive impact as they would generate more revenue and feel more secure.

32. Further work is currently being carried out to fully assess;

- a) The surplus income generated from Winter Gardens last financial year and forecast this year
- b) The assumed loss of usage/income if no parking is retained on the Winter Gardens site (assumed to be 80% to BIC/BH2 based on geography)
- c) Narrative on the likely behaviour in point 2 above, including previous car park loss/development and East/West split, as well as peak summer day impact
- d) The operational view on the potential for retaining public car parking on the Winter Gardens site in any development. The impact of this on the deliverability and viability would need to be assessed.

This work will form part of the next report to Cabinet.

- 33. The new Local Plan (subject to adoption) identifies the need for new homes in Bournemouth town centre. The site allocation for the Bournemouth Arc area, which includes the Winter Gardens site, is 400 homes. The new scheme therefore has the potential to deliver a significant uplift on the number of homes required. This would also provide new Council Tax revenues to help towards off setting any lost parking income, as well as delivering significant regeneration benefits to the town centre, with new full-time residents creating new footfall and custom for local businesses.

Extension of Winter Gardens Site Option Execution Date

- 34. In accordance with the BDC Members Agreement, a Site Development Plan (SDP) is produced for each site. which is subject to Cabinet approval. This sets out the proposed scheme including a programme overview and the Option Execution Dates.
- 35. The BDC Option Agreement sets out the Option Conditions that must be satisfied in order for the Option on a site to be executed. These are;
 - a. The Site Planning Condition
 - b. the Funding Condition
 - c. written agreement between the Seller (BCP Council) and the Buyer (BDC) of the relevant Site Lease Value
 - d. the Viability Condition
 - e. the Council Condition
- 36. The initial “Option Execution Date” for this site, which fell 3 years after the date of the original planning consent, was March 2022. The Option was unable to be executed due to changes in viability and funding circumstances.
- 37. In March 2023, Cabinet approved a recommendation to extend the “Option Execution Date” out to 30 September 2024. As this was approved by Cabinet it is necessary to seek further approval to vary the Option Execution Date.
- 38. The extension was designed to enable BCP FuturePlaces Ltd, in light of the consented scheme no longer being viable or deliverable, to consider the regeneration of the site within a wider strategic context and determine if there were value optimisation and place

making benefits in linking this site to the Council's aspirations to invest in an improved, bespoke conference facility. A relocation of conference and event facilities could have released high-value land at the site of the current BIC for redevelopment. It was considered appropriate to determine if the sites should be refurbished or developed collectively, rather than in isolation, to see if this would result in a more beneficial regeneration scheme for the wider "Bournemouth Arc" area.

39. The feasibility work carried out by BCP FuturePlaces concluded that it would be possible to locate a new conference and exhibition centre in the Winter Gardens site. However, this would be a very expensive scheme (£250m+).
40. In September 2023, BCP Council resolved to close BCP FuturePlaces Ltd. In transferring work into the Council it was decided not to pursue a wider scheme and so the Winter Gardens was effectively "decoupled" from any project at the BIC.
41. Following a Strategy Day in December 2025, to agree the aspirations of the current administration for the site, the BDC has now begun high-level work to explore a new, residential-led scheme at Winter Gardens. In order to enable the successful completion of the appropriate design and planning processes, to satisfy the Option Conditions for a new scheme, it is proposed that the Site Option Execution Date is further extended until September 2028.
42. BDC require the extension of the Site Option Execution Date in order to be able to carry out this work. If the extension is not granted, then work will be stopped. BCP would be required under the terms of the Option Agreement to serve written notice to BDC to terminate without prejudice the agreement in respect of the Winter Gardens site. In effect, this would remove the Winter Gardens site from the BDC Option Agreement.
43. If the Winter Gardens is removed from the Option Agreement, then BCP would need to determine a new strategy for developing the site. This would require the use of BCP Council resources to manage a new open and competitive procurement process to secure a new development partner, or alternatively to undertake a process to sell the site.
44. The available options are;
 - a. "Do nothing": this option would not extend the Option Execution Date. BDC would stop work on the development of a new scheme for Winter Gardens. BCP would need to serve written notice to remove the site from the BDC Option Agreement in order to be able to consider alternative development options. It is estimated that it would delay any development by up to a further 2 years, to allow for work to be carried out on preparing options, which may include a sale (conditional or unconditional) of procuring an alternative development partner. It could also include carrying out work to achieve an outline planning consent before then going through procurement to source a construction partner. In the interim, the site would be retained in its current use as a public car park. This would not support the delivery of housing targets in line with the Local Plan and would not deliver on the strategic objectives for regeneration of key sites and provision of new homes. This option is not recommended.

- b. Extend the Option Execution Date. This option supports the Council's priority objective for regenerating the Winter Gardens, in line with its Corporate Strategy. This would allow the Council's pre-procured development company to continue work to develop a new housing-led scheme for the Winter Gardens. This would avoid the additional work and delays described above and support the ambition to make significant progress towards the delivery of new homes in Bournemouth town centre by 2027. This option would enable work to continue on the funding strategy for the project, to be brought before Cabinet by no later than June 2025. This option is recommended.

Other BDC option sites

- 45. The BDC Option Agreement includes a number of smaller sites that have been identified by Muse as being either insufficient in scale or subject to uncertainty in terms of planning policy. It is proposed that these sites could be developed in an alternative way and not directly by BDC.
- 46. Previous high-level capacity work on these sites has determined that they could deliver in the region of 330 new homes.
- 47. The emerging Local Plan includes allocations for these sites amounting to a lower figure of 190 homes. This is largely due to the proposed building height restriction in Bournemouth town centre (7 storeys) being lower than the heights proposed by the BDC work (up to 15 storeys).
- 48. The Investment & Development team has carried out an internal review of these sites, which is summarised in confidential **Appendix 2**.
- 49. Due to the size of these sites, being relatively smaller in scale, they may better suit being brought forward by local developers. The Option Agreement between BCP and BDC permits sites to either be sold to third parties, or for granting a lease to third parties in order to enable development.
- 50. It is recommended that delivery options for these sites are to be agreed between BCP and BDC and taken forward using the mechanisms provided by the Members Agreement that would not require separate procurement activity.
- 51. Cabinet is requested to note that BDC, under the supervision of the BDC Board, will work with the Portfolio Holder, Corporate Property Officer, Director of Law & Governance and Director of Investment and Development, to identify the most appropriate way to bring each site forward. Recommendations for how to carry out the required process in each case and to request for approval to enter into agreements with third parties for their development will be presented to Cabinet/Council as determined by the value of each proposal.
- 52. It should be noted that BCP also has the ability to add new sites to the BDC Options Agreement, in the event that it wishes to make further use of the capabilities provided by this pre-procured development company.

53. This work will form part of the new BDC Partnership Business Plan that will be presented to Cabinet for review in the Spring.

Funding options (Winter Gardens)

54. The BDC Members Agreement provides that BCP must contribute up to 50% of all development costs for each scheme.
55. It is recognised that the current Medium Term Financial Plan does not contain provision for any new borrowing to fund a new Winter Gardens project.
56. In the event that new borrowing (or other means) cannot be identified to fund this activity, Muse has sought legal advice and established three potential options for funding the project. These will be tested with BCP legal and procurement teams as part of preparing a funding strategy for the project.
57. The Council will develop a funding strategy that provides sufficient flexibility to allow the scheme to move forward. This will be presented to Cabinet and Council to gain approval for a scheme budget or a revised funding strategy.

BDC Partnership Business Plan

58. The BDC LLP Partnership Business Plan (PBP) sets out the nature and extent of development work that will be undertaken by BDC. A new PBP is currently in production and will be ready for approval by Cabinet at a subsequent meeting, allowing time for it to progress through the BDC governance process. The next quarterly BDC Board meeting is scheduled for 20 March 2025.
59. The PBP is a rolling five-year plan that is usually reviewed annually to provide an update on emerging priority sites and the programme of development activity for the following 12 months.
60. It was last reviewed and approved by Cabinet in July 2021. In March 2023 Cabinet proposed that the PBP would be reviewed and submitted to Cabinet for consideration in late 2023, pending further review of budgets and significant organisational changes related to closing BCP FuturePlaces Ltd, which had looked at an alternative proposal for the Winter Gardens and BIC sites, influencing timescales for the site to come forward.
61. Following the BDC Strategy Day in December, it was agreed to begin work on a new PBP for the period 2025 – 2030. This will reflect the agreement to move forward with evaluating a new Winter Gardens scheme, set out the approach for the remaining Option Sites and incorporate the options currently being developed for variations on the funding mechanism for the next tranche of schemes.

62. BCP Council has recently undertaken a review of Shareholder Governance of companies within its control. It has been recommended that a review of the composition of the BDC Board be undertaken. The new PBP will take account of this review.
63. It should be noted that the current Members Agreement for BDC is set to expire in February 2031, being the twentieth anniversary of its inception. A new PBP will begin to address the options around either continuation or cessation of the partnership, as set out in 6.2 of the Agreed Form Business Plan Criteria in Schedule 2 of the Members Agreement. This is reproduced in **Appendix 3** for reference.

Summary of financial implications

64. Other than the opportunity costs of officer time spent supporting this work, as covered by existing resources, there are no direct financial implications in relation to agreeing to the extension of the Site Option Execution Date or any other recommendations in this report.
65. There is no agreed budget within the current Investment & Development directorate programme allocated to the Winter Gardens scheme, or any other site within the BDC Options Agreement.
66. The table below sets out the Council's current accounting arrangement around BDC LLP.

	£'000	Comments
BDC / Winter Garden Provision	£4,200	Amount set aside to offset accrued costs within the BDC LLP entity.
Long Term Debtor - BDC Winter Gardens Loan Note	£3,400	Amount loaned to BDC LLP to purchase and demolish additional land at the Winter Garden site. Accounted for as capital expenditure funded via borrowing. Revenue impact of interest and minimum revenue provision ongoing.
Long Term Debtor - BDC Winter Gardens Demolition	£340	
Total Long Term Debtors	£3,740	

67. The work carried out following an approval to extend the Site Option Execution Date will determine the funding strategy for the new Winter Gardens project, to be presented to Cabinet/Council for consideration.
68. Summary of BDC activity for context, it is worth noting that Cabinet has previously approved the following Advanced Sums:

Site	Anticipated total scheme value	Total advance fees	Approved	Advance fees spent (ex VAT) as at Dec 2024
Eden Glen	£14m	£1.110m	November 2018	£0.124m
Winter Gardens	£150m	£4.900m	February 2020	£4.717m
Cotlands & York Road	£150m	£4.978m	February 2019	£0.295m
Other (Central, Bath Road)				£0.152m
Total	£314m	£10,988m		£5.288m

69. In accordance with the BDC governance structure any new schemes requiring financing will have their own individual report requesting approval as they arise in the form of a Site Development Plan and will set out the level of Advance Sums to be injected into the BDC by Muse.
70. Should any scheme not be completed as anticipated then the Advance Sums incurred will roll forward and become a reduction in returns to future schemes and therefore may affect the actual returns to the Council from those schemes.
71. Any further requests for Council funding in relation to BDC schemes will be subject to further due diligence, consideration against the current Medium Term Financial Plan (MFTP) position and Council approval. This includes any variations to previously approved Council funding, which would be brought back to Council as an update for considerations and reapproval.

Summary of legal implications

- 72. The legal obligations of the Council as a member of BDC LLP, are set out in the Members Agreement and the Options Agreement, which were entered into following an EU Procurement Process undertaken in 2009/10.
- 73. Site Development Plans are approved by Cabinet in respect of each potential site as work commences. Any variations to a SDP (including the extension of the term) must return to Cabinet for consideration and approval.
- 74. The proposed extension to the “Option Execution Date” for the Winter Gardens site is in accordance with the terms set out in the Option Agreement dated 2011 between the Council and BDC LLP, subject to approvals.

Summary of human resources implications

- 75. BDC has six Board representatives, three from the Council and three from MUSE. The Council representatives are Cllr Mark Howell, Cllr Joe Salmon and Cllr David d’Orton-Gibson. The Board representatives are responsible for delivering the PBP and deferring to the Council on more strategic matters.
- 76. Partnership Board meetings are determined to be quorate with at least two Representatives from each Member present. Representatives from each Member vote collectively with a single vote.
- 77. BDC has appointed Muse as the Development Manager. The Development Manager is tasked with implementing BDC Board decisions and reporting on progress.

Summary of sustainability impact

- 78. The Council has declared a climate emergency. The Council’s role is to consider the future planning policy and transport solutions which will also promote sustainable modes of transport, including greater use of public transport, cycling and walking.
- 79. BDC’s role is to ensure that its contractors and consultants take into account best practice on sustainability issues when designing and constructing new buildings and respond to the Council’s Corporate Strategy.

Summary of public health implications

- 80. N/A

Summary of equality implications

- 81. A proposed extension of the Option Execution Date does not impact the previous EIAs completed for the Partnership Business Plan.

Summary of risk assessment

82. When individual projects come forward for consideration from the overall BDC development programme the key risks that will be considered as part of the individual site development plans that are prepared include the following:

- Investment Risk including the risk that the development is non-profit making
- Pre-Construction Risk including planning, design and funding risks
- Construction Risk including inflation, supply chain disruption, late completion and cost overruns.
- Market risk of not achieving forecast values
- Programme risk of extended pre-construction, construction and post construction activity
- Communications/Reputational Risk

83. There are additional risks at this current time, in relation to

- a. the progress of the new BCP Local Plan and how any changes in planning policy, particularly in relation to public parking and building heights, could impact on the ability of BDC to bring forward viable schemes on the Option Sites.
- b. The impact on Council revenue from any decision to develop the Winter Gardens car park without re-providing public parking. This would be compliant with planning policy, but result in a loss of income

Background papers

BDC LLP Extension of Option Execution Dates – Cabinet report dated 8 March 2023

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=285&MId=5357&Ver=4>

BDC LLP Winter Gardens Scheme – Project Update – Place Overview and Scrutiny report dated 16 June 2022

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=588&MId=5341&Ver=4>

BDC LLP Business Plan - Cabinet report dated 23 June 2021

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/documents/g4684/Public%20reports%20pack%2023rd-Jun-2021%2010.00%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>

Appendix 1

Public Off-Street Car Parking Study [see separate document in pack]

Appendix 2 (confidential)

Internal review of other BDC Option Sites [see separate document in pack]

Appendix 3

AGREED FORM BUSINESS PLAN CRITERIA

1. PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS PLAN

- 1.1 The Partnership Business Plan shall set out the Objectives of the LLP for the life of the LLP and the annual over-arching objectives of the LLP for each Accounting Year on a 5 year projection.
- 1.2 The requirements for an acceptable Partnership Business Plan include the following based on a 5 year projection-

REF.	CONTENT	TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH
1.0	Introduction	
1.1	Strategic Management Objectives	
1.1.1	Council's Town Centre Vision Objectives	Members' Agreement Clauses 4 and 5
1.1.2	Partnership Objectives	Members' Agreement Clauses 4 and 5
1.2	Operational Management	
1.2.1	Delivery – Resourcing the Partnership	Development Management Agreement Schedule 3 - Resource Plan
1.2.2	Commercial	Members' Agreement Clause 4.1.4
1.2.3	Best Value	Members' Agreement Schedule 8 – Procurement Policy Option Agreement – Definition of Market Value
1.2.4	KPIs and Performance Specification	Development Management Agreement Schedule 4
1.2.5	Risk Management	To reflect the adopted Site Development Plans
1.2.6	Corporate Governance	Members' Agreement Clause 18
2.0	Partnership Structure	
2.1	Resource and Management Structure	
2.1.1	Strategic Management	Members' Agreement Clauses 13-15
2.1.2	Operational Management	Members' Agreement Clauses 9-11
2.1.3	Resource	Development Management Agreement Schedule 3 - Resource Plan
2.1.4	Accommodation and Facilities	Not applicable
2.1.5	Corporate Policies	Good Industry Practice

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Public off-street car parking study

Occupancy data

BCP Local Plan Evidence

November 2024

Version 1

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Introduction

- 1.1 Bournemouth, Poole, and Christchurch Council (BCP) is currently in the process of preparing a Local Plan for the area which sets out a development strategy and aspirations for growth. The strategy identifies Bournemouth and Poole town centres as strategic opportunity areas where significant growth can place. Growth is also directed into other key centres across the BCP area.
- 1.2 Many of our centres provide off-street public parking to support the activities of the centre. Public off-street parking is a typically charged for service offering fixed time period parking at managed sites. Public car parks can be surface, covered underground or decked. These facilities are located away from the public highway on land owned and or operated by the council or entirely owned and operated by a third party. In either case the public are able to access (usually for a fee) unlike workplace or retail outlet parking which are restricted to the users of the associated development/location.
- 1.3 Public car parking is used by many differing markets including long stay commuters during weekdays year-round, visitors/holiday makers at weekends and mid-week during peak season, and others for shopping and leisure. The differing markets for public parking have differing characteristics in terms of time of day and duration and as such the pricing structure is usually tailored to relevant market for each car park.
- 1.4 Public parking space is a finite resource and needs to be managed. It has a role to play in supporting facilities and services in our centres and generating revenue but if poorly managed can have a detrimental impact on the vitality and function of our centres by encouraging traffic and congestion, contributing to a poor townscape, and costing money to maintain. Our strategy for public parking will need to achieve a balance between economy, townscape, income and sustainability objectives.
- 1.5 This study collates the evidence regarding the occupancy of off-street public car parking and explores some scenarios that illustrate how car parking distributions could be changed to better match the measured occupancy of the car parks. It demonstrates that the car park sites allocated in the draft BCP Local Plan can be released without undermining overall parking capacity.
- 1.6 Within some specific policies of the draft BCP Local Plan, for example Bournemouth Central Policy P5, a number of public car park sites are allocated for development and include criteria to provide parking in accordance with the Council's Public Car Parking Strategy. This document is not that strategy.
- 1.7 Instead, this study provides evidence regarding occupancy and sets out some scenarios that will inform that strategy. These scenarios show that spaces can be reduced to facilitate development while matching occupancy levels. Further data collection and engagement is required to take these findings forward into the agreed Public Parking Strategy.
- 1.8 It should be noted that this study is only concerned with public off-street car parks. It does not include on-street parking, residential parking or car parking which is somehow restricted to the users of a building, including supermarket car parking.

2.0 Local Policy context

The draft BCP Local Plan

2.1 The draft BCP Local Plan was submitted for examination in June 2024, the Plan and accompanying information can be viewed on the Council's website. The Plan highlights the key principles guiding the transport strategy are:

- Sustainability: Promoting sustainable transportation options, such as walking, wheeling, cycling, and public transport, to reduce carbon emissions, improve public health, enhance air quality, and minimise the environmental impact of transportation.
- Connectivity: Enhancing connectivity within and between communities, enabling seamless travel across different modes of transportation, and improving connections to major employment centres, shopping destinations, leisure and community spaces, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and cultural amenities.
- Safety: Prioritising the safety of all road users by designing and managing transportation infrastructure that minimises the risk of collisions between vehicles and vulnerable road users. This includes implementing traffic calming measures, improving road signage, and promoting safe cycling and walking networks.
- Integration: Encouraging the integration of land use and transport planning to create cohesive, well-designed, permeable and sustainable developments that meet people's everyday needs without reliance on the private car

2.2 The Plan acknowledges it necessary to review transport strategies for the town centre areas, including the approach to public car parking in order to facilitate and prioritise sustainable transport as well as supporting the vitality of the town centres.

Local Transport Plan

2.3 Local Transport Plans (LTP) are statutory documents which set the strategy for the management, maintenance and development of an area's transport system. The current LTP3 (2011-2026) currently remains in place and can viewed at [Local Transport Plan 3 - Dorset Council](#). Work has commenced work on the new joint LTP4 and an Issues and Opportunities consultation took place in early 2024 [Local Transport Plan Issues and Opportunities | Have Your Say Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole](#). The project is progressing and BCP Council and Dorset Council aim to have a new LTP4 to be adopted by December 2025.

2.4 The strategy within LTP3 is focused on:

- reducing the need to travel
- managing and maintaining the existing network more efficiently
- active travel and 'greener' travel choices
- public transport alternatives to the car
- car parking measures
- travel safety measures; and
- strategy infrastructure improvements

2.5 It is anticipated that many of these themes will continue to remain relevant for LTP4. Further emphasis is likely on the importance of decarbonising transport in order to help meet climate change objectives.

2.6 The current LTP3 notes the importance of balanced and proportionate approach to parking which promotes economic vitality and supports the use of alternatives to the car, particularly for single occupancy commuter trips. We know that 80% of work journeys of less than 5km are made by car (BCP Council Travel Survey 2019) and there is scope to improve sustainable travel options to give people more choice as to how they make these journeys. The levels of public car parking have a direct role to play to managing parking effectively

and important role in fulfilling other strategic objectives to promote active travel and public transport alternatives to the car.

- 2.7 Since the LTP3 the role of High streets and town centres has continued to change, there has been a shift away from the predominance of retail units and the rise of internet shopping and the increase in people working from home continues to change how and when people use town centres and high streets, and how they access them. However, centres continue to be key leisure destinations and contain a range of facilities and services. Parking management remains important to allowing visitors and residents to access services and supporting local economies, but poorly managed parking can encourage traffic, exacerbate air pollution and contribute to poor townscape. Drivers circulating for parking can generate congestion and contribute to emissions.
- 2.8 In the future technology will continue to play a significant role in how people decide on their destination, where they will choose to park and how they will pay for parking. Parking services will be able to provide real time digital information to inform parking and transport decisions in advance of, and during people's journeys. Cars are likely to become increasingly connected, manufactures are expanding in car systems increasing potential guidance to parking spaces and parking reservation.
- 2.9 In the longer term technology may further change the way people interact with parking and transport. However, more radical technological advances, including those surrounding autonomous vehicles and autonomous parking are unknown at this stage. These may further impact on the demand and operation of parking space and further reviews will be required in the future as technology advances.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 Parking Matters were commissioned to undertake data collection and partial analysis of parking demand across the BCP area, recording the levels of occupancy in car parks at different times of the day and evening. Data collection for the study comprised of several elements:
- Site visits and beat surveys held on weekdays in October/November 2022, and weekdays and weekends in May 2023 and August 2023
 - Analysis of ticket data supplied by the Council from pay and display machines for a sample week in each of March, August and October 2022
 - Analysis of barrier data supplied by the Council for barriered car parks for a sample week in each of March, August and October 2022
 - Analysis of numbers of parking permits on issue.
- 3.2 It should be noted that the ticket sales data analysed did not include vehicles using a permit. There are a significant number of parking permits on issue. The number of permits eligible to park in a car park cannot be used to assess how many are, in reality, parking in each car park. The site visits and beat surveys were therefore considered to be the most accurate level of car park use.
- 3.3 To better understand the relationships between sites in a functional way, sites have been grouped into zones to represent groups of car parks with similar seasonality and usage characteristics.
- 3.4 To generate typical average occupancies the average day time occupancy for each car park has been generated from the daytime counts that were recorded (between 10am and 4pm). Average evening occupancy rates from data recorded between 5pm and 8pm has also been examined. The highest levels of occupancy percentages have been used to generate the level of parking that would be needed to match the highest average occupancy in a given zone and across the centre as a whole.
- 3.5 Some initial scenarios are set out illustrating how parking distributions could alter to reflect occupancy levels. This could free up some sites for development and help to promote sustainable transport. Further analysis, engagement and data collection will be required, alongside considerations of overall traffic flows and income generation implications, to formulate a strategy.
- 3.6 In some cases, it may be considered that a level of provision below the highest occupancy levels is appropriate, particularly where the highest occupancy levels are only experienced for limited time periods. Further data collection would aid the understanding of occupancy levels.

4.0 Bournemouth town centre

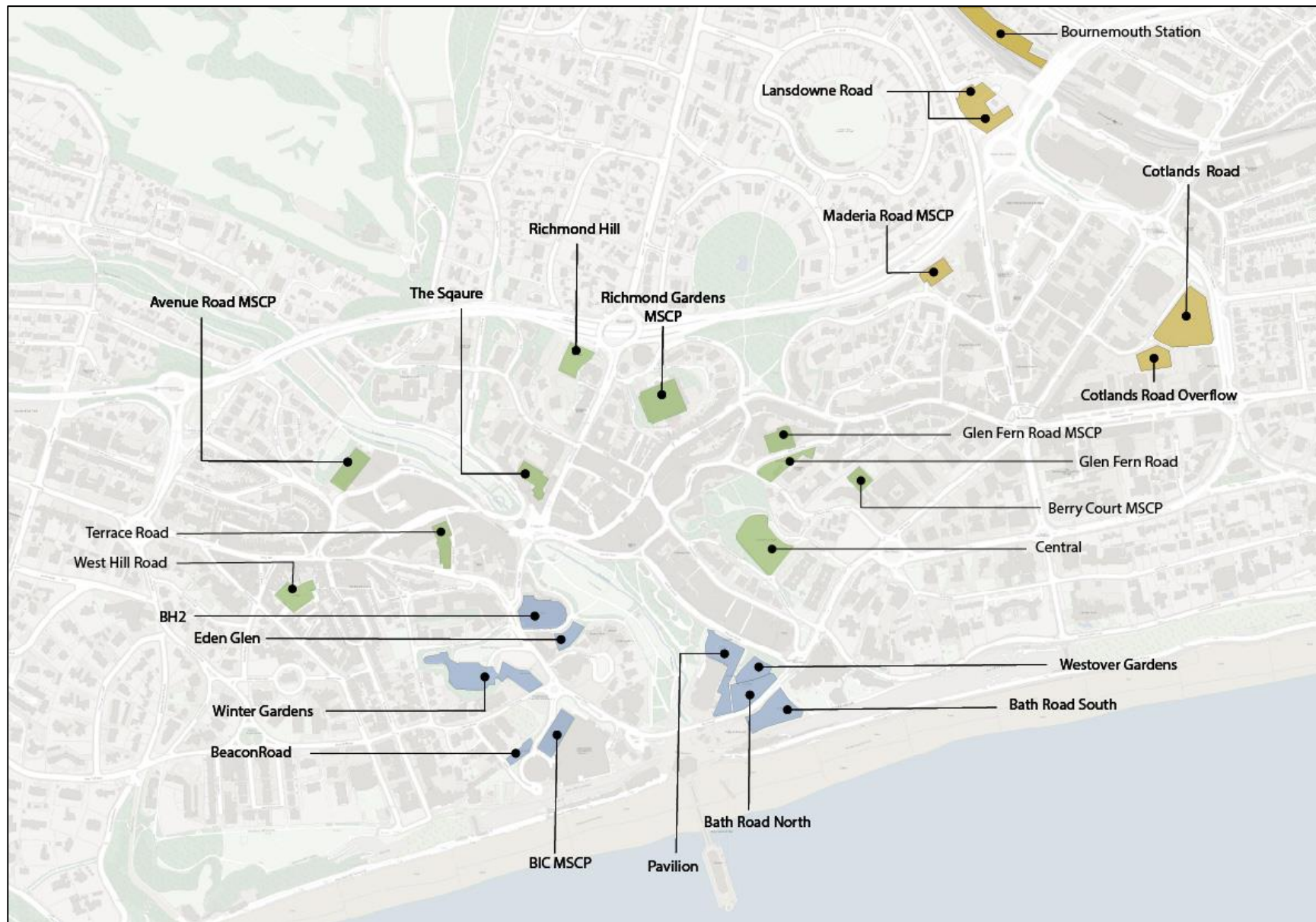
Current public car parking provision and occupancy

- 4.1 There are approximately 6,300 publicly available off street car parking spaces within Bournemouth town centre, see table 4.1 and figure 4.1. Most of the spaces are operated by the council with the remainder split between NCP, RCP and the Britannia Parking Group. The current public car parking is distributed across the town centre into a mixture of large multi-storey car parks (MSCPs) and smaller surface car parks.
- 4.2 Three broad parking zones have been identified within Bournemouth Town Centre which typically serve different markets, there is however some overlap between them:
- Lansdowne; large commercial area with office accommodation and university related uses
 - Central town area; sits to the north of the main beach/leisure area, it has mixed usage with retail, commuter and leisure parking
 - Bournemouth Arc; main area for leisure and recreation visits, although the main shopping area is also accessible from these car parks

Table 4.1: Existing public off street parking within Bournemouth Town Centre

Area	Name	Type	Capacity	Operator
Lansdowne	Cotlands Rd	Surface	492	Council
Lansdowne	Cotlands Rd Overflow	Surface	88	Council
Lansdowne	Madeira Rd MSCP	MSCP	383	Council
Lansdowne	Lansdowne Road	Surface	40	Council
Lansdowne	Bournemouth Station	Surface	357	Private
Central	Avenue Rd MSCP	MSCP	880	Council
Central	Berry Court MSCP	MSCP	152	Council
Central	Central	Surface	315	Council
Central	Glen Fern	Surface	64	Council
Central	Glen Fern MSCP	MSCP	380	Private
Central	Richmond Gardens MSCP	MSCP	935	Private
Central	Richmond Hill	Surface	112	Council
Central	Terrace	Surface	87	Private
Central	The Square	MSCP	236	Private
Central	West Hill	Surface	127	Council
Arc	Bath Road North	Surface	116	Council
Arc	Bath Road South	Surface	163	Council
Arc	Beacon Rd	Surface	40	Council
Arc	BH2	MSCP	176	Private
Arc	BIC MSCP	MSCP	644	Council
Arc	Eden Glenn	Surface	66	Council
Arc	Pavillion Theatre	Surface	185	Council
Arc	Westover Gardens	Surface	52	Council
Arc	Winter Gardens	Surface	215	Council
Total			6,305	

Figure 4.1: Existing public off street parking within Bournemouth Town Centre



Lansdowne

- 4.3 In the Lansdowne there are approximately 1,360 publicly available off-street parking spaces spread across surface car parks at Cotlands Road, Lansdowne Road, and Bournemouth Station, and a multi storey at Maderia Road, see table 4.2 and figure 4.2. Additional public car parking exists at ASDA which has its own car park, this has some restrictions to ensure the main users are limited to users of the retail store. As such, the car park has not been included in the assessment.

Table 4.2: Public off street parking spaces Lansdowne

Name	Capacity
Cotlands Rd	492
Cotlands Rd Overflow (York Road)	88
Madeira Rd MSCP	383
Lansdowne Road	40
Bournemouth Station	357
Total	1,360

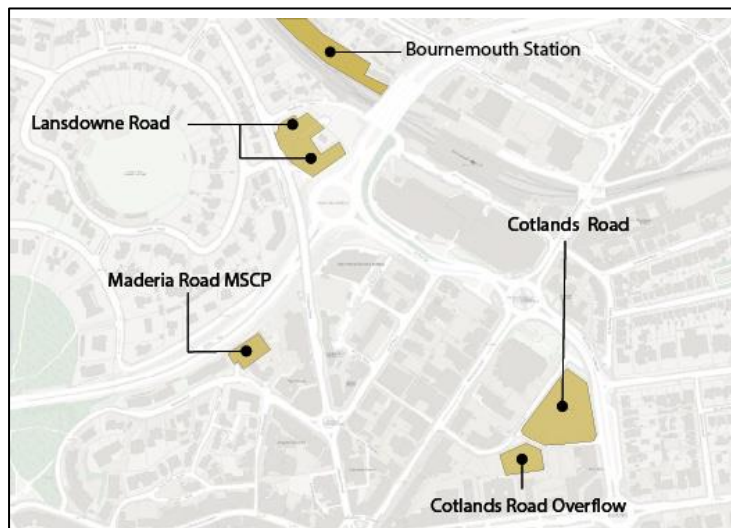


Figure 4.2 Lansdowne Off-street car parking locations

- 4.4 In the Lansdowne data is available for Cotlands Road, Cotlands Road Overflow (York Road) and Maderia MSCP. No data is available for Lansdowne Road, the 40 spaces included in the total in table 4.2 above relates to the publicly available pay and display car park at this location. A further area of approximately 100 spaces exists for permit holders, some of whom are associated with the Nuffield hospital on Lansdowne Road. Bournemouth Station was not included in the Parking Matters Survey but live occupancy data can be obtained from the South West Rail website.
- 4.5 For the Maderia Road MSCP, Cotlands Road and Cotlands Road Overflow (York Road) car parks October mid-week day time occupancy averaged at around 84%, reflecting the use of the car parks by commuters who work in the area. Midweek occupancy in August was shown to be averaging 66%, possibly reflecting a period when people who would normally be commuting may be away for the school holiday period. Weekend capacity during August was shown to be lower, dropping to an average of 31% on Saturday, see summary table 4.3. Evening occupancies are all lower than day time occupancy and do not impact on the highest average occupancy. The data related to Bournemouth town centre occupancy is set out in appendix 1.
- 4.6 The average daytime occupancy on the Railway station car park on an October weekdays in 2024 was found to be 55%.

Table 4.3 Average occupancy of the main Lansdowne car parks

	Day time occupancy		
	Mid week October	Mid week August	Weekend August
Cotlands Rd	74%	43%	12%
Cotlands Rd Overflow (York Road)	98%	98%	31%
Madeira Rd MSCP	81%	55%	25%
Area average	84%	66%	22%
Bournemouth Station	55%	No data	No data

- 4.7 The data shows there is often relatively high demand for spaces mid week with an average of 84% of the main spaces occupied and around 55% of the station car park spaces occupied. There was less demand for spaces in the main car parks over the summer period.
- 4.8 Together Maderia Road MSCP, Cotlands Road and Cotlands Road Overflow (York Road) currently provide 963 spaces. To meet the average highest levels of occupancy in these car parks 809 (84% of 963) spaces would be needed. However, there could also be argument to influence commuter trips, many of which are under 5km (BCP Travel to Work Survey, 2019), by catering to a lower level of demand.
- 4.9 In considering future scenarios it should be noted that Maderia Road MSCP is a relatively new MSCP and it is logical it is retained. Its location also helps to incept people arriving north into the town centre along Lansdowne Road.
- 4.10 Cotlands Road car park has long been identified for development within the Bournemouth Town Centre Area Action Plan and is proposed for allocation in the draft BCP Local Plan. The Council has previously explored replacing the car park at Cotlands Road with a new multistorey car park on Cotlands Road Overflow York Road site. This would free up the Cotlands Road site for redevelopment but would have a significant cost associated with it.
- 4.11 Retaining Maderia Road MSCP and providing a new 400 space MSCP at York Road would result in the provision of 783 spaces (26 spaces short of the 809 spaces that would be needed to meet highest occupancy levels). In this scenario there would still be a surplus of capacity at weekends and during the summer period. If a new MSCP was not provided and Cotlands Road car park developed this would result in the provision of 471 spaces (338 spaces short of the 809 spaces that would be needed to meet the highest occupancy levels).
- 4.12 Lansdowne Road car park has not formed part of the data collection in the Parking Matters surveys, however anecdotal evidence and interrogation of arial images suggest that the pay and display car park can be up to 70% occupied. It has been identified as a potential development site in the draft Local Plan. Due to its location on the edge of the Lansdowne area and near the station the car park is likely to used by station users and commuters.
- 4.13 The Bournemouth Station car park has a mid week occupancy of 55%, this indicates that any rail users of Lansdowne Road car park could be accommodated within the Station car park. There could be scope to retain some parking on site as part of a development, particularly as the permit provision associated with the Nuffield hospital is likely to change in the future when the Nuffield relocates to a new site at Talbot Village. The retention of spaces would help intercept people on arrival into the town centre if they were prepared to undertake the last part of their journey into the Lansdowne on foot/bike/scooter.
- 4.14 Different scenarios for parking provision are set out in table 4.4 below. These include the development of Cotlands Road car park and Lansdowne Road car park as set out in the draft Local Plan. Scenario A matches the highest recorded occupancy levels. Scenarios B

and C illustrate a lower level of parking compared to the highest occupancy, but it should be noted that any shortage of spaces in the Lansdowne Road car park compared to highest levels of occupancy could be compensated by a surplus of parking in the central area of the town centre, discussed below.

- 4.15 There may also be capacity and flexibility within the ASDA car park to accommodate commuters and further data would be required to understand the occupancy levels and user profiles within the car park. In addition, improved public transport and sustainable travel choices could reduce the demand for publicly available parking.

Table 4.4 Illustrative scenarios for public car parking Lansdowne

Name	Existing capacity	Potential Capacity		
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Cotlands Rd	492	0	0	0
Cotlands Rd Overflow (York Road)	88	400 MSCP	88	88
Madeira Rd MSCP	383	383	383	383
Lansdowne Road	40	0	0	40
Bournemouth Station	357	357	357	357
Total	1,360	1,140 (84% of current total)	828 (61% of current total)	868 (64% of current total)

Central area

4.16 In the Central area there are approximately 3,288 publicly available off-street parking spaces spread across surface car parks at Central, Glen Fern Road, Richmond Hill, Terrace Road and West Hill, and multi storey car parks at Avenue Road, Berry Court, Richmond Gardens, Glen Fern Road and the Square, see table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Public off street parking spaces Central area

Name	Capacity
Avenue Rd MSCP	880
Berry Court MSCP	152
Central	315
Glen Fern	64
Richmond Gardens MSCP	935
Glen Fern MSCP	380
Richmond Hill	112
Terrace Road	87
The Square MSCP	236
West Hill	127
Total	3,288

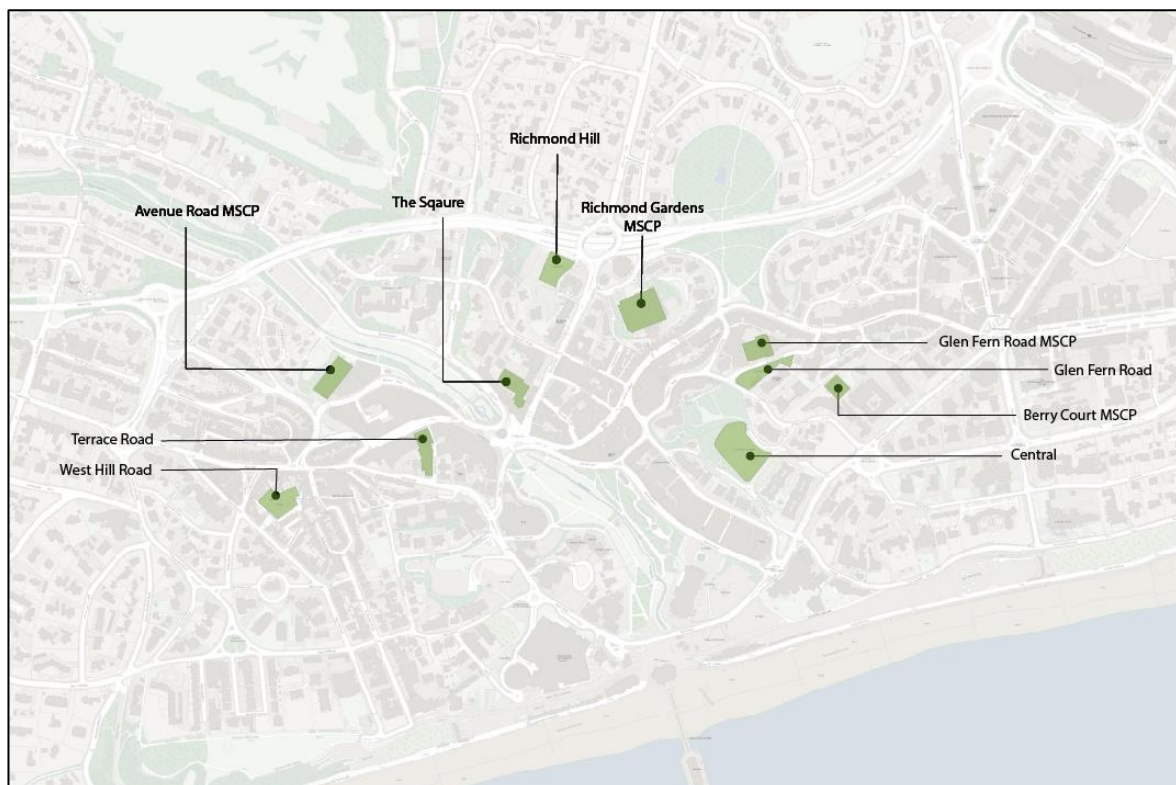


Figure 4.3: Existing public car parks within the central area

4.17 In the Central area data is available for Avenue Road MSCP, Berry Court MSCP, Central, Glen Fern, Richmond Hill, Richmond Gardens MSCP, West Hill and Terrace Road. No data is available for the remaining car parks. For the car parks where data is available October mid week day time occupancy averages 24%. Midweek occupancy in August is shown to be averaging 42%, possibly reflecting a period where some people have more free time to visit the town centre due to the school holiday period. Weekend capacity

during August was shown to be 62% on Saturday. Evening occupancies are all lower than day time occupancy and do not impact on the highest average occupancy. The data related to Bournemouth town centre occupancy is set out in appendix 1.

Table 4.6 Average occupancy of Central car parks

	Daytime occupancy		
	Mid week October	Mid week August	Weekend August
Avenue Rd MSCP	18%	23%	25%
Berry Court MSCP	23%	20%	35%
Central	28%	76%	79%
Glen Fern	30%	30%	84%
Richmond Hill	71%	No data	78%
Richmond Gardens MSCP	20%	21%	19%
Terrace (NCP)	No data	79%	95%
West Hill	55%	No data	78%
Area Average	24%	42%	62%

- 4.18 The data shows there is surplus capacity compared to occupancy across the central area. Taking the busiest average across the area on an August weekend at 62% would equate to 2,038 spaces against provision of 3,288 spaces.
- 4.19 There is some scope to shift provision from surface level car parks to multistorey provision, this would make efficient use of land and ensure efficient use of existing structures. However, a number of these MSCPs require improvements to make them more attractive and cater for modern vehicles.
- 4.20 Avenue Road MSCP, Berry Court MSCP and Richmond Gardens MSCP are Council owned car parks. The Square MSCP has recently (May 2024) been taken over by a new car park operator (RCP). Glen Fern Road MSCP is subject to two live planning applications, both retain the car park, and the most recent application removes 24 spaces to accommodate cycle storage. Given the capacities of the MSCP and the general occupancy within the central area there could be scope for some of the surface car parking, for example at Central car park, Glen Fern and Richmond Hill to be redevelopment for alternative uses.
- 4.21 Terrace Road car park is privately owned and managed, it forms part of the rear servicing area to shops on Commercial Road, it has the highest occupancy levels of these car parks, it is therefore likely this car park would be retained in all scenarios.
- 4.22 West Hill car park is the only remaining car park on the west of the central area, a previous car park at Durley Road has been redeveloped. The car park has a role in facilitating school pick up and drop off of the near by primary school. The site would also be challenging to develop due to the proximity of the surrounding properties. It is therefore assumed this car park is retained in all scenarios.
- 4.23 If a scenario was taken to rationalise spaces into the MSCPs and retain Terrace Road and West Hill and redeveloping other surface car parks (Scenario A), 2,797 spaces would remain in the central area. This would provide 84% of the current total, and more than the highest average occupancy of 62% or 2,038 spaces. The loss of Council surface car parks would impact Council revenue and alternative scenarios retaining a greater number of surface car parks could also be explored.

Table 4.7 Illustrative scenarios for public car parking Central

Name	Existing capacity	Potential capacity		
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Avenue Rd MSCP	880	880	880	880
Berry Court MSCP	152	152	152	152
Central	315	0	0	315
Glen Fern	64	0	64	0
Richmond Gdns MSCP	935	935	935	935
Glen Fern MSCP	380	380	380	380
Richmond Hill	112	0	112	0
Terrace Road	87	87	87	87
The Square MSCP	236	236	236	236
West Hill	127	127	127	127
Total	3,288	2,797 (84% of current total)	2,973 (90% of current total)	3,112 (95% of current total)

Bournemouth Arc

4.24 In the Bournemouth Arc area there are approximately 1,678 publicly available off-street parking spaces mainly spread across surface car parks with a multistorey car park at the BIC, see table 4.8 and figure 4.4. One temporary car park exists at Exeter Road but due to the temporary nature of its planning permission it has not been included within this assessment.

Table 4.8 Public off street parking spaces Bournemouth Arc

Name	Capacity
Bath Rd N	116
Bath Rd S	163
Beacon Rd	40
BH2	176
BIC MSCP	644
Eden Glenn	66
Pavilion Theatre	185
Westover Gardens	52
Winter Gardens	215
Total	1,657

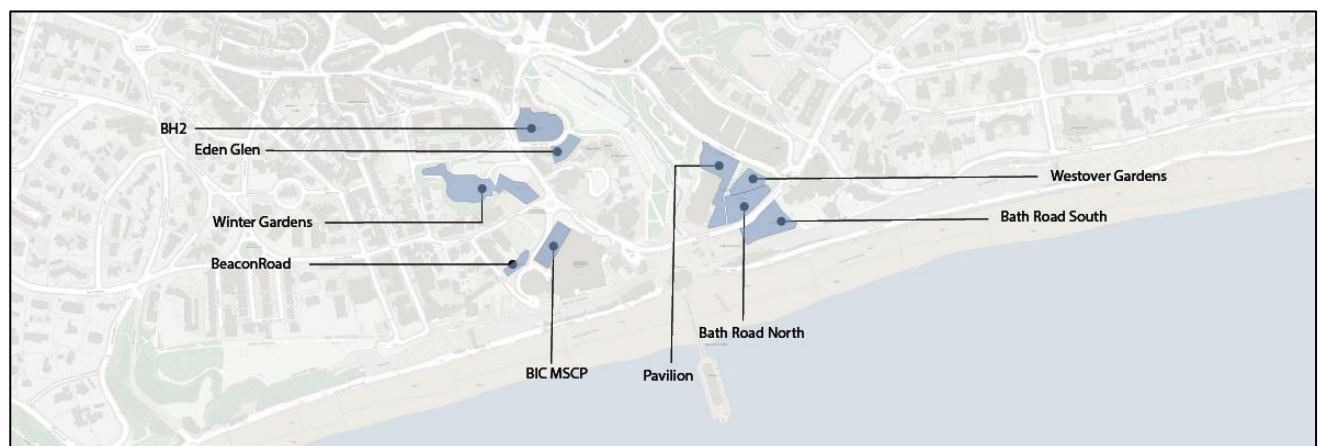


Figure 4.4 Existing public car parks within the Bournemouth Arc area

4.25 In the Bournemouth Arc area data is available for all of the sites and for October mid-week day time occupancy is around 32%. A mid-week evening occupancy taken at 6pm shows capacity had reduced to around 21%. Mid-week occupancy in August is shown to be averaging 67%, possibly reflecting a period where some people have more free time due to the school holiday period, with some car parks immediately adjacent to the seafront having an occupancy of 100%. Weekend capacity during August was shown to be 86% on Saturday, again with the car parks in the closest proximity to the seafront having the highest occupancy levels in the afternoon. The data related to Bournemouth town centre occupancy is set out in appendix 1.

Table 4.9 Average occupancy of Bournemouth Arc car parks

	Mid week October day time	Mid week August day time	Weekend August day time
Beacon Rd	No data	65%	90%
Bath Rd N	6%	63%	100%
Bath Rd S	40%	99%	100%
BH2	No data	52%	62%
BIC MSCP	No data	44%	63%
Eden Glenn	49%	97%	89%
Pavilion Theatre	38%	74%	100%
Westover Gdns	28%	38%	71%
Winter Gardens	31%	67%	91%
Average	32%	67%	86%

- 4.26 The data shows that at occupancy can reach up to 86% (the equivalent of 1,425 spaces) on an August weekend. There are notable fluctuations between car parks with the car parks at Bath Road South, Bath Road North, Westover Gardens and the Pavilion, closest to the seafront having occupancy levels of 100% on an August Weekend. Demand for spaces by the seafront will always outstrip supply on days of good weather at weekends or within school holidays. Alternative ways of managing this demand can be explored as part of an overall approach to traffic and parking management.
- 4.27 The cluster of car parks around the Pavilion, Bath Road North, Bath Road South and Westover Gardens are popular car parks and attract people into the heart of the town centre. Bath Road North and South generate a large amount of revenue for the Council. There could be potential to intercept these journeys further out and provide alternative options for seafront access, particularly utilising car parks elsewhere in the town centre in the Lansdowne and Central areas, some of which have spare capacity.
- 4.28 This could have a positive benefit on reducing traffic and congestion in the heart of the town centre at peak times but could impact significantly on Council revenue and be perceived negatively by some visitors. Parking is also needed to support the operation of the Pavilion theatre which host different shows and events. There could be scope for comprehensive redevelopment of some of these sites and a comprehensive scheme could provide flexibility regarding how parking is provided.
- 4.29 On the west side of the Arc parking currently exists within the BIC MSCP, the Winter Gardens, Beacon Road, Eden Glen and the BH2 complex. The BH2 car park is part of a modern leisure complex, which is privately owned and is therefore shown as being retained in all scenarios.
- 4.30 The Winter Gardens site has obtained planning consent for redevelopment, and this includes a replacement public car park of 225 spaces. While the scheme has been implemented it has not been built out. The provision of public car parking has an impact on the viability of the scheme, the topography of the site is however suited to the provision of non-residential uses at ground floor. Different options exist which are set out in the different scenarios.
- 4.31 The Beacon Road car park forms part of the potential access into the former Winterbourne Hotel site and it is considered this will be removed to facilitate the development of this site in the future.

- 4.32 The BIC is an important events venue in the town centre which has an adjacent MSCP attached. Parking is needed to support the operation of the BIC, and this car park is also well located for the seafront. There could be scope to upgrade and enhance the BIC operation in the longer term. There may be scope to explore comprehensive approach between the Winter Gardens and BIC sites and if these sites were taken together there could be flexibility of how parking is provided.
- 4.33 Eden Glen is a surface car park situated opposite the BH2 complex adjacent to the Gardens. It has long been identified for development in the Bournemouth Town Centre Area Action Plan and is allocated within the draft Local Plan.
- 4.34 There are different scenarios for the provision of parking in the Bournemouth Arc area, see table 4.10. Parking could be reduced to around 60% of the current provision, this level of reduction would reflect typical occupancy for most of the year but would not reflect the highest occupancy rates seen at peak time in August.
- 4.35 While there would be surplus capacity in the central car parks and the Lansdowne car parks on weekends this may be considered more remote for seafront users. Such an approach could also have a significant impact on Council revenue. Alternative scenarios could seek to retain a larger number of car parking spaces which would have less of an impact on Council revenue but would continue to attract vehicles into the heart of the town centre.

Table 4.10 Potential location of public car parking Bournemouth Arc

Name	Existing capacity	Potential capacity			
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario D
Bath Rd N	116	185	116	116	185
Bath Rd S	163		163	163	
Westover Gardens	52		52	52	
Pavillion Theatre	185		185	185	
Beacon Rd	40	0	0	0	0
BH2	176	176	176	176	176
BIC MSCP	644	644	644	644	644
Winter Gardens	215	0	0	0	225
Eden Glen	66	0	66	0	0
Total	1,657	1,005 (60% of current total)	1,402 (84% of current total)	1,336 (80% of current total)	1,230 (74% of current total)

Conclusion

- 4.36 The study considers the highest levels of average occupancy within different areas and across the town centre as a whole. The data demonstrates that during the week Lansdowne, and during August weekends, Bournemouth Arc, have relatively high occupancy rates. The Central area generally has a lower average occupancy rate and significant over capacity compared to demand.
- 4.37 Overall there is potential to rationalise the overall number of spaces to reflect demand. This would make efficient use of land to enable redevelopment opportunities and concentrate parking into key interceptor locations. When applied with other travel management proposals this could help to reduce traffic circulating within the heart of Bournemouth. Depending on the scenarios taken forward there could be an impact on Council revenue.
- 4.38 The total number of public off street parking spaces is currently approximately 6,305 and there is a total average overall occupancy of 72%, equivalent to 4,540 spaces. There are different scenarios which could be implemented. Taking the scenarios in each area which

yield the lowest number of spaces would result in a total number of spaces of 4,630 spaces or 73% of the current total. The occupancy data and scenarios presented support the allocations in the draft BCP Local Plan.

- 4.39 Further refinement is required to formulate the final strategy which will provide further detail regarding the parking provision required on some of the allocated sites. The views of a wider range of Council services, car park operators and consideration of the parking provision with overall traffic management and pricing regimes will be required in preparing the final strategy. In reality different aspects of the various scenarios are likely to be taken forward as economic, sustainability and development considerations are balanced.

Table 4.11 Summary of occupancy testing and potential supply

	Existing capacity	Highest average occupancy monitored	Spaces required based on highest occupancy	Potential rationalised capacity based on lowest scenario	Percentage of proposed capacity against existing	Area shortfall /surplus against occupancy
Lansdowne	1,360	84%	842	828	61%	-14
Central	3,288	62%	2,039	2,797	85%	+758
Bournemouth Arc	1,657	81%	1,425	1,005	63%	-420
Total/average	6,305	72%	4,306	4,630	73%	+636

5.0 Poole

Current public car parking provision and occupancy

- 5.1 Within Poole town centre there are approximately 4,447 publicly available off-street parking spaces, see table 5.1 and figure 5.1. The council is the main operator. The current public car parking is spread across a mixture of surface car parks ranging from small-isolated sites to very large locations along with some large multi-storey sites.
- 5.2 In addition to the 4,447 publicly available spaces a large car park also exists at ASDA for supermarket users. As this car park has some restrictions to users of the store it has been excluded from the assessment. There is a further car park at Poole Stadium, this is available for the public to use but is primarily used by NHS workers on a permit basis during the week. The Lighthouse also has public spaces available in the evening, for half a day on Saturday and on Sunday. As these car parks have unique circumstances, they have been excluded from the occupancy figures but are referred to in the commentary where relevant.
- 5.3 The car parking at Poole railway station has been included in the totally number of publicly available spaces (4,447). While this parking is privately operated and predominately for rail users it is publicly available and is in close proximity to the Dolphin Shopping Centre/High Street.
- 5.4 Three broad parking zones have been identified within Poole Town Centre which typically serve different areas, there is however some overlap between some of them due to the relatively compact nature of the town centre and the linked nature of trips:
- Shoppers; these car parks serve the town's main shops and facilities including the Dolphin Centre, a large covered indoor shopping and leisure destination, the Lighthouse centre for the Arts, the main bus and railway station, the High Street and Dolphin Swimming Pool. The area is close to Poole Park, Poole Stadium and Poole Hospital.
 - Quay; in the southern part of the town with a commercial Quay side and a focus for visitors
 - Baiter: A large recreation area adjacent to Poole Park

Table 5.1: Existing public off street parking within Poole Town Centre

Area	Name	Type	Capacity	Operator
Shoppers	Dolphin Shoppers	Roof top	358	Council
Shoppers	Dolphin MSCP	MSCP	1160	Council
Shoppers	Seldown	Surface	75	Council
Shoppers	Swimming Pool	Surface	348	Council
Shoppers	Pitwines	Surface	564	Private
Shoppers	Chapel Lane N	Surface	45	Council
Shoppers	Chapel Lane S	Surface	55	Council
Shoppers	High Street Shops	MSCP	335	Council
Shoppers	Poole railway station	Surface	146	Private
Baiter	Harbourside 1	Surface	206	Council
Baiter	Harbourside 1 Slip.	Surface	61	Council
Baiter	Harbourside 2	Surface	258	Council

Area	Name	Type	Capacity	Operator
Baiter	Newfoundland Way	Surface	37	Council
Quay	Poole Quay Hotel	Surface	167	Council
Quay	Poole Quayside	Surface	110	Private
Quay	Quay Visitors	MSCP	539	Council
Total			4,477	

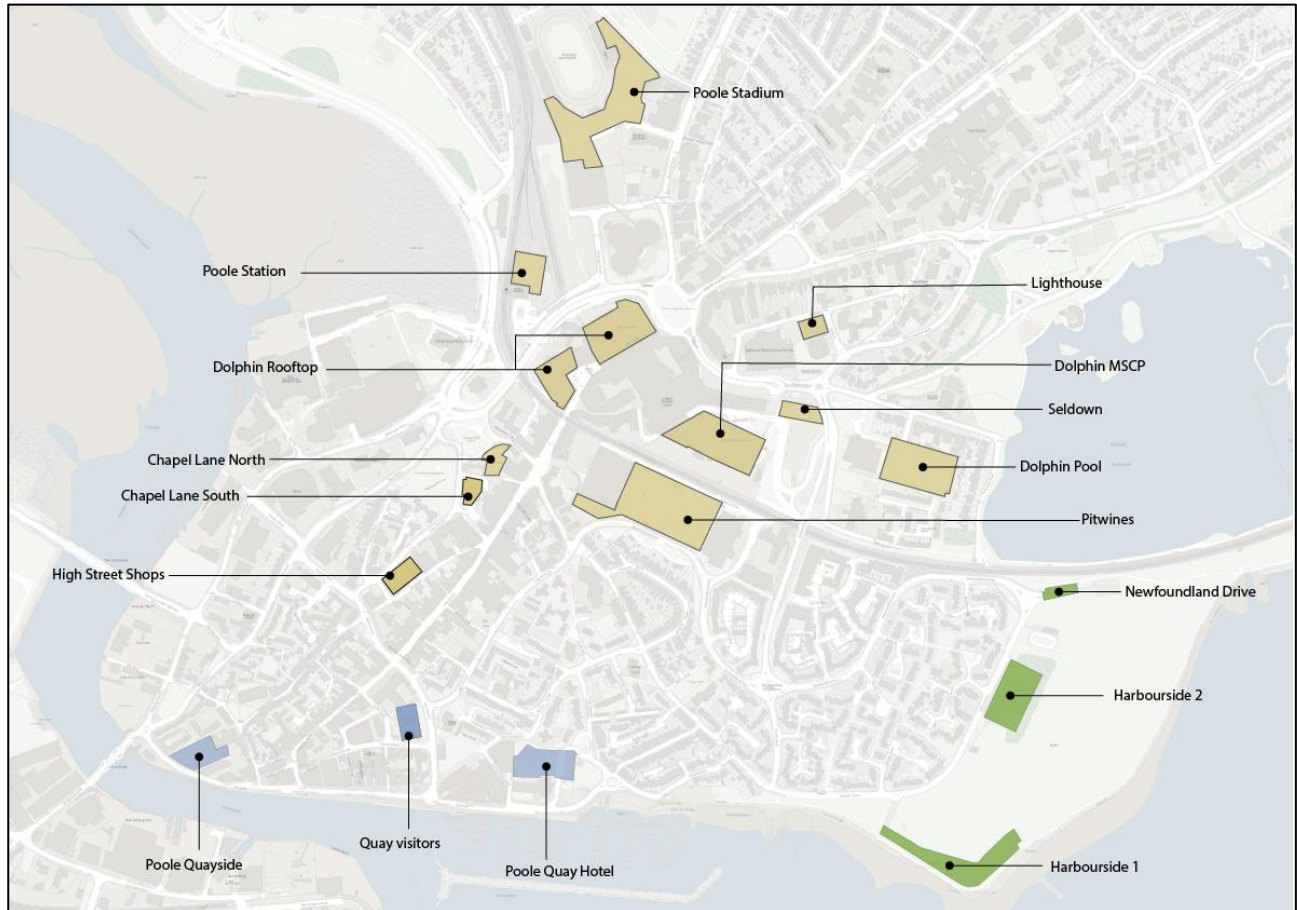


Figure 5.1 – Existing public off street parking in Poole Town Centre

Shoppers

- 5.5 There are approximately 3,086 publicly available off-street parking spaces serving the main shopping area comprising of the Dolphin Shopping Centre and the High Street. These spaces are spread across surface car parks at Seldown, Chapel Lane (North and South), Pitwines, Poole Railway Station and the Swimming Pool, and large multi storey car parks at the Dolphin Shopping Centre and Hill Street, and a roof top car park on top of the Dolphin Centre, see table 5.2.
- 5.6 Additional public car parking exists at ASDA (487 spaces), this is limited to users of the retail store and has not been included within the assessment, but people do use it for linked trips to the shops. Poole Stadium also has 521 parking spaces, the public can access these parking spaces, and they are used by the stadium for events, they are also available to NHS Staff working on the Poole Hospital complex as part of a permit scheme. As the car park is more remote from the main shopping area and surrounding facilities and is specifically used by the NHS it is not included in the assessment. The Lighthouse also

has a publicly available car park, but its use is limited to evenings, parts of Saturday and all-day Sunday and has limited data available to aid the assessment.

Table 5.2 Public off street parking spaces Shoppers

Name	Capacity
Dolphin Shoppers	358
Dolphin MSCP	1160
Seldown	75
Swimming Pool	348
Chapel Lane N	45
Chapel Lane S	55
Pitwines	564
High Street Shops	335
Poole railway station	146
Total	3,086

5.7 In the Shoppers zone, data is available for mid-week in May and October and for some car parks a weekend in May. The data shows an overall mid range occupancy in the week increasing at the weekend for some car parks. The surface car parks at Seldown and Chapel Lane North/South have the highest occupancy levels in the week and at weekends, see table 5.3. These surface car parks are conveniently located and avoid access ramps associated with multi storey car parks. Evening occupancies are all lower than daytime occupancy and do not impact on the highest average occupancy. The data related to Poole town centre occupancy is set out in appendix 1.

Table 5.3 Average occupancy of Poole north car parks

	Mid week October day time	Mid week May day time	Weekend May day time
Dolphin Roof top	21%	24%	76%
Dolphin MSCP	17%	19%	41%
Seldown	89%	88%	No data
Swimming Pool	11%	27%	No data
Chapel Lane N	86%	82%	96%
Chapel Lane S	61%	90%	100%
Pitwines	37%	39%	No data
High Street Shops	39%	36%	9%
Railway station	50%	59%	No data
Area average	46%	52%	54%

5.8 Dolphin roof top car park is on top of the Dolphin Centre. It has relatively low occupancy during the week but can be busier on weekends. Its access up a winding ramp is off putting to some users but the car park makes efficient use of space and due to the configuration currently would have little alternative use.

- 5.9 The Dolphin MSCP has direct covered access into the shopping centre, its occupancy was recorded to be relatively low in the week but is shown to be higher on weekends. The car park has been refurbished in recent years.
- 5.10 Seldown is a popular surface car park with relatively high levels of occupancy. It is conveniently located for the dolphin shopping centre and is particularly attractive for those with vans or high sided vehicles that find it difficult to navigate the multi storey or roof top car parks.
- 5.11 The swimming pool car park has a relatively low occupancy, but some spaces are required to support the leisure facility.
- 5.12 Chapel Lane north and south are both popular surface car parks with relatively high levels of occupancy. They are easily accessible from the west side of town and provide easy access onto the High Street.
- 5.13 Pitwines is a large surface car park with relatively low occupancy. It is situated immediately adjacent to Sainsbury's supermarket, but parking is not restricted to the supermarket. It is privately owned.
- 5.14 High Street shops MSCP has a low occupancy and is not up to modern standards, being difficult to navigate with modern vehicles, but it is positioned close to the High Street and is in walking distance of the Quay.
- 5.15 It has long been considered that the area across town centre north could be comprehensively redeveloped. There is scope to make more efficient use of land and improve the overall town centre offer. It remains an aspiration of the Council to work with interested parties to bring forward a masterplan to consider the opportunities. However, at the current time there is no agreed position.
- 5.16 Given the overall occupancy levels there is some potential to reduce and rationalise the overall amount of parking in the area, however sufficient spaces need to be retained to support the Dolphin Centre, High Street and leisure facilities.
- 5.17 The Dolphin Centre and High Street are mainly served by the current Dolphin MSCP, Dolphin Roof top, Seldown, Pitwines, Chapel Lane and High Street Shoppers car parks. These car parks would have an average highest occupancy of around 66%, see table 5.4. These car parks currently provide 2,592 spaces, 66% of the current capacity would be equivalent to 1,710 spaces.

Table 5.4 Average occupancy of the Dolphin centre and High Street car parks

	Mid week October day time	Mid week May day time	Weekend May day time
Dolphin Roof top	21%	24%	76%
Dolphin MSCP	17%	19%	41%
Seldown	89%	88%	No data
Chapel Lane N	86%	82%	96%
Chapel Lane S	61%	90%	100%
Pitwines	37%	39%	No data
High Street Shops	39%	36%	9%
Area average	50%	66%	54%

- 5.18 The swimming pool site has long been identified as a potential development site in the Poole Local Plan and in the draft BCP Local Plan. The leisure centre and pool are in need of investment to upgrade or replace the existing facilities. Current occupancy levels are

relatively low with the highest recorded occupancy at 27% or 94 spaces. It is therefore considered that around 90 spaces would support the leisure centre, alongside any specific parking for coaches/minibuses.

- 5.19 The railway station car park has 146 spaces which are privately owned and operated, the average occupancy is around 50% with the maximum occupancy level recorded was 65% (equivalent to 95 spaces). The railway will continue to provide parking to support the rail operation. Over the longer term, as part of wider regeneration proposals, there could be scope to combine railway parking with other public car parking, but this would depend on any overall masterplan and the interests of different stakeholders.
- 5.20 Poole Stadium is located in this area but is further north of the main shopping facilities at the Dolphin Centre and while available for public use is currently largely used by NHS permit holders with occupancy levels of 70% during weekdays and rates of around 5% on weekends. At times the stadium hosts events occupancy levels are also expected to be relatively high. Further information regarding occupancy during events would be useful to determine the levels of parking required to support the use of the stadium.
- 5.21 The overall parking usage now and into the future across the shoppers car parks is relatively complex with a range of different landowners and aspirations for wider, comprehensive, regeneration. Across this area 1,710 spaces would be needed to reflect current occupancy levels of the main shoppers car parks along with additional spaces to support the leisure centre, railway station and Poole stadium.
- 5.22 A range of different scenarios exist, see table 5.5 and the most appropriate solution will depend on a number of factors that need to be considered as part of the wider car parking strategy.

Table 5.5 Potential location of public car parking Shoppers

Name	Existing capacity	Proposed Capacity		
		Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Dolphin Shoppers	358	358	1,000	2,000
Dolphin MSCP	1160	1160		
Seldown	75	0		
Chapel Lane North	45	0	0	
Chapel Lane South	55	55	55	
High Street Shops	335	335	0	
Pitwines	564	564	564	
Railway station	146	146	146	96
Swimming Pool	348	90	90	90
Total	3,086	2,708 (88% of current total)	1,855 (60% of the current total)	2,186 (71% of current total)

Quay

- 5.23 There are approximately 816 off street publicly accessible parking spaces in the quay area, table 5.6. These are distributed in a large multi storey at Quay visitors car park and

surface car parks at Poole Quay Hotel and Poole Quayside. The Quay visitors multi storey is in a prime location for quayside access but its age its geometry and pillar positioning can make it difficult for drivers of larger modern cars to access.

Table 5.6: Public off street parking spaces Quay

Name	Capacity
Poole Quay Hotel (Priv)	167
Poole Quayside (Priv)	110
Quay Visitors	539
Total	816

- 5.24 The occupancy data, table 5.7, shows that typically occupancy in the week and outside school holidays is relatively low. The data available for an August weekend covers two of the three car parks and shows higher levels of occupancy. Quay visitors MSCP typically has lower occupancy levels than the surface car parks. Taking the highest average occupancy of 79% then around 644 spaces would be needed in this area.

Table 5.7 Average occupancy of Poole quay car parks

	Mid week May day time	Saturday May	Weekend August
Poole Quay Hotel (Priv)	94%	53%	84%
Poole Quayside (Priv)	43%	0%	No data
Quay Visitors	19%	41%	73%
Average occupancy	52%	31%	79%

- 5.25 The Poole Quay Hotel site has obtained planning permission for a redevelopment, publicly accessible car park is not retained as part of the proposal and the existing spaces here will be removed.
- 5.26 The Poole Quayside car park has an extant planning permission for redevelopment and is operating as a car park under a temporary permission. It is therefore assumed that in the future the parking spaces will be removed.
- 5.27 With the redevelopment of the Poole Quay Hotel and Poole Quayside car park the Quay visitors multistorey would become the main car park serving the area providing 539 spaces against a demand of closer to 644 spaces, a shortfall of 105 spaces. There is however a surplus of capacity within the Baiter car parks (discussed below) or demand could be catered for within the shopping area.
- 5.28 As noted above the Quay visitors car park does not meet modern standards and the long-term future of the car park could be considered in conjunction with the High Street Shoppers car park which is in relatively close proximity to the Quay but also has issues due to its age and internal layout.

Table 5.8 Potential location of public car parking Quay

Name	Existing capacity	Potential future capacity
Poole Quay Hotel (Priv)	167	0
Poole Quayside (Priv)	110	0
Quay Visitors	539	539
Total	816	539

Baiter

- 5.29 There are approximately 562 off street publicly accessible parking spaces in the Baiter Area, table 5.9. These are located within surface car parks.

Table 5.9 Public car parking Baiter

Name	Capacity
Harbourside 1	206
Harbourside 1 Slip.	61
Harbourside 2	258
Newfoundland Way	37
Total	562

- 5.30 The car parks typically have low levels of occupancy, table 5.10 and the highest average occupancy was shown to average 32%. Given the levels of occupancy there could be potential for rationalisation, and this will be considered as part of the Harbourside Park Masterplan project. Initial Master Plan proposals sought to largely retain and enhance parking with the potential loss of some spaces to enhance sports and catering facilities, see figure 5.2, however the proposed masterplan has not yet been formally agreed by the Council, but the data does support the loss of some spaces due to low occupancy levels.

Table 5.10 Average occupancy of Baiter car parks

	Mid week May day time	Saturday May	Weekend August
Harbourside 1	23%	21%	35%
Harbourside 1 Slip.	20%	73%	0%
Harbourside 2	13%	5%	6%
Newfoundland Way	18%	27%	22%
Average occupancy	19%	32%	16%



Figure 5.2 Proposed Baiter masterplan

Conclusion

- 5.31 The study considers the highest levels of average occupancy within different areas and across the town centre as a whole. The data demonstrates that at times the main shopping area car parks can have relatively high average occupancy of around 66%. During August

weekends the Quay car parks also have high occupancy rates of around 79%. The Baiter area generally has a lower average occupancy rate.

- 6.32 Overall, there is some potential to rationalise the overall number of spaces to reflect demand. This would make efficient use of land to enable town centre regeneration redevelopment opportunities and concentrate parking into key interceptor locations.
- 6.33 The total number of public off street parking spaces is currently approximately 4,447. There is a total average overall occupancy of 55%, equivalent to 2,446 spaces. There are different scenarios which could be implemented. Taking the scenarios in each area which yield the lowest number of spaces would result in a total number of spaces of around 2,800 spaces or 63% of the current total. The occupancy data and scenarios presented support the allocations in the draft BCP Local Plan.
- 6.34 Further refinement is required to formulate the final strategy which will provide further detail regarding the parking provision required on some of the allocated sites. The views of a wider range of Council services, car park operators and consideration of the parking provision with overall traffic management and pricing regimes will be required in preparing the final strategy. In reality different aspects of the various scenarios are likely to be taken forward as economic, sustainability and development considerations are balanced.

Table 5.11 Summary of occupancy testing and potential supply

	Existing capacity	Highest average occupancy monitored	Spaces required based on occupancy	Potential rationalised capacity	Percentage of proposed capacity against existing	Area shortfall surplus
Shoppers (main car parks)	2,592	66%	1,710	1,710	66%	0
Shoppers – swimming pool	348	27%	94	90	26%	-4
Shoppers - railway	146	65%	95	95	65%	0
Baiter	562	32%	180	400	71%	+220
Quay	816	79%	644	539	66%	-105
Total/average	4,464	55%	2,723	2,834	63%	+111

6.0 Christchurch

Current public car parking provision and occupancy

6.1 Christchurch town centre has 1,312 publicly available off-street parking spaces, see table 6.1 and figure 6.1. These are mostly available in surface car parks with one multistorey site at Saxon Square. The majority of the car parks are within very close proximity to the core town centre location with other car parks located near the main destinations of the Quay and to serve the Two Riversmeet sports area. The spaces are mostly council operated with Bypass car park operated by the Town Council.

6.2 Three broad areas have been identified:

- Two Riversmeet: To the east of the main High Street, serving the leisure centre, sports facilities and recreational area
- Quay: Serving the main quayside area, Priory and Quomps open space
- Shoppers: Serving the main retail area

Table 6.1 Christchurch town centre existing public off street parking spaces

Zone	Name	Operator	Type	Capacity
Two Riversmeet	West	Council	Surface	96
Two Riversmeet	East	Council	Surface	126
Two Riversmeet	Bridge Street	Council	Surface	30
Quay	Priory	Council	Surface	97
Quay	Quay	Council	Surface	20
Quay	Mayor's Mead	Council	Surface	156
Quay	Willow Way	Council	Surface	74
Shoppers	Wick Lane	Council	Surface	164
Shoppers	Bank Close	Council	Surface	156
Shoppers	Saxon Square	Council	MSCP	265
Shoppers	Bypass	Town Council	Surface	202
Total				1,312

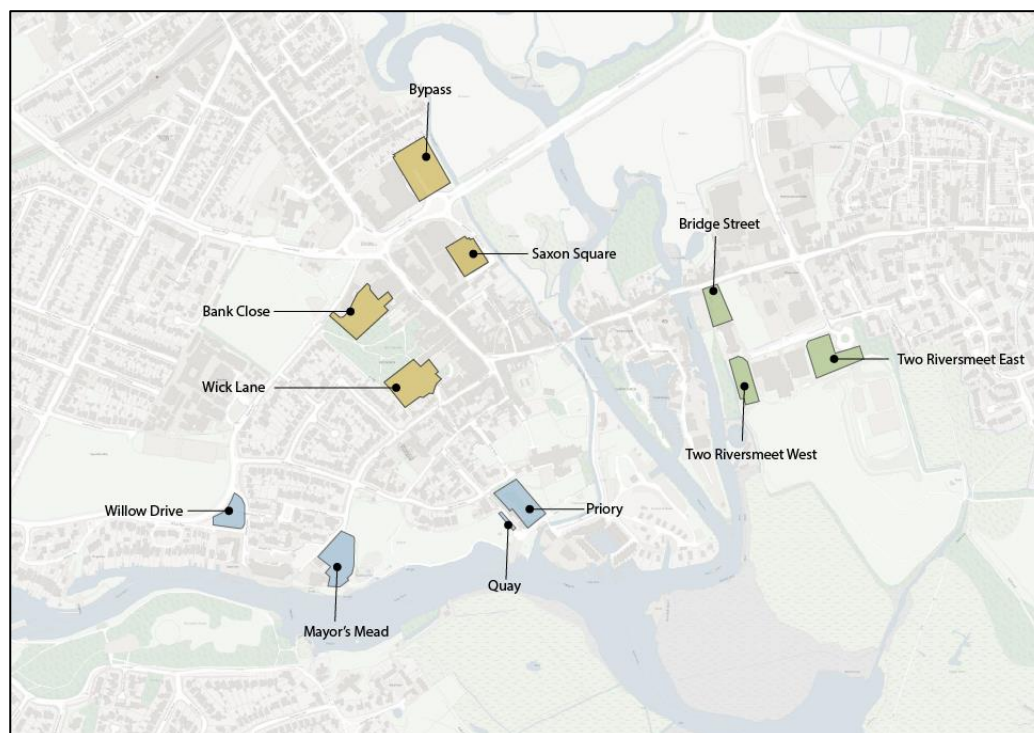


Figure 6.1 Christchurch Off-street car parking locations

Two Riversmeet

6.3 In the Two Riversmeet area there are approximately 252 publicly available off-street parking spaces spread across surface car parks at Two Rivers West, Two Rivers East and Bridge Street.

Area	Name	Capacity
Two Riversmeet	West	96
Two Riversmeet	East	126
Two Riversmeet	Bridge Street	30
Total		252

6.4 The highest average occupancy of these car parks is 69%, see table 6.2, which is equivalent of 174 spaces. The Two Riversmeet West and Two Riversmeet East car parks are moderately occupied throughout the day and have relatively high levels of occupancy in the evening, presumably supporting the leisure centre and other sporting activities. Bridge Street is moderately busy in the week and well occupied on the weekend serving local shops and nearby marina.

Table 6.2 Average occupancy of Two Riversmeet car parks

Name	May Thursday average daytime occupancy	August Thursday average daytime occupancy	August average weekend daytime occupancy	Highest recorded evening occupancy
West	40%	42%	26%	43%
East	63%	43%	33%	77%
Bridge Street	58%	68%	81%	87%
Average overall occupancy	54%	51%	47%	69%

- 6.5 The East and West car parks have the closest relationship with the leisure centre and sporting facilities. Bridge Street is more remote from the leisure facilities and is more likely to be used to support town centre shops and local marinas. The highest recorded occupancy across the West and East car parks would be an average of 60% ($43\% + 77\% / 2 \times 100 = 60\%$) or 133 spaces. This indicates that around 133 spaces should be retained for the leisure centre.
- 6.6 The area around the former Christchurch Civic Centre, including Two Riversmeet West and Bridge Street car park have been identified as potential allocations within the draft BCP Local Plan. However, the area is at high risk of flooding and flood risk issues need to be resolved before any development could come forward. If these car parks were rationalised as set out in table 6.3 below then 133 spaces would remain, 53% of the current total.

Table 6.3 Potential location of public car parking Two Riversmeet area

Area	Name	Existing capacity	Scenario A
Two Riversmeet	West	96	133
Two Riversmeet	East	126	
Two Riversmeet	Bridge Street	30	0
Total		252	133 (53% of the current total)

Shoppers

- 6.7 There are four main car parks serving the main shopping area providing approximately 787 publicly available off-street parking spaces. These spaces are spread across surface car parks at Wick Lane and Banks Close and a multi storey at Saxon Square.

Area	Name	Capacity
Shoppers	Wick Lane	164
Shoppers	Bank Close	156
Shoppers	Saxon Square	265
Shoppers	Bypass	202
Total		787

- 6.8 The highest average occupancy of these car parks is 72%, see table 6.4, the equivalent to 567 spaces. The car parks at Wick Lane and Bank Close have relatively high levels of occupancy throughout the week and on weekends. Saxon Square had moderate occupancy levels in the week which increases on the weekend. Bypass car park had the

highest occupancy levels on an August weekday. There are no proposals within the draft Local Plan to alter any of these car parks.

Table 6.4 Average occupancy of Shoppers car parks

Name	Nov Monday average daytime occupancy	August Thursday average daytime occupancy	August average weekend daytime occupancy	Highest recorded evening occupancy
Wick Lane	98%	63%	82%	98%
Bank Close	78%	68%	64%	97%
Saxon Square	53%	44%	42%	60%
Bypass	48%	74%	43%	35%
Average overall occupancy	69%	62%	58%	72%

Quay

6.9 Four surface car parks serve the Christchurch Quay area providing 347 spaces.

Area	Name	Capacity
Quay	Priory	97
Quay	Quay	20
Quay	Mayor's Mead	156
Quay	Willow Way	347
Total		347

6.10 No data is available for Willow Way. The highest average occupancy of the remaining car parks is 91%, equivalent to 316 of the total number of spaces. The car parks have particularly high levels of occupancy at weekends. There are no proposals within the draft Local Plan to alter any of these car parks.

Table 6.5 Average occupancy of Quay car parks

Name	Nov Monday average daytime occupancy	Nov Thursday average daytime occupancy	August average weekend daytime occupancy	Highest recorded evening occupancy
Priory	75%	58%	100%	82%
Quay	38%	53%	100%	60%
Mayor's Mead	0%	10%	73%	24%
Average overall occupancy	37%	40%	91%	55%

Conclusion

6.11 The Christchurch car parks have relatively high levels of occupancy, particularly the Quay area on summer weekends and the shoppers areas on Mondays and some evenings.

However, there is some additional capacity within the shopper car parks over the observed highest occupancy. This could give some flexibility to rationalise parking across the town centre as a whole. Table 6.6 illustrates the overall occupancy levels across the town centre as a whole and table 6.7 illustrates how spaces could be potentially rationalised.

- 6.12 The area around Two Riversmeet has long been identified through Local Plans as a strategic opportunity area for development. The area is however heavily constrained by flood risk issues which need to be resolved before any development could take place. The Two Riversmeet leisure centre and adjoining sports uses have an important role in serving the health and well being needs of the area and parking needs to be retained to support the leisure centre/sporting facilities.
- 6.13 It is considered that at least 130 spaces are needed to support the centre. However, there could be scope to remove spaces at Bridge Street and/or within the Two Riversmeet West car park to support wider regeneration proposals should the flood risk issues be resolved. If these spaces were removed 1,267 publicly accessible car parking spaces would remain across the town centre, 91% of the current total.

Table 6.6 Summary of car parking occupancy within Christchurch town centre

	Existing capacity	Highest average occupancy monitored	Spaces required based on occupancy	Proposed capacity	Percentage of proposed capacity against existing	Area shortfall surplus
Two Riversmeet	252	69%	173	133	53%	-40
Quay	347	91%	316	347	100%	31
Shoppers	787	72%	567	787	100%	220
Total/average	1,386	77%	1,056	1,267	91%	211

Table 6.7 Potential distribution of publicly accessible car parking within Christchurch town centre

Zone	Name	Existing Capacity	Potential capacity
Two Riversmeet	West	96	133
Two Riversmeet	East	126	
Two Riversmeet	Bridge Street	30	
Quay	Priory	97	97
Quay	Quay	20	20
Quay	Mayor's Mead	156	156
Quay	Willow Way	74	74
Shoppers	Wick Lane	164	164
Shoppers	Bank Close	156	156
Shoppers	Saxon Square	265	265
Shoppers	Bypass	202	202
Total		1,386	1,267



Figure 6.2 Potential locations of off-street car parking locations within Christchurch town centre

7.0 Conclusions and next steps

- 7.1 The study of public off-street car parking within the Bournemouth, Poole, and Christchurch centres provides a valuable insight into the current occupancy and usage patterns. The findings indicate that there is an oversupply of parking spaces in certain areas, leading to underutilisation and inefficiencies. This surplus capacity fails to make efficient use of land, contributes to congestion, and incurs ongoing maintenance costs.
- 7.2 The study considers there is potential to rationalise the numbers of parking spaces based on observed occupancy levels aligning with broader objectives to promote sustainable transport options and reduce reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. This supports the allocation of sites within the draft BCP Local Plan.
- 7.3 Further data collection and engagement is now required to improve the quality of the data and refine the scenarios as part of the production of a comprehensive Public Car Parking Strategy that balances economic, environmental, and social objectives.

Appendix 1 Bournemouth public off street car parking occupancy data

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday August 2023					Saturday August 2023					Sunday August 2023				
			10:00	14:00	Daytime average	18:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00
Lansdowne	Cotlands Rd	492	71%	77%	74%	16%	47%	40%	43%	11%	7%	11%	12%	12%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	5%
Lansdowne	Cotlands Rd Overflow	88	100%	95%	98%	91%	98%	98%	98%	35%	25%	26%	36%	31%	26%	28%	22%	18%	20%	25%	18%
Lansdowne	Madeira Rd MSCP	383	78%	85%	81%	46%	57%	54%	55%	20%	19%	25%	24%	25%	24%	22%	26%	22%	24%	16%	16%
Totals/averages		963	83%	86%	84%	51%	67%	64%	66%	22%	17%	21%	24%	22%	20%	20%	19%	16%	17%	16%	13%

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday August 2023					Saturday August 2023					Sunday August 2023				
			10:00	14:00	Daytime average	18:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00
Central	Avenue Rd MSCP	880	19%	18%	18%	4%	21%	26%	23%	14%	6%	22%	28%	25%	13%	6%	12%	17%	14%	10%	1%
Central	Berry Court MSCP	152	22%	23%	23%	15%	20%	20%	20%	21%	41%	34%	36%	35%	42%	34%	26%	25%	25%	26%	30%
Central	Central	315	6%	50%	28%	42%	68%	85%	76%	86%	66%	72%	86%	79%	107%	83%	86%	98%	92%	95%	74%
Central	Glen Fern	64	34%	27%	30%	27%	55%	67%	61%	78%	70%	86%	81%	84%	77%	106%	80%	92%	86%	61%	61%
Central	Richmond Gdns MSCP	935	22%	18%	20%	9%	20%	22%	21%	12%	6%	17%	21%	19%	7%	5%	9%	12%	10%	4%	1%
Central	Terrace (NCP)	87					67%	92%	79%	49%	24%	90%	100%	95%	53%	51%	92%	100%	96%	51%	23%
Totals/averages		2433			24%	19%			47%					56%					54%		

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday August 2023					Saturday August 2023					Sunday August 2023				
			10:00	14:00	Daytime average	18:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00	11:00	14:00	Daytime average	17:00	20:00
Arc	Beacon Rd	40					35%	95%	65%	50%	48%	45%	100%	73%	78%	63%	80%	100%	90%	60%	35%
Arc	Bath Rd N	116	3%	8%	6%	3%	33%	93%	63%	68%	36%	84%	100%	92%	77%	40%	100%	100%	100%	86%	45%
Arc	Bath Rd S	163	12%	67%	40%	29%	100%	98%	99%	93%	71%	100%	100%	100%	96%	16%	100%	100%	100%	100%	57%
Arc	BH2 (Priv)	176					31%	73%	52%	82%	74%	49%	98%	73%	90%	94%	35%	88%	62%	90%	98%
Arc	BIC MSCP	644					22%	66%	44%	57%	33%	23%	65%	44%	76%	68%	49%	78%	63%	79%	59%
Arc	Eden Glenn	66	17%	82%	49%	36%	94%	100%	97%	100%	100%	73%	100%	86%	86%	94%	77%	100%	89%	88%	88%
Arc	Pavillion Theatre	185	29%	48%	38%	20%	52%	96%	74%	93%	84%	76%	100%	88%	70%	69%	100%	100%	100%	70%	31%
Arc	Westover Gdns	52	15%	40%	28%	10%	19%	58%	38%	38%	42%	48%	100%	74%	63%	42%	62%	100%	81%	77%	31%
Arc	Winter Gardens	215	37%	25%	31%	27%	45%	90%	67%	69%	66%	65%	105%	85%	96%	77%	83%	99%	91%	101%	53%
Totals/averages		1657			32%	21%			67%					79%					86%		

Appendix 2 Poole public off street car parking occupancy data

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday May 2023						May Saturday		
			10:00	13:00	Daytime average	17:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	Daytime average	17:00	19:00	11:00	13:00	Daytime average
Shoppers	Dolphin roof top	358	13%	28%	21%	22%	20%	24%	27%	24%	25%	8%		76%	76%
Shoppers	Dolphin MSCP	1160	13%	20%	17%	16%	14%	20%	23%	19%	17%	8%	41%	41%	41%
Shoppers	Seldown	75	96%	81%	89%	77%	100%	84%	80%	88%	56%	56%			
Shoppers	Swimming Pool	348	10%	11%	11%	15%	29%	25%	27%	27%	24%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Shoppers	Chapel Lane N	45	100%	71%	86%	78%	96%	71%	80%	82%	36%	7%	96%	96%	96%
Shoppers	Chapel Lane S	55	58%	64%	61%	24%	100%	85%	85%	90%	45%	49%	100%	100%	100%
Shoppers	Pitwines	564	34%	41%	37%	14%	50%	38%	29%	39%	19%	13%			
Shoppers	High Street Shops	335	34%	45%	39%	15%	33%	41%	33%	36%	27%	23%	0%	19%	9%
Shoppers	Railway*	146	50%	50%	50%										
Total		3086			46%					51%					54%

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday May 2023						May Saturday			August Sunday
			10:00	13:00	Daytime average	17:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	Daytime average	17:00	19:00	11:00	13:00	Daytime average	Sunday
Baiter	Harbourside 1	206	26%	19%	23%	6%	21%	24%	24%	23%	11%	9%	15%	28%	21%	35%
Baiter	Harbourside 1 Slip.	61	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	20%	18%	20%	15%	15%	48%	98%	73%	0%
Baiter	Harbourside 2	258					13%	11%	14%	13%	6%	2%	3%	7%	5%	6%
Baiter	Newfoundland Way	37					22%	22%	11%	18%	5%	32%	27%	27%	27%	22%
Total		562								19%					32%	16%

Zone Name Capacity			Thursday October 2022				Thursday May 2023						May Saturday			August Sunday
			10:00	13:00	Daytime average	17:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	Daytime average	17:00	19:00	11:00	13:00	Daytime average	Sunday
Quay	Poole Quay Hotel (Priv)	167					98%	96%	90%	94%	53%	33%	51%	54%	53%	84%
Quay	Poole Quayside (Priv)	110					43%	47%	38%	43%	17%	15%	0%	0%	0%	
Quay	Quay Visitors	539					4%	20%	33%	19%	15%	11%	29%	53%	41%	73%
Total		816								52%					31%	79%

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CABINET



Report subject	Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
Meeting date	5 March 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is collected from development and used to fund infrastructure necessary to support planned growth set out by the Draft BCP Local Plan. CIL receipts are split into strategic, neighbourhood and administration components. We can only spend CIL once it is received.</p> <p>Strategic CIL spending governance was agreed by Cabinet in 2021. The Capital Briefing Board (CBB) assesses project bids for strategic CIL and recommends which projects receive spending, subject to following the necessary sign off procedures in accordance with the financial regulations.</p> <p>Service providers have identified £121.8m infrastructure projects for CIL funding over the next 5 years. This exceeds the projected uncommitted £29.3m Strategic CIL budget and so prioritisation is necessary. This paper asks Cabinet to recommend to Council the priorities for Strategic CIL spend enabling CBB to manage the process.</p> <p>The preferred approach to prioritisation is set out in Option 2 in the report, to put approximately 80% of Strategic CIL towards large infrastructure projects essential to support local plan growth. The provision of Poole Town Centre flood defences and habitats sites mitigation are critical to enable the Council to grant planning permission. Approximately 20% of CIL remains for discretionary infrastructure projects.</p> <p>The annual Infrastructure Funding Statement reports all CIL spend.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommends to Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agree the spending priorities for Strategic CIL set out in Option 2 over the period 2024/25 to 2029/30 provided CIL income is as forecast; and b. Annually update this report for Cabinet and Council.

Reason for recommendations	The infrastructure necessary to support or mitigate the planned growth set out in the Draft BCP Local Plan far exceeds the likely income. This report enables Cabinet to set the spending priorities to provide a clear steer to the Capital Briefing Board to manage the award of CIL to projects.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Mille Earl, Leader of the Council and Chair of Cabinet
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Steve Dring, Planning Policy Manager
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) collected from development is for spending on infrastructure to support planned growth set out in the local plan. CIL receipts are split as follows and as shown in Figure 1 of Appendix 1:
 - Strategic CIL – Up to 80%
 - Town/Parish Councils & Neighbourhood Portion – 15% (rising to 25% if a neighbourhood plan is in place)
 - Admin – 5%
2. The regulations require us to pass 15% of the CIL receipts directly to a town or parish council of the CIL paid by development that takes place within that town or parish council area. It is the responsibility of the town or parish council to spend these CIL receipts. In unparished areas, we have set up a process for spending the neighbourhood portion of CIL. Where there is a neighbourhood plan, we put aside 25% of the CIL receipts from development taking place in that neighbourhood plan area. The neighbourhood forums can put forward projects to bid for those ringfenced monies. Strategic CIL is thus reduced to 70% in areas where there is a neighbourhood plan in place. Currently there are six neighbourhood plans for Broadstone, Boscombe and Pokesdown, Highcliffe and Walkford, Hurn, Poole Quays and Sandbanks Peninsula.
3. We use 5% of CIL income for administration purposes, which is the maximum allowable under the CIL Regulations. This supports the costs associated with the collection, management and spending of CIL.
4. This paper focusses on how we spend Strategic CIL. The 2008 Planning Act Regulation 216 requires that CIL is used to support '*development by funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure*', with infrastructure defined as:
 - roads and other transport facilities;
 - flood defences;
 - schools and other educational facilities;

- medical facilities;
 - sporting and recreational facilities; and
 - open spaces.
5. The Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) sets out the CIL and planning obligations, collected and spent in the financial year. A key role of the IFS is to set out our spending priorities for Strategic CIL in the forthcoming year(s) to provide transparency on what we are collecting CIL for.
 6. The following three sections of this report set out; (i) past CIL income and expenditure; (ii) the current CIL position; and (iii) options for prioritisation of CIL spending.

Past CIL income and expenditure

7. Strategic CIL accounts for around £4m income per annum, as shown in Figure 2 of Appendix 1.
8. We have spent £9.7m Strategic CIL since the Council formed in 2019, as shown in Figure 3 of Appendix 1. Mitigating the impact of development upon the Dorset Heathlands and Poole Harbour habitat sites has accounts for 47% of all spending. This has enabled the Council to continue to grant planning permission for new homes. Strategic CIL has also provided a crucial source of investment in Open Space, Leisure and Recreation facilities (17%).

The CIL position

9. As of 31 December 2024, we held £18.3 of unspent Strategic CIL. Of this £10m Strategic CIL is already committed to projects (see Appendix 2) leaving £8.3m Strategic CIL unallocated.
10. As set out above we can expect income of £4m Strategic CIL per annum for the five years 2025/26 to 2029/30, a total of £20m. In addition, we expect £1m income in quarter four of 2024/25. We can therefore expect £21m additional CIL over the next 5 years.
11. In total we estimate a Strategic CIL budget of £39.3m for the next five-year period (£18.3m + £21m). £10m of this is already committed, leaving £29.3m uncommitted.
12. We can only spend money once it has been received. CIL receipts vary in amount and timing. We are awaiting payment of £1m invoices in the remainder of 2024/25, which gives certainty to the forecast for 2024/25. We have £2.6m Strategic CIL billed for 2025/26. This is a healthy starting position and provided this is paid it can be expected to increase by the end of 2024/25 in line with other years.
13. In terms of cashflow, we should hold £16.16m of unspent CIL on 1 April 2025, which with known commitments and forecast income is expected to fall to £9.991m on 1 April 2026 (Appendix 3).
14. Receipts for 2024/25 remain unknown, but there is confidence that £4m can be raised based on the £2.6m that is currently billed for payment in 2025/26. However, whilst we can plan infrastructure spend, we can only spend money once it has been received.

Options for CIL Prioritisation

15. As part of the process of preparing the Draft BCP Local Plan we asked service providers to identify the infrastructure requirements needed to support the planned growth over the period 2024/25 to 2038/39. These infrastructure requirements are set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
16. The identified infrastructure requirements currently total £3.6bn. This is heavily transport focussed (£3.3bn) with the remaining £0.3bn for all other infrastructure.
17. Figure 4 sets out the cost of planned infrastructure by type over the next five years. £121.8m is needed against the uncommitted Strategic CIL budget of £29.3m. The projects identified in this table are at Appendix 4.

Infrastructure Type	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	Total
Education Provision	0	0	0	0	8.2	8.2
Seafront and Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Infrastructure	8.3	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.5	13.5
Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Leisure and Recreation	7.6	3.4	2.4	3.7	10.9	28
Habitat Sites Mitigation Strategies	0.3	5.7	1	0.04	0.00	7.04
Health Provision	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3
Culture	0.4	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.8
Transport (& Engineering)	11	5.2	6.2	0.7	0.5	23.6
Housing enabling and regeneration	1.3	1.2	1.1	4.2	17.6	25.4
Waste	1	8.9	2.6	0	0	12.5
Total	30.5	27	15.2	10	39.3	122.04

Figure 4 – Infrastructure projects identified by type (£m)

Note figures do not tally due to rounding

18. Each infrastructure type and key project bids are discussed below.

Education

19. **£8.2m** has been identified for projects over the next 5 years.
20. Two strategic housing sites North of Bearwood and North of Merley will be paying significant sums of Section 106 monies towards providing additional school places in local schools to the development. The CBB has previously supported a request for Strategic CIL to fund the £4.2m gap between the Section 106 monies and the estimated cost of school expansion. This would be needed towards the end of the five year period and is directly linked to housing growth.

Seafront and Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Infrastructure

21. **£13.5m** has been identified for projects over the next 5 years.
22. The principal project is £7.3m for the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood defences scheme to help protect thousands of homes from flooding in Poole Town Centre. This project has £22.1m grant funding from the Environment Agency but, due to rising build costs since the grant was secured, there is now a shortfall, which Strategic CIL could cover. Without this additional funding we lose the grant and the scheme cannot go ahead. This project is a critical to the Draft BCP Local Plan

to enable planned regeneration in Poole Town Centre and should be given priority. London Land currently building 291 homes at West Quay Marina which will provide £2.4m Strategic CIL, which would result in a direct use of CIL on the adjacent flood defence. Other developments along West Quay Road could also pay CIL in future.

23. The £6.2m of other projects identified mostly cover maintenance of assets.

Green Infrastructure

24. **£28m** has been identified for projects over the next 5 years.
25. The Play Strategy would manage 180 play spaces and cost £10m by 2030. For phase 1, £3.4m of Strategic CIL is already committed.
26. £13m has also been identified for green infrastructure projects, nature conservation and enhancement to open spaces, £7m for improvements and upgrades to our leisure centres (Ashdown, Rossmore, Two Rivers Meet and Kings Park) and £1.5m for projects at Highcliffe Castle, Upton Country Park and Queens Park.

Habitats Sites Mitigation Strategies

27. The Council and its predecessor councils have always prioritised the use of Strategic CIL to implement strategies to mitigate the impact of development upon habitat sites, in particular the Dorset Heathlands and Poole Harbour. Without this mitigation the Council would not be able to grant planning permission for new homes. Currently there are four mitigation strategies. £2.1m is already committed to projects (see Appendix 2), and a further **£7.1m** of projects has been identified (Appendix 4):
28. Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 2020-2025 – £5.5m has been identified to provide heathland and mitigation infrastructure projects across the BCP area. A further £1m is currently committed to maintaining the SANGs over the five year period along with a range of other heathland mitigation projects costing £0.6m
- Dorset Heathlands Interim Air Quality Strategy 2020-2025 has a commitment of £0.5m towards funding the strategy.
 - Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour SPD will require £1.5m CIL to provide grant to landowners to offset homes already granted planning permission. This is essential as the homes have already been granted permission with the expectation the Council will deliver the mitigation.
 - Poole Harbour Recreation SPD 2019-2024 will require £0.1m CIL for projects to improve accessibility to less sensitive areas of the harbour.

NHS Health contributions

29. The System Leadership Team set up a task and finish group to explore the potential for new housing development to contribute towards health care infrastructure. The recommendations of the task and finish group were fed back and approved by the System Leadership Team on 27 August 2020.
30. The work established an impact of £516 per home for BCP Council. NHS Dorset like all service providers can bid for Strategic CIL funds. For the 5,700 homes planned over the five year period, this would equate to **£3m** of Strategic CIL. If

the request is approved Dorset NHS and Hospital Trusts will cease submission of requests for Section 106 contributions on future planning applications.

31. Within this, requests for Dorset NHS for doctor's surgery improvements used a formula of one £60,000 room per 1,800 new residents. For 5,700 planned homes over the five year period that would equate to £0.4m.

Culture

32. **£0.8m** has been identified, including £0.5m to implement the library strategy by creating community hubs.

Transport

33. **£23.6m** has been identified for transport projects.
34. Of this £6.6m is identified for high priority transport projects. Projects include £3m for River Stour crossings, £0.9m to replace school crossing patrols with pedestrian crossings. A further £12.2m is needed for other transport projects.
35. A further £6m has been identified for refurbishment of Poole Lifting Bridge and the Twin Sails Bridge.

Housing enabling and regeneration

36. Strategic CIL cannot be used to fund affordable housing, but it can be used to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure or to repair failing existing infrastructure, if that is necessary to support development.
37. **£25.4m** has been identified to help deliver Local Plan allocation H.1 Holes Bay site (Former Power station), comprising £11.3m for flood defences and £6.3m for land remediation, and £4.2m for transport mitigation. This funding may not be necessary if the Council can secure Homes England grant.

Waste

38. **£12.5m** has been identified for waste projects. This includes £6m for the refurbishment of the Hurn Transfer Depot, £0.3m for litter bins and £0.3m for a new refuse vehicle for every 5,000 homes built, which is the expectation of housebuilding over the 2025-2030 year period.

Maintenance

39. Due to pressures in local government revenue funding, there is an increasing ask on CIL to support the maintenance of infrastructure. Maintenance and operation of infrastructure can be a suitable use of CIL under the legal definition. Many of the projects listed in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan are to maintain assets such as bridges, open spaces or flood defences. Some maintenance budgets have been agreed as they directly maintain assets delivered by CIL (e.g. Upton Country Park SANG, and Stour Valley River Meadows SANG).
40. The Council could consider apportioning some future CIL towards a maintenance budget. In addition, any capital projects awarded CIL should also be expected to make an allowance for future maintenance.

Supporting Neighbourhood CIL (NCIL)

41. Neighbourhood CIL will be reviewed later in 2025 after the closure of the current funding round (24 March 2025). For parishes, forums and areas with a neighbourhood plan the NCIL raised in those area is ringfenced for spending in

those communities. Some communities do not receive enough NCIL for community projects and there has been an option to apply for strategic CIL as a top up. However as evidenced in this report, there are insufficient funds to continue this approach.

Prioritisation of projects

- 42. Delivering the infrastructure necessary to support the planned growth in the Draft BCP Local Plan is priority for use of CIL. There are 5,677 homes planned over the five years as set out at Appendix 5.
- 43. Habitat sites mitigation and flood risk infrastructure is crucial to implementation of the local plan and delivery of housing. These projects should be afforded highest priority for use of CIL.
- 44. As discussed above there is a £121.8m ask for Strategic CIL (see Appendix 4) against an uncommitted budget of £29.3m. These projects have been nominated by service providers as priority. As these projects comes forward decision makers can assess the proposed infrastructure to ensure it mitigates planned growth in the Draft BCP Local Plan.

Options Appraisal

- 45. There is an estimated Strategic CIL budget of £39.3m for 2025-2030. After £10m commitments this is reduced to £29.3m.
- 46. Poole flood defences (£7.3m), and the habitats sites mitigation strategies (£6.6m) are crucial spending to support the Draft BCP Local Plan and account for a significant portion of this (£13.9m).
- 47. This leaves £15.4m to be prioritised from the remaining identified projects. We suggest four options for discussion.
- 48. It needs to be clear that before Strategic CIL funding is drawn down officers must check if there is alternative funding available.
- 49. Infrastructure needs, cashflow spend will be monitored and reviewed over time.

**Option 1 – Prioritisation of mitigation critical to delivery of the Local Plan
with flexibility on how to spend the remaining approximately 60%
of Strategic CIL**

Strategic Infrastructure (2025-2030)	Total Cost (£'000s)	Agreed Funding (£'000s)	Additional CIL Cost (£'000s)	Justification
Poole Town Centre flood defence	29.4	22.1	7.3	Essential to enable Poole Town Centre regeneration, enable the delivery of new homes and protect existing homes. Without CIL the £22.1M Environment Agency grant would be lost.
Habitats sites mitigation	8.7	2.1	6.6	Essential to grant planning permission for new homes across the BCP area. Includes new SANG and nitrogen offsetting.
Total	38.1	24.2	13.9	Leaves £15.4M (53%) of the £29.3m Strategic CIL forecast unallocated for discretionary spend.

Pros:

- Critical infrastructure is funded ensuring the local plan is deliverable.
- Secures the Environment Agency grant awarded to the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill flood defence and protection of housing in Poole town centre.
- Flexibility, enabling the management of cash flow to align to annual priorities.
- Surplus of £15.4m unallocated CIL can be used as match funding to secure government grant, e.g. for Holes Bay development

Cons:

- Uncertainty for service providers on how projects will be funded.
- Lacks member steer over other infrastructure priorities, risking a first past the post approach to project spend.

50. If this option were taken forward an assessment criteria would need to be set to appraise individual projects to ensure that they meet the corporate strategy, Draft BCP Local Plan growth or provides match funding to secure external funding.

Option 2 – 80% of Strategic CIL allocated to essential infrastructure to support the Local Plan with approximately 20% flexible for corporate priorities

Strategic Infrastructure (2025-2030)	Total Cost (£'000s)	Agreed Funding (£'000s)	Additional CIL Cost (£'000s)	Justification
Poole Town Centre flood defence	29.4	22.1	7.3	Essential to enable Poole Town Centre regeneration, enable the delivery of new homes and protect existing homes. Without CIL the £22.1M Environment Agency grant would be lost.
Habitats sites mitigation	8.7	2.1	6.6	Essential to grant planning permission for new homes across the BCP area. Includes new SANG and nitrogen offsetting.
Bearwood and Merley Schools (education provision)	11.7	7.6	4.2	Essential to support 1700 homes in the ward. £7.6M obligation upon developers through Section 106 Agreements.
Transport	6	0	6	Essential maintenance of highway assets and/or implementation of sustainable transport to avoid congestion caused by housing growth. Will be monitored as external funding may be secured.
Total	55.8	31.8	24.1	Leaves £5.2.M (18%) of the £29.3m Strategic CIL forecast unallocated for discretionary spend.

Note figures don't tally due to rounding

Pros:

- Critical infrastructure is funded ensuring the local plan is deliverable.
- Secures the Environment Agency grant awarded to the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill flood defence and protection of housing in Poole town centre.
- Certainty for service providers of which projects can secure CIL.
- Surplus of £5.2m for urgent project funding or for match funding to secure external grant.

Cons:

51. Overspend and would require higher CIL income than forecast, or cost savings made within projects.

- CIL cashflow issues in first few years, meaning choices needed over which projects take priority.

- Limited flexibility for other projects / service providers.
- Uncertainty for service providers on how other projects will be funded.
- Some infrastructure types unfunded – e.g. Waste, Culture, Housing, etc.

52. If this option were taken forward an assessment criteria would need to be set to appraise individual projects to ensure that they meet the corporate strategy, Draft BCP Local Plan growth or provides match funding to secure external funding.

Option 3 - To provide service areas with a proportional cut of CIL

Infrastructure Type	Proportion CIL % 2025-2030
Education Provision	15%
Seafront and FCERM	25%
Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Leisure and Recreation	15%
Habitats Sites Mitigation Strategies	20%
Culture	1%
Transport	20%
Housing enabling and regeneration	3%
Waste	1%
Total Capital Costs	100%

Pros:

- Certainty for service providers of securing CIL.

Cons:

- Temptation for service providers to spent full allocation without Council wide review of priority projects (use it or lose it).
- No flexibility for cashflow.

53. Does not provide the required amount of funding in the year it is needed (i.e. education funding not needed until 2029/30, whereas Poole flood defence project is needed in full in 2025/26.)

- No surplus for urgent project funding or for match funding to secure external grant.

Option 4 – Strategic CIL spending focussed on resolving public concerns over planning applications within wards where development occurs

54. Public objections to planning applications largely focus on a perceived lack of local infrastructure, which can be summarised as traffic congestion, lack of school places, difficulty getting doctor's appointments and loss of green infrastructure/open space. Option 4 seeks to prioritise Strategic CIL to tackle these local issues in the wards where development takes place.

Strategic Infrastructure (2025-2030)	Total Cost (£'000s)	Agreed Funding (£'000s)	Additional CIL Cost (£'000s)	Justification
Poole Town Centre flood defence	29.4	22.1	7.3	Essential to enable Poole Town Centre regeneration, enable the delivery of new homes and protect existing homes. Without CIL the £22.1M Environment Agency grant would be lost.
Habitats sites mitigation	8.7	2.1	6.6	Essential to grant planning permission for new homes across the BCP area. Includes £4.9M Strategic CIL already committed. Provides new and improved open space and protects heathland and Poole Harbour.
Bearwood and Merley Schools (education provision)	11.7	7.6	4.2	Essential to support 1700 homes in the Bearwood and Merley ward. £7.6M obligation upon developers through Section 106 Agreements.
Transport	3.9	0	3.9	Implementation of sustainable transport to avoid congestion caused by housing growth. Will be monitored as external funding may be secured. Could include maintenance of highway assets.
Open space	7	3.4	3.6	To fund phase 2 of the Council's Play Strategy
Health – doctor's surgeries	0.4	0	0.4	Cost based on formula for number of residents to be used by NHS to fund expansions to surgeries (does not include doctors that are funded by other means)
Total	61.1	35.2	26	Leaves £3.3M (11%) of the £29.3m Strategic CIL forecast unallocated for discretionary spend

Note figures don't tally due to rounding

Pros:

- Critical infrastructure is funded ensuring the local plan is deliverable.
- Secures the Environment Agency grant awarded to the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill flood defence and protection of housing in Poole town centre.
- Spending on infrastructure in wards / immediate area where development can allay public concerns of over development
- Certainty for service providers of which projects can secure CIL.
- Surplus of £3.3m for urgent project funding or for match funding to secure external grant.

Cons:

- CIL cashflow issues in first few years, meaning choices needed over which projects take priority.
- No flexibility for other projects / service providers.
- Uncertainty for service providers on how other projects will be funded.
- Some infrastructure types unfunded – e.g. Waste, Culture, Housing, etc.
- Is limited to Merley and Bearwood schools.
- Would not fund strategic transport issues.

55. All options could be considered as they each have advantages and disadvantages. Options 1, 2 and 4 support the critical infrastructure necessary to support the local plan with Options 2 and 4 taking this further to provide certainty to other essential infrastructure. While Option 1 provides flexibility with surplus CIL available it will lead to competition between service providers for the remaining funding. Options 2 and 4 therefore provides more certainty to service providers but competing demands for cashflow and a possible overspend will need to be carefully managed. With Options 2 and 4 some services will miss out on CIL funding in the five-year period, although there is a modest opportunity to address this if service demand for capital funding is a corporate strategy priority. Option 4 would see more CIL spend at a local level than Option 2 which is more strategic.
56. Option 3 is a different approach that provides each service provider with certainty of budget top sliced from CIL each year. This can split the CIL fund it many smaller amounts taking several years to build up into meaningful sums lacking flexibility and providing frustration over timing of spend. One per cent of the £4m forecast Strategic CIL come is £40,000. Service providers may also opt to spend less strategically due to significant budget pressures.

Preferred Option

57. Option 2 is preferred as it focusses on strategic infrastructure but requires further discussion about which projects are included. Appendix 3 includes a suggested CIL cashflow to ensure there are sufficient funds available. Poole flood defences

and transport would utilise the majority of funding in the 2025/26 to 2027/28 year period. This would mean delaying the Upton Country Park SANG and Nitrogen offsetting to 2027/28. This is a risk as the funding may be needed earlier. The education funding is likely to be needed nearer to 2030.

58. Option 2 provides each service provider with clear expectations on what projects are fundable from CIL.
59. Discussions will be needed with service providers to understand limited options to seek Section 106 Agreements from development for financial sums in lieu of CIL. Care will be needed so that there is no double dipping as this would squeeze development viability and delivery and likely reduce future CIL rates the Council could charge through the Draft CIL Charging Schedule.
60. Service providers may need to be more proactive – some already are – in their discussions with communities about the role of neighbourhood CIL to address local infrastructure needs.

Summary of financial implications

61. The financial implications are discussed in the main report.
62. There was a CIL audit in 2021/22 that recommended:
 - High priority:
 - It is recommended that a governance framework is implemented, including the following;
 - a documented decision-making process covering all aspects of CIL expenditure.
 - corporate oversight and direction of CIL spend.
 - a BCP Apportionments and Allocations policy, for agreement by relevant senior officers and Councillors.
 - Medium priority:
 - It is recommended that future CIL spending priorities are formally considered and endorsed for detailed inclusion in the 2020/21 Infrastructure Funding Statement.
63. The governance framework was established by Cabinet in 2021. The Future Infrastructure Programme Board was set up to help facilitate more efficient and effective strategic decision making for all infrastructure activity, including Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). In 2023 the board was renamed the Capital Briefing Board (CBB). The CBB will act as an initial gateway for project requests and sanction the development of any relevant business cases and the preferred source of funding. It comprises key officers within the Council and is not a decision making board. Officers are currently guided by the spending priorities identified by the Capital Briefing Board, with the authority required to spend CIL acquired in accordance with the Financial Regulations.
64. All decisions are then recorded in accordance with the financial recommendations. The Apportionments and Allocation of CIL was also agreed and published on the website for the collection of CIL (CIL instalment policy, payment in kind and discretionary relief).

65. A new CIL spending audit is currently underway with a report due in 2025. The findings will be included in the next review of this paper.

Summary of legal implications

66. The requirements for how CIL can be collected and spent are set out in the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended). Regulation 59 states:

'A charging authority must apply CIL to funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area.'

67. Other key paragraphs include:

- Para 61: No more than five per cent of CIL collected in that year to be spent on administration; and
- Para 121A: Publish the Infrastructure Funding Statement annually.

68. The Conservation of Habitats and Species (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 known as the Habitat Regulations require that decision makers ensure that a project or proposal does not cause an adverse effect to a protected site or species. There are numerous habitat sites afforded such protections in South East Dorset, in particular the Dorset Heathlands and Poole Harbour.

Summary of human resources implications

69. No implications identified

Summary of sustainability impact

70. A Decision Impact Assessment (DIA) has been completed.

71. All options will have a positive impact on: transport and accessibility, natural environment, learning and skills, health and well-being, economy, communities and climate change and energy and communities and culture. No positive or negative impacts identified for sustainable procurement. Unknown impact identified for waste and resource use due to more detailed assessment needed as each project is delivered.

72. Sustainability is key with new infrastructure planning. CIL can be used for climate adaptation and mitigation. Environmental projects which can lever further external funding / grants can use the CIL monies as partnership funding to make the money go further.

Summary of public health implications

73. Strategic CIL can be spent on public health infrastructure for prevention such as public open spaces, trees, green infrastructure and active travel. It can also be spent directly on doctor's surgeries. Option 2 includes habitat sites strategies which includes the provision of new open space, and Transport which includes active travel. Many of the already committed projects have public health benefits, e.g. the Play Strategy.

Summary of equality implications

74. An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Screening has been completed. The EqIA Panel assessed the EqIA screening report on 12 February 2025. Following amendments to the report, it has been rated green.
75. All 4 options proposed for the spending of Strategic CIL will have benefits for those with protected characteristics. No negative impacts have been identified. Option 1 is the weakest option for identified benefits. Option 2 is better and most strongly relates to Local Plan delivery and Plan's consultation process, which considered equalities and facilitates delivery of new homes for a range of people. Options 3 and 4 would reach and likely benefit the broadest range of people with protected characteristics.

Summary of risk assessment

76. The key risks are outlined in this report.
77. Shortfalls in Strategic CIL funding may lead to service providers seeking Section 106 instead from development. These asks would reduce the CIL rates the Council is able to charge. The Council in preparing the Draft BCP Local Plan and Draft CIL Charging Schedule has through viability assessment attempted to maximise CIL income. CIL is non-negotiable and provides the Council a steady income to spend upon infrastructure, whereas Section 106 Agreements lead to haphazard payments by larger sites over many years making planning the delivery of infrastructure extremely difficult. For example NHS Dorset and the Hospital Trusts have stated that they will no longer seek Section 106 from development if they receive a portion of CIL.

Background papers

Infrastructure Funding Statement (Published - [Examination library | BCP](#))
Draft BCP Local Plan (Published - [Infrastructure Delivery Plan - submission version June 2024](#))

Appendices

- Appendix 1** – Figures
Appendix 2 – Committed Strategic CIL
Appendix 3 – Strategic CIL cashflow for Option 2
Appendix 4 - Infrastructure costs 2024/25 to 2029/30
Appendix 5 – Planned housing by ward
Appendix 6 – Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)
Appendix 7 – Decision Impact Assessment (DIA)

Appendix 1 – Figures

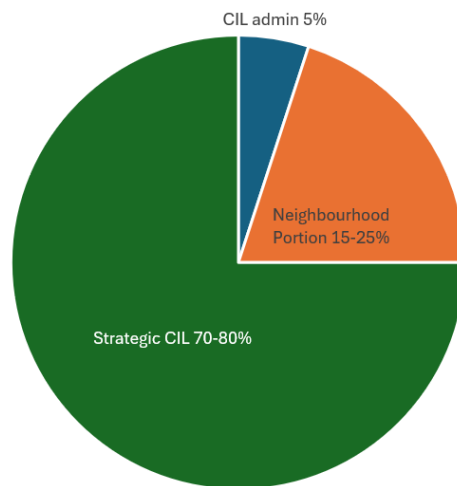


Figure 1: Split of CIL receipts

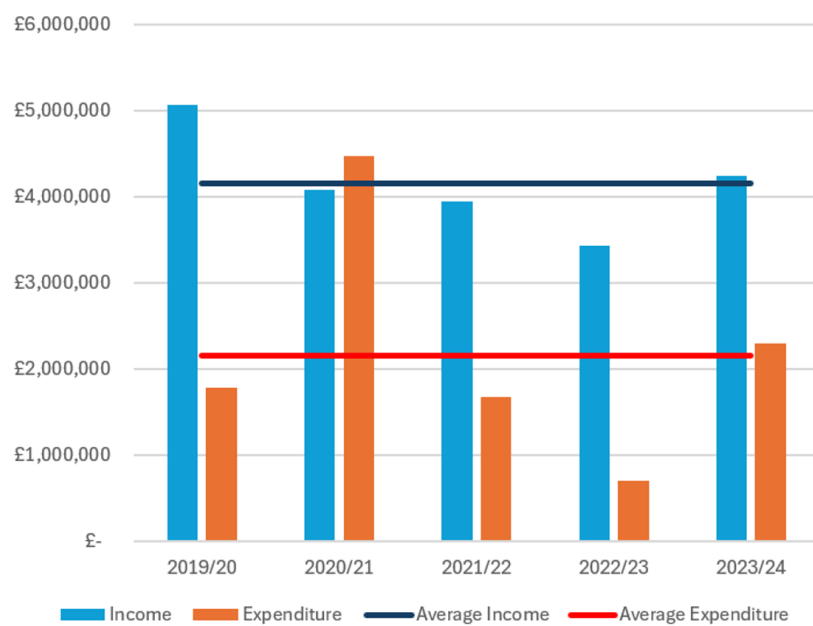


Figure 2 – Strategic CIL income and expenditure (2019-2024)

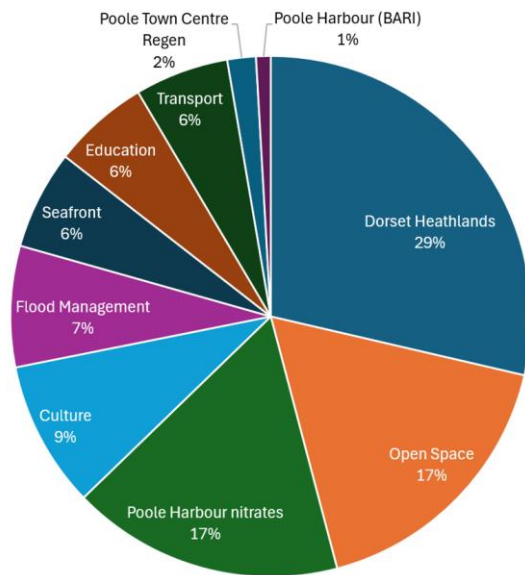


Figure 3: CIL spending by type 2019-2024

Appendix 2 – Strategic CIL commitments (£000)

Commitments:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
Sluice Gates - Baiter	50	1,162				
Russell Cotes Museum (Urgent Maintenance)	36					
Russell-Cotes MEND project (repair works jointly funded by Arts Council England, BCP Council and public donations)		250				
Scaplens Court (part of Our Museum project)	529					
Capital Funding Swap (Detail below)	447	324				
<i>Public Conveniences</i>	21					
<i>Poole Park</i>	117					
<i>Christchurch Legacy Play areas</i>	13	187				
<i>Highcliffe Castle and Tea Rooms</i>	34					
<i>Poole Museum HLF Round One Bid</i>	24					
<i>Christchurch Priory - Heritage Triangle</i>	135	137				
<i>Corporate Estate - heritage assets</i>	103					
Christchurch legacy Strategic CIL - Connecting Christchurch (aims to improve access to urban green spaces, particularly for elderly and ill)	41	90				
Poole High Street Heritage Action Zone (completion of public realm project)		164				
Hamworthy Park Sea Walls	233					
Lake Pier refurbishment	330					
Mudford Pontoon	107	64				
RNLI Signage	309					
Highcliffe Beach Access	100					
Upton Country House Stabilisation	252					
Plan for Play Strategy – Phase 1		1,700	1,691			
Ashdown Floodlights	91					
Habitats sites mitigation (detail below)	616	265	267	188	390	323
<i>Cherry Tree HIP</i>	1					
<i>Iford Meadows and Playing Fields HIP</i>	34					
<i>Upton Country Park Barn Enhancement</i>	56					
<i>Dorset Heathlands Air Quality Mitigation Strategy</i>	40	80	80		200	131
<i>Upton Country Park SANG annual maintenance 23/24</i>		85	87	88	90	92
<i>Stour Valley River Meadows SANG inc. annual maintenance</i>	317	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Winton Recreation Ground HIPs</i>	35					
<i>Upton Country Park Project</i>	42					
<i>St Catherine's Hill</i>	9					
<i>BARI – Turlin Moor saltmarsh project</i>	2					
<i>BARI - Stage 2 paddle power map</i>	9					

Commitments:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
<i>BARI- Access improvements at Studland</i>	71					
Annual total	3,141	4,019	1,958	188	390	323
Total	10,019,000					

Table note:

- Russell Coates Museum urgent maintenance is committed, the MEND project has not been subject to formal sign off.
- Highcliffe Beach access – of the £100k, £24k has formal sign off, £76k has yet to receive formal sign off.
- Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council providing match funding using Neighbourhood CIL.
- Dorset Heathlands HIPs Fund – this fund is top sliced from CIL to ensure development granted planning permission is mitigated. Project spend yet to be brought forward for sign off.
- All other projects listed have formal sign off.

Acronyms:

BARI (Poole Harbour - Birds and Recreation Initiative).

HIPs (Dorset Heathlands - Heathland Infrastructure Project).

SANG (Dorset Heathlands - Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace)

Appendix 3 – Cashflow for Option 2 (£000s)

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
CIL cash held	18,301	16,160	9,991	1,783	2,095	5,705
Expected CIL income	1,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
End of year CIL position	19,301	20,160	13,991	5,783	6,095	9,705
Total Commitments	3,141	4,019	1,958	188	390	323
CIL Remaining	16,160	16,141	12,033	5,595	5,705	9,382
Uncommitted:						
Habitats sites mitigation		1,500	4,100	1,000		
Poole Town Centre flood defence		3,650	3,650			
Transport		1,000	2,500	2,500		
Bearwood & Merley schools						4,200
Total Cost Uncommitted	0	6,150	10,250	3,500	0	4,200
CIL cashflow (cumulative) End of year position	16,160	9,991	1,783	2,095	5,705	5,182

Appendix 4 – Infrastructure costs 2024/25 to 2029/30

Infrastructure Project	Cost
1. Education Provision	
School: Up to 2 forms of entry across Bearwood and Merley, at all age groups to mitigate growth at Merley and Bearwood .	4,200,000
School: Special School to the need for specialist and AP places. This could potentially be a conversion of the existing Parkfield School or a new school on the site of the former Queensmead Care Home. Different finance options.	4,000,000
Sub-totals	£8,200,000
2. Seafront and Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management Infrastructure	
Creekmoor Flood Alleviation Scheme: Phase 2 to commence from 2030+ and pumping station may be required.	100,000
Capital Flood, Coastal and Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) - Asset Refurbishment.	1,200,000
Christchurch Quay Wall Refurbishment	1,000,000
Bournemouth Cliff Stability - Sand Drains Refurbishment	750,000
Kinson Dam Repairs and Ecological Enhancements and Catchment Flood Protection	250,000
Debris Screen Safety Upgrades	100,000
Flood Incident Monitoring Equipment	250,000
Walkford Brook (at Chewton Bunny) Deculverting	300,000
Sterte Flood Alleviation Scheme: Phase 2 to commence from 2030+ and pumping station may be required.	100,000
Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme	7,400,000
Falconer Drive and Turlin Moor: Mitigation against flooding.	100,000
Mudford Sandbank CP Works (Strategy ODUs 1 and 2)	515,000
Willow Drive and the Quomps flood defences (Strategy ODU5)	250,000
Stanpit flood defences (Strategy ODU9)	250,000
Avon Beach to Highcliffe CP works (Strategy ODUs 12 and 13)	715,000
Sand dune management for multiple benefits inc. coast protection, environment and amenity across Poole & Christchurch Bays	100,000
Cliff Management Strategy and Monitoring/ Maintenance at High Risk Locations	100,000
Sub-totals	£13,480,000
3. Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Leisure and Recreation	
Play Strategy - Phases 2 and 3 - Fund and manage 180 play areas and related facilities. Audit and strategy to bring forward future investment plan and rationale for all sites	6,900,000
Stour Valley River Project Masterplan - Circular routes, way marking, bridge improvements, gateways and further delivery of the SVP objectives.	375,000
Coastal Nature Park - Create a joined-up network of trails and access to and between Poole and Christchurch Harbours. Way-finding, interpretation, wildlife engagement opportunities and specific enhancements of information gateways such as Steamer Point, Stanpit	450,000

Infrastructure Project	Cost
Marsh, Lake pier, the cliffs and chines. Improve access points at Shelley Park to Boscombe Cliff	
Bourne Valley greenway and related active travel routes. Infrastructure improvements to enhance route, access, signage and quality	250,000
Castleman trailway improvements. Key active travel route connecting Upton CP, Poole Town out northwards to Broadstone, Merley and Wimborne.	150,000
Railway Walks project; linking train stations from Poole Town, Hamworthy, Holton heath and Sandford to access routes and trails and access to the countryside.	2,000,000
Harbourside Park, fund Phase 1 of the recommendations in the Masterplan	500,000
Bournemouth Lower and Central Gardens. Improve the green space infrastructure.	1,000,000
Kings Park masterplan and delivery project	5,150,000
Improved community parks and creation of Green Heart Parks. Investment into Green Heart Parks, to improve the quality of facilities, such as café's, play, park infrastructure (seating, lighting, planting) and to ensure these spaces are thriving and not succumbing to ASB and decline	250,000
Trees and Woodland Strategy - Managing tree stock and related policy. Tree planting strategy to mirror urban greening, BNG and other policies	500,000
Ward based Improvement plans. Creating improvement plans across the most deprived wards and areas that will be served best by addressing environmental justice.	500,000
Infrastructure for accessing countryside sites - East	100,000
Infrastructure for accessing countryside sites - Central	100,000
Infrastructure for accessing countryside sites - West	100,000
Alum Chine Cliff instability and reprofiling works	350,000
Poole Park heritage entrance pillars	40,000
Poole Park road redesign following through -road closure	150,000
Steamer point Infrastructure Improvements	75,000
Alexandra Park Infrastructure improvements for Accessibility	75,000
Shelley park infrastructure Improvements	100,000
Christchurch harbour and surrounding green space National nature reserve application	100,000
Luscombe Valley SSSI access improvements	100,000
Christchurch Tennis Centre – re-establish 4 disused courts	240,000
Rossmore Leisure Centre - Upgrade changing rooms and toilets to meet modern DDA compliance regulations and meet customers accessible needs	500,000
Two Riversmeet - Studio proposal to include martial arts, dance, training and development hub	1,596,453
Two Riversmeet Plant Room Upgrade	479,000
Ashdown Leisure Centre External Facility upgrade, Athletics Track, Tennis Courts, Astro Pitches and Car Park	3,000,000
Two Riversmeet 3G pitch upgrade	120,000

Infrastructure Project	Cost
Two Riversmeet - Paddle Tennis Centre Installation	400,000
Two Riversmeet - poolside surround replacement	47,356
Kings Park - Ground Floor Development - Stage 2 Sports Hall	100,000
Kings Park - Ground Floor Development - Stage 3 Refurbish/remodel changing rooms and reception area to meet DDA regulations and customers experience, introduce retail space	500,000
Kings Park - Improvement to Lights in Main Hall	40,000
Highcliffe Castle - Lighting change over to sustainable option, sensor operated	30,000
Highcliffe Castle - Great Hall and south wing stabilisation works	100,000
Highcliffe Castle - Wintergarden blind installation	9,500
Highcliffe Castle - Dining Room Floor complete refit	50,000
Highcliffe Castle - Match funding for next phase lottery project (phase 8)	350,000
Upton County Park - installation of accessible fire hydrant	90,000
Upton County Park - Bird Screen to enhance bird viewing facility to west of Holes Bay	35,000
Upton House - Development of National Lottery Heritage Fund Discovery Project Phase 2 application	30,000
Upton Country Park - Match funding for Phase 2 National Lottery Heritage Fund Delivery Stage	300,000
Upton Country Park - Playground equipment - upgrades	250,000
Queens Park Playground Equipment - upgrades	150,000
Queens Park & Office space - renovation	80,000
Implementation of signage and PRE equipment for inland water - Water Safety Framework	100,000
Sub-total	£27,912,309
4. Habitats Regulations Assessment	
Dorset Heathlands Infrastructure Projects (HIPs):	
Upton Country Park SANG: Phase 4	5,000,000
Millhams Mead (Bournemouth) HIPs scheme	332,000
Bourne valley park access improvements	150,000
Poole Harbour SPA Recreational Disturbance	
UCP dog fencing phase 2	11,000
UCP Viewing platform	25,000
Sea wall bird nesting pilot project	8,000
habitat resilience and improvement project	80,000
Poole Harbour Nitrogen Reduction	
Poole Harbour SAC/SPA nutrients (nitrates and phosphates) - 62+ hectares land to mitigate permissions at 1 April 2024 at £25k ha	1,500,000
Briantspuddle Wetland project	10,000
Sub-total	£7,116,000
5. Health Provision	
NHS projects to meet growth - assumes £516 CIL per home as per HUDU modelling (minus clinical rooms). NHS to list projects.	3,000,000
Sub-total	£3,000,000

Infrastructure Project	Cost
6. Culture	
Charminster Library Roof Replacement/ significant repairs	200,000
Investment in Libraries to create Community Hubs in accordance with the emerging Library Strategy	500,000
Heritage Strategy	75,000
Sub-total	£775,000
7. Transport & Engineering	
Twin Sails Bridge - maintenance	2,500,000
Poole Lifting Bridge VMS signs	250,000
Poole Lifting Bridge - maintenance	2,750,000
Beechy Road to Bournemouth railway station cycling and walking improvements	50,000
New River Stour Bridge walking and cycling - next to New Road - create Parley to Bournemouth sustainable transport corridor link	300,000
Iford Lane riverbank path restoration	75,000
Castleman Trailway new steps/structures at Merley for equestrians	50,000
Turks Lane resurface and drainage	75,000
New path, Broadstone Golf Course	200,000
Replacement bridge at Canford School	500,000
New bridge just East of Canford School connect with SANG	500,000
Stour Valley signage design, survey, installation and maintenance programme	300,000
Upgrade and raise paths along Stour between Throop and Bear Cross (south side)	300,000
Level access to Parkstone Rail Station (Weymouth direction)	200,000
Replacement of life expired Bournemouth Wayfinding (Totems x 80, Fingerposts x 75)	1,175,000
Deansleigh Road Cycle route on land dedicated to Council as highway for RBH expansion	1,000,000
Castleman Trailway - Willet Arms to Broadstone Way all-weather surface (whole length or prioritise sections) 3km	750,000
Upton Country Park - widen footway to connect to new Dorset Council LTP Scheme including crossing, improvements at park entrance, improvements to bridleway/cattle creep + improvements to signing/lining on slip road approach etc + scheme surfacing extension in to BCP	150,000
Baiter park extension to Poole Quay	300,000
Western Road/Leicester Road junction - crossing and side road narrowing	60,000
Mobility Hubs at 31 locations across BCP	1,175,000
New pedestrian and cycle bridge over River Stour linking Iford to Barrack Road in vicinity of former Bailey Bridge	250,000
Tuckton Bridge replacement bridge across River Stour	250,000
Cycle access to Redhill Park car park including new cycle access points)	10,000
Safer Routes to Schools inc. School Streets	492,000
Narrow Junction of Alumhurst Road/Mountbatten Road	100,000
Hamworthy disused railway track rear of Allens Lane - feasibility	100,000
SRS improvement on gyratory outside Winton primary Oswald road. (trial with wands)	70,000

Infrastructure Project	Cost
New crossing and junction changes outside Oakdale Junior School.	200,000
100m shared use Harwell Road near Longspree Academy	25,000
Bridleway SE18/8 / Bridleway 1 Resurface (PXQP+M64 Poole) Poole Road - Upton Gateway Roundabout	50,000
Pegasus crossing and connecting ground works, Ringwood Road (Q3CM+P62, Bournemouth)	300,000
Upgrade footpath Throop to Hurn to shared route	1,500,000
Madeira Roundabout zebra crossings all arms	125,000
Resurfacing of cycle path BH2 towards pier	50,000
Pegasus Crossing Hurn Court Lane across Christchurch Road - Linking to E62-31	300,000
Crossing and bus stop outside Branksome train station	150,000
20mph programme rollout across residential areas	200,000
Kinson path links - various - surfacing of various unbound paths which cut across little bits of green space but are currently not wheelchair friendly.	80,000
Top 20 pedestrian crossings requests	100,000
Pedestrian crossing within signal junction at The Avenue/Western Road	100,000
Bridge at Sewage Works River Stour near Parley Golf - additional footbridge and paths either side.	2,300,000
Castle Lane East reconfiguration inc. refurbishment of signal junctions, accessibility improvements, general network improvements inc. resilience	125,000
Northbourne (Small Park) new bridge over Stour - New walking and cycling bridge over Stour as per TCF scheme	300,000
Zebra crossing Queens Park Avenue / Howard Road junction - speed reduction, safer route to schools.	200,000
School Crossing Patrollers (SCP) upgrade to ped crossings	1,500,000
Bear Cross roundabout crossings/ completing TCF S6-1	125,000
Somerford Road from Sainsburys to Purewell Cross Road/Stanpit - speed reduction, cycling, walking, road safety. SRTS to Highcliffe School	80,000
New bus shelters inc. RTI, CCTV	525,000
Penn Hill signal upgrade to tie in with CIL funding already agreed for new pedestrian phase across Leicester Road (10PS 2002)	350,000
Leicester Road / Lindsay Road refurbishment/upgrade currently hardware issues (10PS 2002)	40,000
Upgrade programme for ITS / Signal sites- Currently 40 sites over 20 years old of which 20 are junctions with limited dedicated pedestrian or intelligent traffic management facilities.	500,000
Pedestrian crossing facilities at Surrey Road / Branksome Wood Road Junction (23PS 2002)	300,000
Sub-total	£23,457,000
8. Housing enabling and regeneration	
Hawkwood Road affordable housing development, Boscombe - Community Centre	950,000
Former Power Station, Poole (Holes Bay) - Land Remediation	6,300,000
Former Power Station, Poole - flood defences	11,300,000
Rigler Road / Blandford Road Junction	1,000,000

Infrastructure Project	Cost
Blandford Road / New Quay Road Mini Roundabout including Station Road	500,000
Blandford Road / Jefferson Avenue Junction	2,500,000
Twin Sails Approach / New Quay Road / Rigler Road Junction	2,800,000
Sub-total	£25,350,000
10. Waste	
New refuse collection vehicle per 5,000 newly built dwellings	300,000
New underground bin collection vehicle per 25 installed bins	210,000
Underground bins for Bournemouth & Poole Town Centres	750,000
Hurn Transfer Station Refurbishment	6,000,000
Litterbins	250,000
Recycling Centre compliance & futureproofing	5,000,000
Sub-total	£12,510,000
Total Capital Costs	£121,800,309

Appendix 5 – Planned housing development by ward (2024/25-2029/30)

Ward	Homes
Alderney & Bourne Valley	7
Bearwood & Merley	799
Boscombe East & Pokesdown	81
Boscombe West	159
Bournemouth Central	1,292
Broadstone	93
Burton & Grange	16
Canford Cliffs	262
Canford Heath	10
Christchurch Town	171
Commons	43
Creekmoor	158
East Cliff & Springbourne	162
East Southbourne & Tuckton	52
Hamworthy	139
Highcliffe & Walkford	48
Kinson	41
Littledown & Iford	3
Moordown	39
Mudford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	70
Muscliff & Strouden Park	19
Newtown & Heatherlands	81
Oakdale	62
Parkstone	267
Penn Hill	115
Poole Town	868
Queens Park	60
Redhill & Northbourne	41
Talbot & Branksome Woods	63
Wallisdown & Winton West	21
West Southbourne	49
Westbourne & West Cliff	314
Winton East	72
Total	5,677

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Equality Impact Assessment: Conversation Screening Tool

1	What is being reviewed?	<p>Prioritisation of spending of Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</p> <p>Note: Planning policies deal separately with themes covered in section 7 and are not covered here. The Cabinet report is focused on spending and delivery of the strategic infrastructure needed to support the changes and growth identified by evidence and policies.</p>
2	What changes are being made?	<p>Cabinet is being asked to provide a decision about how to spend the funding available for Strategic CIL over the next 5 years to provide clarity for project planning. Strategic CIL income is around £4million a year, plus some unspent/unallocated funding.</p> <p>The demand and potential spend on Strategic CIL on delivering infrastructure far exceeds the funding available and so prioritisation is needed.</p> <p>The demand has been identified by a range of Council Services and amounts to more than £100million. The 'pot' available is £29.3million.</p> <p>Spending of Strategic CIL funding has previously been considered in an ad hoc manner as requests were made and potential equalities impacts were therefore not identified/considered until projects were more fully prepared. This revised approach aims to bring a more strategic and co-ordinated approach to consideration of the needs in advance, a better policy framework and ensure equality impacts are considered earlier on as part of this process.</p> <p>4 options are considered in the Cabinet report.</p> <p>Further Cabinet approval and EqIA will still be required for projects when the detail is available.</p> <p>Background: CIL collected from development is for spending on infrastructure to support planned growth set out in the local plan. CIL receipts are split as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic CIL – Up to 80% • Town/Parish Councils & Neighbourhood Portion – 15% (rising to 25% if a neighbourhood plan is in place). Not included in this Cabinet decision • Admin – 5% Not included in this Cabinet decision <p>The 2008 Planning Act Regulation 216 requires that CIL is used to support '<i>development by funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure</i>', with infrastructure defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • roads and other transport facilities; • flood defences; • schools and other educational facilities; • medical facilities;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sporting and recreational facilities; and • open spaces.
3	Service Unit:	Planning and Transport
4	Participants in the conversation:	Steve Dring Caroline Peach
5	Conversation date/s:	22 October 2024 17 December 2024 28 January 2025
6	Do you know your current or potential client base? Who are the key stakeholders?	<p>Yes. The Strategic CIL is intrinsically linked to the future development growth of the area. The spatial expression of this is through the Local Plan, prepared by the Council's local planning authority.</p> <p>The planning policy database is comprehensive. Our adopted Statement of Community Involvement 2020 (SCI) sets out how BCP Council as the local planning authority will involve and engage with the community and other key stakeholders in the preparation Local Development Plan documents including neighbourhood plans. This is because planning policies shape the future of our area and determine where people live, work, shop, spend their leisure time, and how they travel around the area.</p> <p>The SCI sets out a wide range of specific consultation bodies and general consultation bodies, that the LPA must consult as required by the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. In addition, interested parties, residents and other groups and organisations can request to be added to our planning policy database to be kept informed of planning policy consultations. The database contains several equalities groups to ensure we notify a wide range of organisations, or bodies representing those with protected characteristics.</p> <p>The database includes Beaumont Society, Dorset Mental Health Forum, Bourne Free, Disability Wessex, Stonewall, Body Positive, Race Equality Council, DOTs Disability, Diverse Abilities, Break Free Intercom Trust, Fawcett Society, Equality and Human Rights Commission, Pro Disability, Help and Care, Care South, Bournemouth Interpreters Group and Access Dorset.</p> <p>Document EXAM 3 of the BCP Local Plan examination is a summary of the representations received on the draft Local Plan before it was submitted for examination. Reg 19 consultation responses - merged 17072024.xlsx Examples of comments received which are relevant to this EqlA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns were raised that the Plan does not meet local housing need and that this will negatively impact children and the elderly. • There was support for allocation of sites for sports as these would be good for the mental and physical health of children and young people. <p>The Plan is still going through examination.</p>

7	<p>Do different groups have different needs or experiences? age (young/old), disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender, sexual orientation, members of the armed forces community, any other factors/groups e.g. socio-economic status, carers, human rights.</p>	<p>Yes, the groups with protected characteristics within BCP will have different needs and experiences in terms of their future infrastructure needs.</p> <p>Using the Measurement Framework for Equality and Human Rights (2017) and the six areas of life or 'domains' some examples from the Cabinet report options are provided to show how different groups' needs may be met or impacted:</p> <p>Education Census data for BCP shows that there were 75,143 school children and full-time students in 2021. This is 19.7% of all residents aged 5 years+. This is an increase in the number of school children and full-time students since 2011, when the figure was 18.8%.</p> <p>Winton East ward has the highest number of school children and students aged 5+ years at 40.6% of the population (4,572). Followed by Bournemouth Central ward with 37.9% of the population (5,968) and Wallisdown and Winton West with 30.4% (3,141). This reflects the location of the Universities.</p> <p>The wards lowest number of school children and students aged 5+ years are Westbourne and West Cliff with 9.5% (947) and Canford Cliffs 10.3% (939).</p> <p>The census reflects where school children and students have been and are living currently. The cabinet report is about future provision in growth areas for example new schools are likely to be needed to serve the needs of families and school aged children in north Poole (Merley and Bearwood), where new homes are under construction. This is explicitly identified in 3 out of 4 of the options in the Cabinet report. The option that does not include specific allocation of funding to education does not prevent a future decision from doing so.</p> <p>The future needs and provision of school places will continue to be monitored to try to match the need in the best locations.</p> <p>Work The most recent ONS data for BCP (2023) states that the areas employing most people within BCP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (18.5%) • Accommodation and food services (9.8%) • Retail (9.2%) • Business administration and support, Education and Financial and insurance (each at 7.2%) <p>The number of people employed full time and part time remain relevantly unchanged between 2017 and 2023: 2017 - 63.8% fulltime and 36.2% part time 2023 – 64.5% fulltime and 35.5% part time</p> <p>The provisional 2024 median weekly earning figures are lower in BCP than the comparison areas (Dorset, SW, SE and England), for those who are resident and work in the BCP area.</p> <p>Work is not explicitly mentioned in the 4 options in the</p>
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	<p>Cabinet report. However, flood defenses and transport are highly important for safeguarding places of work and access to them.</p> <p>Flood defenses and Transport are specifically addressed in all 4 options. This infrastructure spend options will enable those of working age, all genders and those at a socio-economic disadvantage to have convenient and healthy commuting routes, by walking, cycling or public transport. This will enable those with this protected characteristic to benefit from employment opportunities to meet their needs.</p> <p>Living standards</p> <p>Census data for BCP states that BCP has a population of 400,196 people. The main home types are detached houses (36%), purpose built flats (27%) and semi-detached houses (17%).</p> <p>In BCP, there has been a significant increase in the number of people aged 70-74 years between 2011 and 2021 (+40%) and 75-79 (+16%), also 50-54 (+18%) and 55-59 (+27%) . Increases also in the 5-9 age group (+20%) and 10 to 14 age (+13%). There have been significant decreases in 0 to 4 years (-10%), 25 to 29 years (-7%), 45 to 49 (-7%).</p> <p>Strategic CIL is linked to the delivery of large infrastructure projects essential to support local plan growth, which is currently between 1200 (average number of new homes completed in recent years) and 1600 (proposed number of new homes a year in the draft BCP Local Plan).</p> <p>All 4 options aim to meet the needs of a future BCP population, through the provision of new homes and the supporting critical infrastructure.</p> <p>Not providing the critical infrastructure which allows planning permissions to be granted for new homes e.g address habitat regulations, would result in a stagnation of new housing provision of many housing types, which would negatively impact the living standards of BCP residents. It would for example result in limited choice for young and newly forming families to have a home and limited provision for those with long term health problems or disability (including relating to old age) which limits their day-to-day activities.</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Census data for BCP shows that 52% of the BCP population was not deprived and 48% were deprived. A significant proportion of the population therefore has 1 or more deprivation characteristics relating to employment, education, health and disability and housing.</p> <p>These impacts can be on a range of people with protected characteristics, notably: children and young people, elderly, socio-economically disadvantaged, armed forces community, disabled, race.</p> <p>Health can be impacted by the other deprivation characteristics in terms of both physical and mental health and wellbeing. Access to open space helps people connect</p>
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	<p>with nature to benefit their physical mental and emotional health.</p> <p>Option 3 specifically mentions Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Leisure and Recreation, which support the health needs of both younger age groups and older people. The expectations of different ages and other groups is acknowledged and would be looked at in more detail in the detailed provision and design.</p> <p>Note that £3.9 million has already been allocated by Cabinet (Dec 2024) towards the repair and restoration of play equipment from Strategic CIL, which will directly benefit the health of younger age groups. This provision is also important to support the health of more vulnerable socio-economic groups.</p> <p>Options 1 and 2 and 4 do not prevent further investment in health related infrastructure. Site specific issues and identified need can also still be raised at the time a planning application is considered which may trigger the need for health provision.</p> <p>Infrastructure to support growth and change in BCP includes protection of habitats. The health spectrum covers both flora, fauna, marine life, and human health. Strengthening biodiversity makes the environment more resilient to climate change which impacts on all species and the local community. Measures to improve adaptation to the changing climate are necessary to keep a community healthy. Heat affects residents differently depending on their stage of life and if they cannot regulate their body temperature including the very young and the very old. It could also affect those who are weakened by life limiting illness, disability or those with certain religions who are required to dress according to their faith.</p> <p>All 4 options explicitly includes prioritization of protected habitat sites. This also meets environmental legal requirements which enable planning permission to be granted.</p> <p>Justice and personal security. Census data for BCP notes that 91% of the population is white (a decrease from 94% in 2011). The second largest ethnic group in 2021 was Asian (3.4%), followed by mixed or multi ethnic (2.8%), other ethnic group (1.5%) and Black (1.1%)</p> <p>All the proposed options in the Cabinet report seek to provide delivery of infrastructure that will protect people, homes and businesses from flood. This will protect people of different races, religion, those with a disability, young and old and keep them safe.</p> <p>Participation. The process of prioritization and refinement of the 4 options has been a technical rather than one directly via public engagement and participation. Services across the Council and external organisations were asked to submit infrastructure projects for consideration. The 4 options set out in the Cabinet report are the outcome of those exchanges</p>
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		<p>and submissions. Many of those who provided information have already and will continue to carry out their own consultations to understand the needs of their areas.</p> <p>Option 4 is the only option which has explicitly arisen from resolving public concerns over planning applications.</p>
8	Will this change affect any service users?	When Cabinet make a decision on Strategic CIL spending priorities, service users will have clarity on how funding from development is being spent for the next 5 years. Further approval will still be required for projects when the detail is available.
9		
10	What are the benefits or positive equality impacts of the change on current or potential users?	Spending on critical infrastructure that ensures that planning permission can be granted for new homes, protects habitats, protects people and property from flood risk, supports transport and education, will benefit the lives and health of people with families, disabilities, genders, faiths, ethnicities, sexual orientations.
11	What are the negative impacts of the change on current or potential users?	No negative impacts have been identified.
12	Will the change affect employees?	The change/decision will affect employees who are looking for Strategic CIL to be the funding mechanism for delivery of their projects. There will be those who will have support for their projects and others who will need to find alternative or additional funding.
13	Will the change affect the wider community?	The change/decision will affect the wider community in that some infrastructure projects will be funded and some won't or they may be delayed while alternative funding sources are found. Those who visit BCP will be similarly affected by the decision taken.
14	What mitigating actions are planned or already in place for those negatively affected by this change?	Those who have had their projects rejected already because they do not meet the Strategic CIL criteria or because they have been regarded as not critical to the delivery of the Local Plan, have been or will be informed, so that they begin at the earliest opportunity to find alternative funding or delay their projects.
15	Summary of Equality Implications:	<p>Spending on critical infrastructure that ensures that planning permission can be granted for new homes, protect habitats, protect people and property from flood risk, support transport and education, will benefit the lives and health of people with families, older people, disabilities, genders, faiths, ethnicities, sexual orientations.</p> <p>Option 1 is the least clear in terms of what benefits it could provide for those with protected characteristics as it is the most open and flexible. The Council can however, choose to prioritise those with protected characteristics with the flexible portion of the funding.</p>

	<p>Option 2 whilst also flexible is clearer on what most of the funding would be spent on compared with option 1. This option most strongly delivers the essential infrastructure for Local Plan growth, which the Council has consulted on, including in relation to equalities. This means that it would most be the best option to ensure that new homes can be granted planning permission. This benefits many people with protected characteristics. The Council can also choose to prioritise those with protected characteristics with the flexible portion of the funding.</p> <p>Option 3 - The percentage cuts to each service relates to the projects that have been identified. It therefore provides the broadest range of spending areas, which may reach a broader range of people with protected characteristics. It is particularly strong in relation to addressing age. But it may not sufficiently address the essential infrastructure needs which could hinder development of new homes and limit the benefits to those with protected characteristics.</p> <p>Option 4 also has a broad range of spending areas, but narrower than Option 3. Option 4 is the only option that proposes some spending directly on doctors' surgeries, which would benefit most people with protected characteristics. However, it may not sufficiently address the essential infrastructure needs which could hinder development of new homes and limit the benefits to those with protected characteristics.</p> <p>All 4 options proposed for the spending of Strategic CIL will have benefits for those with protected characteristics. No negative impacts have been identified. Option 1 is the weakest option for identified benefits. Option 2 is better and most strongly relates to the Local Plan consultation process, which considered equalities and facilitates delivery of new homes for a range of people. Options 3 and 4 would reach and likely benefit the broadest range of people with protected characteristics.</p>
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Summary of the options in relation to people with protected characteristics

Protected characteristics	Option 1 Critical mitigation (40%) and flexibility* (60%)	Option 2 Essential infrastructure (80%) and flexibility* (20%)	Option 3 Service areas receive a proportion** (based on identified projects)	Option 4 Focussed on public concerns (to address issues where development takes place) with flexibility* (11%)
Age	New schools – (supporting education) not explicitly included, but could still be accommodated	New schools – (supporting education) explicitly included. Other age supporting infrastructure could still be accommodated.	New schools – (supporting education) and Housing enabling and regeneration (supporting living standards) and green infrastructure (supporting health) – explicitly included	New schools – (supporting education) and open space/play (supporting living standards and health) - explicitly included
Gender reassignment, Married/civil partnership, Pregnant/maternity leave, Disability, Race, Religion/belief, Sex, Sexual orientation	Flood defence and habitat mitigation explicitly included – supports work, living standards, health and personal security . Other supporting infrastructure could still be accommodated, but proportion of clear spend is low	Flood defence, habitat mitigation and transport explicitly included – supports work, living standards, health, personal security and participation (public concerns about transport) Other supporting infrastructure could still be accommodated. Flexibility/certainty is higher.	Flood defence, habitat mitigation, transport, green infrastructure, culture, waste explicitly included – supports work, living standards, health and personal security and participation (public concerns about transport)	Flood defence, habitat mitigation, transport, health/surgeries explicitly included – supports work, living standards, health and personal security and participation (public concerns about transport, education, open space, health)

*Flexibility to address corporate or other objectives

**Funding fully allocated










Green = benefits

Orange = benefits unclear/low


Red = negative impacts

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Impact Summary

Climate Change & Energy	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Communities & Culture	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Waste & Resource Use	Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts	
Economy	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Health & Wellbeing	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Learning & Skills	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Natural Environment	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
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: **4**

Answers provided indicate that the carbon footprint of the proposal is:	Low	
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Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Proposal ID: **705**

Proposal Title: **Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation**

Type of Proposal: **Report**

Brief description:

Cabinet is being asked to provide a decision about how to spend the funding available for Strategic CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) over the next 5 years to provide clarity for project planning. Strategic CIL income is around £4million a year, plus some unspent/ unallocated funding. The demand and potential spend on Strategic CIL on delivering infrastructure far exceeds the funding available and so prioritisation is needed. CIL collected from development is for spending on infrastructure to support planned growth set out in the local plan.

Proposer's Name: **Caroline Peach**

Proposer's Directorate: **Regeneration & Economy**

Proposer's Service Unit: **Growth & Infrastructure**

Estimated cost (£): **Above PCR15 threshold**

If known, the cost amount (£): **£20.6 million**

Ward(s) Affected (if applicable):

All Wards

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) supported by the proposal:

4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 15. Life On Land

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Climate Change & Energy

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on addressing the causes and effects of climate change? **Yes**

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

- 1) Has the proposal accounted for the potential impacts of climate change, e.g. flooding, storms or heatwaves? **Yes**
- 2) Does it assist reducing CO2 and other Green House Gas (GHG) emissions? E.g. reduction in energy or transport use, or waste produced. **Yes**
- 3) Will it increase energy efficiency (e.g. increased efficiency standards / better design / improved construction technologies / choice of materials) and/or reduce energy consumption? **Yes**
- 4) Will it increase the amount of energy obtained from renewable and low carbon sources? **Partially**

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

Critical infrastructure includes flood defences, which includes addressing the impact of climate change. New homes will be built to higher environmental standards. Transport infrastructure is aimed at reducing CO2.

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Communities & Culture

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

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

- 1) Will it help maintain and expand vibrant voluntary and community organisations? **Partially**
- 2) Will it promote a safe community environment? **Yes**
- 3) Will it promote and develop cultural activities? **Don't know even though may be relevant**

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

Communities will benefit from having new homes. Protection from flood risk and transport interventions will improve safety. New schools will enhance community cohesion.

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Waste & Resource Use

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on waste resource use or production and consumption? **Yes**

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

- 1) Will it prevent waste or promote the reduction, re-use, recycling or recovery of materials? **No**
- 2) Will it use sustainable production methods or reduce the need for resources?
Partially
- 3) Will it manage the extraction and use of raw materials in ways that minimise depletion and cause no serious environmental damage?
Don't know even though may be relevant
- 4) Will it help to reduce the amount of water abstracted and / or used?
Don't know even though may be relevant

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

Amber - Minor negative impacts identified / unknown impacts



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

Only amber due to some unknown impacts. Report concerns new infrastructure to support delivery of the local plan including new homes. This will generate more resource use.

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

Management of waste and resources will needed to be mitigated and managed as each infrastructure project comes to delivery stage.

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Economy

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

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

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

Yes

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

Partially

- 3) Will the proposal promote sustainable business practices?

No

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

New infrastructure will ensure that new homes can continue to be provided in BCP. New homes for a range of people will support the local economy. Proposed transport and flood infrastructure will also protect and support the local economy and access to places of work.

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Health & Wellbeing

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the creation of a inclusive and healthy social and physical environmental for all? **Yes**

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

- 1) Will the proposal contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of residents or staff?
Yes
- 2) Will the proposal contribute to reducing inequalities?
Partially
- 3) Will the proposal contribute to a healthier and more sustainable physical environment for residents or staff?
Yes

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

Strategic CIL has been allocated to Phase 1 for the delivery of the Play Strategy. Habitats mitigation will enable improvements to other green spaces, which will support health and well-being of residents.

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Learning & Skills

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills? **Yes**

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

- 1) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for formal learning?
Yes
- 2) Will it provide and/or improve community learning and development?
Partially
- 3) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for apprenticeships and other skill based learning?
Don't know even though may be relevant

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

New schools proposed at Bearwood and Merley to support 1700 new homes

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Natural Environment

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the protection or enhancement of local biodiversity or the access to and quality of natural environments?

Yes

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

- 1) Will it help protect and improve biodiversity i.e. habitats or species (including designated and non-designated)? **Yes**
- 2) Will it improve access to and connectivity of local green spaces whilst protecting and enhancing them? **Yes**
- 3) Will it help protect and enhance the landscape quality and character?
Partially
- 4) Will it help to protect and enhance the quality of the area's air, water and land?
Yes

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

All options recognise the need for habitat sites mitigation.

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Sustainable Procurement

Does your proposal involve the procurement of goods, services or works? **No**

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

This Cabinet report does not involve procurement. It considers options for spending. Delivering the infrastructure projects will likely need procurement.

Has or is it intended that the Strategic Procurement team be consulted?

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

- 1) Do the Government Buying Standards (GBS) apply to goods and/or services that are planned to be bought?
- 2) Has sustainable resource use (e.g. energy & water consumption, waste streams, minerals use) been considered for whole life-cycle of the product/service/work?
- 3) Has the issue of carbon reduction (e.g. energy sources, transport issues) and adaptation (e.g. resilience against extreme weather events) been considered in the supply chain?
- 4) Is the product/service fairly traded i.e. ensures good working conditions, social benefits e.g. Fairtrade or similar standards?
- 5) Has the lotting strategy been optimised to improve prospects for local suppliers and SMEs?
- 6) If aspects of the requirement are unsustainable then is continued improvement factored into your contract with KPIs, and will this be monitored?

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

No positive or negative impacts identified



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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

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

Proposal Title: Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy Prioritisation

Transport & Accessibility

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

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

- 1) Will it support and encourage the provision of sustainable and accessible modes of transport (including walking, cycling, bus, trains and low emission vehicles)?
Yes
- 2) Will it reduce the distances needed to travel to access work, leisure and other services? **No**
- 3) Will it encourage affordable and safe transport options?
Yes

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

Green - Only positive impacts identified



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

Options support transport infrastructure provision as critical to delivery of the local plan.

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

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD



Report subject	Work Plan
Meeting date	4 March 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) Board is asked to consider and identify work priorities for publication in a Work Plan.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: the O&S Board review, update and confirm its Work Plan.
Reason for recommendations	The Council's Constitution requires all Overview and Scrutiny Committees to set out proposed work in a Work Plan which will be published with each agenda

Portfolio Holder(s):	N/A – O&S is a non-executive function
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Lindsay Marshall, Overview and Scrutiny Specialist
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background –

1. All Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) bodies are required by the Constitution to consider work priorities and set these out in a Work Plan. When approved, this should be published with each agenda.
2. It is good practice for the Work Plan to be kept under regular review by the Board. Between meetings O&S Chairs and Vice Chairs, in consultation with officers, suggest updates to the work plan to ensure proposed topics remain timely, fit for purpose and allow sufficient time for report preparation as appropriate. The Board is now asked to review, update and/ or confirm the latest work plan update. See the Work Plan attached at Appendix B to this report.
3. The current work plan is based on annual work programming activity undertaken by the Board in Winter 2023. Through this work, which was supported by the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny (CfGS), the Board agreed a [framework](#) which outlines how scrutiny work will be selected and approached. This is based on good practice. The framework outlines that scrutiny work will be divided into three categories of:
 - Proactive scrutiny
 - Reactive scrutiny
 - Pre-decision scrutiny.

Information only items should be received in other ways, reserving committee and working group capacity for value-added scrutiny. The Board's current work plan is structured to reflect this.

4. O&S statutory guidance recommends that a 'lens' or key set of priorities be established by O&S committees, to clearly communicate their role and how they will add value to the work of the organisation. The statements also clarify the role of the committee to the public. Through annual work programming activity, the Board agreed the following lens and supporting statement:

The **O&S Board** will approach work through a lens of **RESIDENT IMPACT AND EXPERIENCE**, such as considering:

- benefits that could be brought to residents by **delivering services** in different ways
- how the areas of highest **financial risk** for the council may impact on residents
- the council's **relationship with the public** and work that can be done to strengthen this.

5. Established lenses provide a tool to assist O&S members in work programming, to sift suggestions for work into a realistic annual work programme for each committee and to provide an angle by which to approach scrutiny topics. The lens should be referred to throughout the year as arising suggestions for work are made. The establishment of a lens does not preclude the Board from using the full extent of its scrutiny powers where appropriate.

Principles of Good Scrutiny

6. The Constitution requires that the Work Plan of O&S committees shall consist of work aligned to the principles of the function. The BCP Council O&S function is based upon six principles:
 - Contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend';
 - A member led and owned function – seeks to continuously improve through self-reflection and development;
 - Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council's decision-making process;
 - Engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence;
 - Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the Council;
 - Agility – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods.

Process for agreeing Work Plan items

7. An O&S committee may take suggestions from a variety of sources to form its Work Plan. This may include suggestions from members of the public, officers of the Council, Portfolio Holders, the Cabinet and Council, members of the O&S Committee, and other Councillors who are not on the Committee.
8. The Constitution requires that all suggestions for O&S work will be accompanied by detail outlining the background to the issue suggested, the proposed method of undertaking the work and likely timescale associated, and the anticipated outcome and value to be added by the work proposed. No item of work shall join the Work Plan of the O&S Committee without an assessment of this information.
9. Items added to the Board's work plan since the last publication are highlighted as 'NEW'. If not already completed detail for the background to these items and the anticipated outcomes will be circulated to the Board for review and contributions
10. Any councillor may request that an item of business be considered by an O&S Committee. Councillors are asked to complete a form outlining the request, which is appended to this report at Appendix C. The same process will apply to requests for scrutiny from members of the public.
11. A copy of the most recent Cabinet Forward Plan will be supplied to O&S Committees at each meeting for reference when determining items of pre-decision scrutiny. The latest version is supplied as Appendix D to this report.

Resources to support O&S work

12. The Constitution requires that the O&S Committees take into account the resources available to support their proposals for O&S work. This includes consideration of councillor availability, officer time and financial resources.

Careful and regular assessment of resources will ensure that there is appropriate resource available to support work across the whole O&S function, and that any work established can be carried out in sufficient depth and completed in a timely way to enable effective outcomes.

13. It is good practice for O&S Committees to agree a maximum of two/ three substantive agenda items per meeting. This will provide sufficient time for Committees to take a 'deep dive' approach to scrutiny work, which is likely to provide more valuable outcomes. A large amount of agenda items can lead to a 'light touch' approach to all items of business, and also limit the officer and councillor resource available to plan for effective scrutiny of selected items.
14. O&S Committees are advised to carefully select their working methods to ensure that O&S resource is maximised. A variety of methods are available for O&S Committees to undertake work and are not limited to the receipt of reports at Committee meetings. These may include:
 - Working Groups;
 - Sub-Committees;
 - Tak and finish groups;
 - Inquiry Days;
 - Rapporteurs (scrutiny member champions);
 - Consideration of information outside of meetings – including report circulation/ briefing workshops/ briefing notes.

Further detail on O&S working methods are set out in the Constitution and in Appendix A – Terms of Reference for O&S Committees.

Options Appraisal

15. The O&S Board is asked to review, update and confirm its Work Plan, taking account of the supporting documents provided and including the determination of any new requests for scrutiny, as highlighted at Appendix B. This will ensure member ownership of the Work Plan and that reports can be prepared in a timely way. Should the Board not confirm its forthcoming priorities, reports may not be able to be prepared in a timely way and best use of the meeting resource may not be made.

Summary of financial implications

16. There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. The Board should note that when establishing a Work Plan, the Constitution requires that account be taken of the resources available to support proposals for O&S work. Advice on maximising the resource available to O&S Committees is set out in paragraphs 11 to 13 above.

Summary of legal implications

17. The Council's Constitution requires that all O&S bodies set out proposed work in a Work Plan which will be published with each agenda. The recommendation proposed in this report will fulfil this requirement.

Summary of human resources implications

18. There are no human resources implications arising from this report.

Summary of sustainability impact

19. There are no sustainability resources implications arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

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

Summary of equality implications

21. There are no equality implications arising from this report. Any councillor and any member of the public may make suggestions for overview and scrutiny work. Further detail on this process is included within Part 4 of the Council's Constitution.

Summary of risk assessment

22. There is a risk of challenge to the Council if the Constitutional requirement to establish and publish a Work Plan is not met.

Background papers

None.

Appendices

Appendix A - Overview and Scrutiny Committees Terms of Reference

Appendix B - Current O&S Board Work Plan

Appendix C - Request for consideration of an issue by Overview and Scrutiny

Appendix D - Current Cabinet Forward Plan

Appendix E - O&S Framework

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BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD / COMMITTEES TERMS OF REFERENCE

Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) is a statutory role fulfilled by Councillors who are not members of the Cabinet in an authority operating a Leader and Cabinet model. The role of the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees is to help develop policy, to carry out reviews of Council and other local services, and to hold decision makers to account.

PRINCIPLES OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Overview and Scrutiny function is based upon six principles:

1. Contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend'.
2. A member led and owned function – seeks to continuously improve through self-reflection and development.
3. Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council's decision-making process.
4. Engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence.
5. Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the Council.
6. Agile – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods.

MEETINGS

There are four Overview and Scrutiny bodies at BCP Council:

- Overview and Scrutiny Board
- Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Each Committee meets 5 times during the municipal year, except for the Overview and Scrutiny Board which meets monthly to enable the Board to make recommendations to Cabinet. The date and time of meetings will be set by full Council and may only be changed by the Chairman of the relevant Committee in consultation with the Monitoring Officer. Members will adhere to the agreed principles of the Council's Code of Conduct.

Decisions shall be taken by consensus. Where it is not possible to reach consensus, a decision will be reached by a simple majority of those present at the meeting. Where there are equal votes the Chair of the meeting will have the casting vote.

MEMBERSHIP

The Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees are appointed by full Council. Each Committee has 11 members and the Board has 13 members. No member of the Cabinet may be a member of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board, or any group established by them. Lead Members of the Cabinet may not be a member of Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee may not be a member of any Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board.

The quorum of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Board shall be one third of the total membership (excluding voting and non-voting co-optees).

No member may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which they been directly involved. If a member is unable to attend a meeting their Group may arrange for a substitute to attend in their place in accordance with the procedures as set out in the Council's Constitution.

Members of the public can be invited to attend and contribute to meetings as required, to provide insight to a matter under discussion. This may include but is not limited to subject experts with relevant specialist knowledge or expertise, representatives of stakeholder groups or service users. Members of the public will not have voting rights.

Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee - The Committee must statutorily include two church and two parent governor representatives as voting members (on matters related to education) in addition to Councillor members. Parent governor membership shall extend to a maximum period of four years and no less than two years. The Committee may also co-opt one representative from the Academy Trusts within the local authority area, to attend meetings and vote on matters relating to education.

The Committee may also co-opt two representatives of The Youth Parliament and, although they will not be entitled to vote, will ensure that their significant contribution to the work of the Committee is recognised and valued.

Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee - The Committee may co-opt two independent non-voting members. The selection and recruitment process shall be determined by the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

FUNCTIONS OF THE O&S COMMITTEES AND O&S BOARD

Each Overview and Scrutiny Committee (including the Overview and Scrutiny Board) has responsibility for:

- Scrutinising decisions of the Cabinet, offering advice or making recommendations
- Offering any views or advice to the Cabinet or Council in relation to any matter referred to the Committee for consideration
- General policy reviews, and making recommendations to the Council or the Cabinet to assist in the development of future policies and strategies
- Assisting the Council in the development of the Budget and Policy Framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues
- Monitoring the implementation of decisions to examine their effect and outcomes
- Referring to full Council, the Cabinet or appropriate Committee/Sub-Committee any matter which, following scrutiny a Committee determines should be brought to the attention of the Council, Cabinet or other appropriate Committee
- Preparation, review and monitoring of a work programme
- Establishing such commissioned work as appropriate after taking into account the availability of resources, the work programme and the matter under review

In addition, the Overview and Scrutiny Board has responsibility for:

- Considering decisions that have been called-in
- Undertaking scrutiny of the Council's budget processes
- Carrying out the Council's scrutiny functions relating to crime and disorder, and discharging any other statutory duty for which the O&S function is responsible, other than those that relate to Flood Risk Management, Health, Adult Social Care, Children's Services and Education
- Overseeing the Council's overall O&S function including oversight of the work plans and use of resource across all O&S bodies
- Keeping the O&S function under review, suggesting changes as appropriate to ensure that it remains fit for purpose
- Reporting annually to Full Council on the output of the O&S function
- Maintaining oversight of the training needs of the whole O&S function.

Figure 1 below provides an outline of the responsibilities of each Committee.

The remit of the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees is based on the division of Portfolio Holder responsibilities. Portfolio Holders may report to more than one Overview and Scrutiny body.

Portfolio Holder responsibilities are changeable and from time to time it may be necessary to modify the designation of functions across the four Overview and Scrutiny bodies.

Overview & Scrutiny Committee Structure

OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL CALL-IN PLUS OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY FUNCTION OVERSIGHT, DEVELOPMENT AND REPORTING

Overview and Scrutiny Board

13 Members, 12 meetings per year



CRITICAL FRIEND FOR PORTFOLIO AREAS:

Leader (partial) - Political priority delivery, BCP Council policy, Strategic partnerships, Devolution, Community governance, Regeneration & infrastructure

Deputy Leader & Finance (full) - Finance, Budget setting, Financial controls, Financial Services, Revenue & Benefits, Audit & management, Estates

Transformation, Resources & Governance (full) - General procurement, Transformation, IT, data & programmes, People & culture, Law & governance, Elections BCP, Council Constitution and controls, Equalities, diversity & inclusion.

Customer, Communications & Culture (full) - Communications, marketing & brand, Consultation, Customer services & contact, Website, Emergency Planning & Response, Libraries, Culture and museums, Cultural activities.

Communities & Partnerships (partial) - Community involvement & Voluntary Sector, Lived experience & engagement, Bereavement & Coroner Services

Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations (partial) - Economic development, Destination & high streets, Tourism & events, Seafront, Sport & leisure, Commercial Operations, Car parking.

Housing & Regulatory (partial) - Environmental health, Community safety, Trading standards, Anti-social behaviour enforcement, Liaison with Dorset Police & Fire Service, Licensing policy

Plus Statutory Crime and Disorder Scrutiny

Environment & Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee

11 Members, 5 meetings per year



CRITICAL FRIEND FOR PORTFOLIO AREAS:

Leader (partial)
Planning & **Local Plan**

Climate Response, Environment & Energy (full)
Climate, Environmental services, Refuse collection & waste disposal, Street cleansing, Grounds maintenance, Parks & gardens, Highways maintenance, Sustainable travel, **Local Transport Plan**, **Strategic transport and Western Gateway**, Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM)

Communities & Partnerships (partial)
Play Strategy

Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations (partial)
Road safety

Housing & Regulatory (partial)
Housing management & landlord services, Housing strategy & standards, Homelessness & housing need

Plus Statutory Flood Risk Management Scrutiny

Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee

11 Members, 5 meetings per year



CRITICAL FRIEND FOR PORTFOLIO AREAS:

Children, Young People, Education & Skills (full)
Children's social care, Education & SEND, Liaison with Ofsted and DfE, Liaison with schools, universities and colleges, Liaison with children & young people, Children's transformation programme

Plus to act as the Council's Statutory Education Committee

Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee

11 Members, 5 meetings per year



CRITICAL FRIEND FOR PORTFOLIO AREAS:

Health & Wellbeing (full)
Public Health, Adult social care, Adult commissioning, Relationship with NHS & Integrated Care System

Communities & Partnerships (partial)
Carers, Integrated Neighbourhood Teams

Plus Statutory Health Scrutiny

CHAIRS AND VICE-CHAIRS MEET REGULARLY TO ASSIST THE BOARD WITH MAINTAINING OVERSIGHT OF THE FUNCTION

COMMISSIONED WORK

In addition to Committee meetings, the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees may commission work to be undertaken as they consider necessary after taking into account the availability of resources, the work programme and the matter under review.

Each O&S body is limited to one commission at a time to ensure availability of resources.

a) Working Groups – a small group of Councillors and Officers gathered to consider a specific issue and report back to the full Board/ Committee, or make recommendations to Cabinet or Council within a limited timescale. Working Groups usually meet once or twice, and are often non-public;

b) Sub-Committees – a group of Councillors delegated a specific aspect of the main Board/ Committee's work for ongoing, in-depth monitoring. May be time limited or be required as a long-standing Committee. Sub-Committees are often well suited to considering performance-based matters that require scrutiny oversight. Sub-Committees usually meet in public;

c) Task and finish groups – a small group of Councillors tasked with investigating a particular issue and making recommendations on this issue, with the aim of influencing wider Council policy. The area of investigation will be carefully scoped and will culminate in a final report, usually with recommendations to Cabinet or Council. Task and finish groups may work over the course of a number of months and take account of a wide variety of evidence, which can be resource intensive. For this reason, the number of these groups must be carefully prioritised by scrutiny members to ensure the work can progress at an appropriate pace for the final outcome to have influence;

d) Inquiry Days – with a similar purpose to task and finish groups, inquiry days seek to understand and make recommendations on an issue by talking to a wide range of stakeholders and considering evidence relating to that issue, within one or two days. Inquiry days have similarities to the work of Government Select Committees. Inquiry days are highly resource intensive but can lead to swift, meaningful outcomes and recommendations that can make a difference to Council policy; and

e) Rapporteurs or scrutiny member champions - individual Councillors or pairs of Councillors tasked with investigating or maintaining oversight of a particular issue and reporting back to the main Board/ Committee on its findings. A main Committee can use these reports to facilitate its work prioritisation. Rapporteurs will undertake informal work to understand an issue – such as discussions with Officers and Portfolio Holders, research and data analysis. Rapporteur work enables scrutiny members to collectively stay informed of a wide range of Council activity. This approach to the provision of information to scrutiny members also avoids valuable

Committee time being taken up with briefings in favour of more outcome-based scrutiny taking place at Committee.

These terms of reference should be read in conjunction with the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules outlined in Part 4C of the Council's Constitution.

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Request for consideration of an issue by Overview and Scrutiny

Guidance on the use of this form:

This form is for use by councillors and members of the public who want to request that an item joins an Overview and Scrutiny agenda. Any issue may be suggested, provided it affects the BCP area or the inhabitants of the area in some way. Scrutiny of the issue can only be requested once in a 12 month period.

The form may also be used for the reporting of a referral item to Overview and Scrutiny by another body of the council, such as Cabinet or Council.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee receiving the request will make an assessment of the issue using the detail provided in this form and determine whether to add it to its forward plan of work.

They may take a variety of steps to progress the issue, including requesting more information on it from officers of the council, asking for a member of the overview and scrutiny committee to 'champion' the issue and report back, or establishing a small working group of councillors to look at the issue in more detail.

If the Committee does not agree to progress the issue it will set out reasons for this and they will be provided to the person submitting this form.

More information can be found at Part 4.C of the BCP Council Constitution
<https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1>

Please complete all sections as fully as possible

1. Issue requested for scrutiny

2. Desired outcome resulting from Overview and Scrutiny engagement, including the value to be added to the Council, the BCP area or its inhabitants.

3. Background to the issue

4. Proposed method of scrutiny - (for example, a committee report or a working group investigation)

5. Key dates and anticipated timescale for the scrutiny work

6. Notes/ additional guidance

Document last reviewed – January 2022

Contact – democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

CABINET FORWARD PLAN – 1 FEBRUARY 2025 TO 31 MAY 2025

(PUBLICATION DATE – 4 February 2025)



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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)?
Budget 2025/26 and Medium Term Financial Plan	To set out for Cabinet's consideration and recommendation to Council the proposed 2025/26 budget and council tax.	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards			Adam Richens	Open
Council Budget Monitoring 2024/25 Quarter Three	Budget monitoring	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025 Council 25 Feb 2025	All Wards	n/a	n/a	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)?
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget Setting 2025/26	To set out the proposal for charges to council tenants and leaseholders and expenditure on council homes and services.	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards	Council tenants and leaseholders BCP Homes Advisory Board Cabinet Member for Housing and Regulatory Services	Consultation will be through existing meetings with residents and Advisory Board.	Kelly Deane	Open
Review of the approach to Environmental Crime and Environmental Crime Policy	To consider the review of the approach to Environmental Crime and Environmental Crime Policy	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards			Sophie Sajic	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)?
Corporate Fleet Replacement Programme - Phase 2	The report seeks ongoing endorsement of Bournemouth Christchurch & Poole Council's Fleet replacement Strategy that will continue to support the council wide Fleet Management De Carbonising and Replacement Programme for the next 3 years, 2025 - 2028 that proposes to continue with the investment in vehicle replacements to ensure a pathway approach that will help to ensure that BCP Council has fit for purpose, safe, reliable, cost effective and carbon reduced vehicles, plant and associated equipment assets, in the right place at the right time and at the right cost to support the strategic, corporate and service objectives of the Council.	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards			Kate Langdown	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)?
Mainstream Schools Formula 2025/26	To agree the mainstream schools formula funded by the dedicated schools grant	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025 Council 25 Feb 2025	All Wards	Schools and Schools Forum in January 2025	January 2025	Nicola Webb	Open
School Admission Arrangements 2026/27	For determination of the arrangements which is an annual requirement of the School Admissions Code.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 28 Jan 2025 Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards			Sharon Muldoon, Tanya Smith	Open
Public health update	To provide an update to Cabinet on the disaggregation of the public health shared service and plans to establish an embedded public health function.	No	Cabinet 5 Feb 2025	All Wards			Jillian Kay	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 - Draft Recommendations	To consider the draft recommendations of the Task and Finish Group and to make a recommendation to Council	Yes	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025 Council 25 Mar 2025	All Wards	Key stakeholders include existing parish and town councils, local community and residents' groups, local representatives and any other interested party.	Any interested party is invited to make submissions as part of Stage 1 of the Community Governance Review process. Participants may make submissions online through the Council's have your say portal, or in paper form through forms available at local libraries, hubs or upon request.	Janie Berry, Richard Jones	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)?
Corporate Performance Report - Q3	Progress update on performance against key measures in the Corporate Strategy	No	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards	n/a	n/a	Isla Reynolds	Open
Local Transport Plan Capital Programme 2025/26	Present recommended investment of Department for Transport (DfT) annual Local Transport Plan (LTP) capital grant for transport improvements and maintenance, and to present recommended delegation(s) to facilitate delivery of any approved spend. Intent is to inform recommendation from Cabinet to Council for approval of the recommendations.	Yes	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards			Wendy Lane, 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)?
Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	To consider priorities and future spend of CIL.	Yes	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards			Steve Dring	Open
Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan	To seek approval for the Bournemouth Development Company Business Plan, extend some contractual "Option Execution Dates" in relation to specific sites and provide an update in relation to the independent Local Partnerships Review.	No	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	Bournemouth Central			Amena Martin	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 Service Improvement Plan (BSIP)	To provide an update on the delivery of the current BSIP programme; to accept the £5.7m Bus Service Improvement Plan funding for 2025/26 from the Department for Transport; and to delegate delivery of the Bus Service Improvement Plan 2025/26 funding to the Service Director for Planning and Transport in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Climate Mitigation, Energy and Environment.	Yes	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards			John McVey	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)?
Climate Action Annual Report 2023/24	To inform Cabinet of progress made towards the Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency commitments.	No	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 26 Feb 2025 Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards	CMB, Environment & Place Overview & Scrutiny Panel		Neil Short	Open
Planning Reforms and new Local Development Scheme	* To brief members on some changes to Government planning policy * To agree an updated Local Development Scheme (LDS) as required by the Deputy Prime Minister within 12 weeks of the publication of the NPPF, i.e. by no later than 6 March 2025.	No	Cabinet 5 Mar 2025				Wendy Lane	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)?
Children's Services Capital Strategy 2025/26-2027/28	To set out the spending priorities for the Children's Services Capital Programme for the next 3 years and seek financial approval for the proposed schemes.	Yes	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 28 Jan 2025 Cabinet 5 Mar 2025	All Wards			Sharon Muldoon	Open
Cemetery Rules and Regulations Amendment	To bring back Cabinet a recommended position on section 3.12 of BCP Council's Cemetery Rules and Regulations Exclusive right of burial (grave purchase).	No	Cabinet 2 Apr 2025	All Wards			Kate Langdown, Ian Poultney	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)?
Bournemouth Air Festival	This report provides an update on the progress of the agreed options from the report presented to Cabinet on 2 October 2024, to seek external support to deliver and fund an Air Festival from 2026 onwards and recommends a way forward in relation to the future delivery of the Air Festival.	Yes	Cabinet 2 Apr 2025	All Wards			Amanda Barrie, Helen Wildman	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 24 Mar 2025 Cabinet 21 May 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)?
Corporate Performance Report - Q4	Progress update on performance against key measures in the Corporate Strategy.	No	Cabinet 18 Jun 2025	All Wards	n/a	n/a	Isla Reynolds	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

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
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

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)?
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
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
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

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)?
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
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

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 Business Case	Adult Social Care services locally and nationally have faced significant challenges in recent years, and as a result the Council is holding significant risk in relation to the ability of the Council to deliver its statutory responsibilities to adults that require support within the available budget. The nature of these challenges means that long term, sustainable change is needed to ensure that BCP Council Adult Social Care services (ASCS) are modern, fit for the future and affordable. This business case sets out a proposal for initial investment in Adult Social Care transformation that will lead to improved outcomes for adults that draw on support in BCP and support the Council to deliver this within the available financial envelope.	Yes	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards				Open

1. Development of this framework and its application by O&S Committees

Workshops were held with members of O&S committees across December 2023- February 2024, supported by the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny (CfGS). The aim of the workshops was to develop an approach to work programming at BCP for 2024/25 and beyond that is based on good practice and addresses improvements already identified for O&S as set out in [Assurance Review Action Plan](#) and the [O&S Action Plan](#). One output of this work is the framework set out below.

During 2024, the O&S Board and Environment and Place O&S Committee have been following the principles set out in this framework. The same good practices will be rolled out to all O&S committees in 2024 and used to support future annual work programming.

2. Using a lens to select and approach scrutiny topics

O&S statutory guidance recommends that a 'lens' or key set of priorities be established by O&S committees, to clearly communicate their role and how they will add value to the work of the organisation. The statements also clarify the role of the committee to the public.

Established lenses provide a tool to assist O&S members in work programming, to sift suggestions for work into a realistic annual work programme for each committee and should be referred to throughout the year as arising suggestions for work are made.

O&S Board and Environment and Place O&S Committees agreed lenses in 2024. Children's Services and Health and Adult Social Care O&S Committees have not yet considered the application of lenses to their work. Lenses are set out below. It is suggested that these lenses be reviewed annually to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

The **O&S Board** will approach work through a lens of **RESIDENT IMPACT AND EXPERIENCE**, such as considering:

- benefits that could be brought to residents by **delivering services** in different ways
- how the areas of highest **financial risk** for the council may impact on residents
- the council's **relationship with the public** and work that can be done to strengthen this.

The **Environment & Place O&S Committee** will approach work through a lens of **SUSTAINABILITY**, with a specific focus on the following priorities, drawn from the Corporate Strategy:

- **Climate change** is tackled through sustainable policies and practice
- Our **green spaces flourish** and support the wellbeing of being people and nature
- Our communities have pride in our **streets, neighbourhoods and public spaces**
- **Good quality homes are** accessible, sustainable and affordable for all

The **Children's Services O&S Committee** will approach work through a lens ofTBC

The **Health and Adult Social Care O&S Committee** will approach work through a lens ofTBC

3. Using a framework to structure O&S activity:

A framework for supporting different types of scrutiny work is set out in the table below. Scrutiny is split out into **proactive work**, **reactive work** and **pre-decision scrutiny**. When developing this framework, O&S councillors gave a clear steer that they wish to continue to undertake all these elements of scrutiny through their work programmes.

As with the lenses outlined at 2 above, the scrutiny framework will also be used to communicate the role and intentions of the committees to the wider council and the public. It is suggested that the framework be reviewed annually to ensure it remains fit for purpose.

Proactive Scrutiny

What is it?

- Early policy work - work focused on policy development and exploring options for the future. Also described as ‘overview work’ in BCP.
- Framed as a series of questions or ‘key lines of enquiry’, to which O&S seeks answers. These are found through the gathering of evidence, with a view to informing future policy.
- Driven by the O&S committee itself, or may be in response to a suggestion from councillors, community or decision makers.
- Less likely to directly align to another piece of work already underway in the council, eg. a cabinet report.
- Fulfils BCP principles of good scrutiny:

‘O&S engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence’

‘O&S is a member led and owned function’

‘O&S enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council’s decision-making process’

Examples

Cllr suggestions based on their understanding of local needs, eg:

- What more can we do to meet local people’s housing needs?
- To what extent do we as a council as a community understand the likely challenges of climate change, and what action do we need to take?

Method for undertaking scrutiny:

- Either “in committee”, as a whole-meeting challenge session followed up by agreement of recommendations at the next meeting, or a short and sharp working group with a group meeting two or three times between meetings.
- Outcomes are unlikely to be met by an officer report – proactive scrutiny relies on councillors scoping and directing the work and asking for specific data, information and evidence to be brought by relevant stakeholders.
- Recommendations are made, usually to Cabinet or Portfolio Holders. They must respond to these recommendations.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Potential to add significantly more value than other work by using powers to gather evidence from stakeholders, investigate an issue in depth and find solutions. These may be used to inform policy in a significant and meaningful way.
- ✓ Potential to select and scope topics to have maximum positive impact on the communities of BCP.
- ✓ Can generate a clearer set of recommendations that can be communicated in the council and to the public.
- ✓ Easier for O&S to own the programme of work and not be affected by other factors (eg. movement of decisions on the Cabinet Forward Plan).
- ✗ Resource intensive for officers and councillors.
- ✗ May require committee to work more flexibly to find capacity for the depth of work, eg. swapping committee meetings to undertake working group meetings instead.

Method for selection of proactive scrutiny topics:

- Invite suggestions from councillors annually (through work programming workshops)
- Invite suggestions from decision makers for O&S to contribute to developing policies/ decisions.
- Invite suggestions from the public annually (consider how to incorporate into methodology for 2025 work programming)
- Sift suggestions according to the priorities of lenses as set out above ('resident impact and experience' / 'sustainability')
- Agree, scope and plan topics to add maximum value.
- Plan all proactive work on an annual basis to ensure it can be undertaken by an appropriate time to add value and in within resources available.

Pre-decision Scrutiny

What is it?:

- Scrutiny of a report close to the point of decision making – eg. a Cabinet report.
- Predominantly driven by the Cabinet Forward Plan.
- Sits between 'proactive' and 'reactive' scrutiny. Some councils undertake a minimal level of pre-decision scrutiny in favour of greater levels of deep dive investigations. BCP councillors have said that pre-decision scrutiny is an important part of the scrutiny process which they are keen to see stay in place.
- Fulfils BCP principle of good scrutiny:

'O&S contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend'.

Examples

Scrutiny of Cabinet reports on:

- BCP Local Plan
- BCP 2024/25 budget scrutiny & MTFP update reports
- Various policies prior to Cabinet/ Council decision

Method for undertaking scrutiny:

- In committee, consideration of a report already written for Cabinet. Report considered approximately 10 working days prior to the Cabinet meeting.
- Any recommendations or comments made on the report are formally passed to the next Cabinet meeting.
- The O&S Chairman will attend the Cabinet meeting to report recommendations and/or give a summary of comments made at O&S.
- Cabinet must consider any **formal recommendations** made and respond.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Publicly demonstrates that decision makers are held to account.
- ✓ Less resource intensive – reports already written for Cabinet.
- ✗ Reactive – hard to plan agendas and relies on a well populated Cabinet Forward Plan to timetable work.
- ✗ Limited impact vs time spent. O&S is unlikely to be able to have much influence on fully developed policy and decisions.
- ✗ Potential to establish a ‘shadow cabinet’ and for meetings to become political, which must be managed effectively by O&S Chairs.
- ✗ Potential for Cabinet scrutiny to overwhelm agendas - can lead to additional/ long meetings which can limit effectiveness of scrutiny.
- ✗ Potential to duplicate other scrutiny opportunities – eg. full council debate.

Method for selection of pre-decision scrutiny topics:

- Establish a programme of informal, Teams based briefing sessions at a frequency which can be accommodated by O&S members and support officers. Schedule briefings to provide O&S with information on the key aspects of developing decisions. Aim to hold these as early as possible and at least 3 months prior to the decision to be made. Chairs and Vice Chairs take the lead in this, using the Cabinet Forward Plan and informal discussions with decision makers.
- Using the information provided at briefings and the agreed O&S lenses to determine which forthcoming Cabinet decisions will benefit from a councillor maintaining a watching brief and reporting back (rapporteur) or ultimately pre-decision scrutiny at committee.
- Give notice as early as possible of those items required for pre-decision scrutiny, to enable report authors to work to the relevant O&S timescales.
- Provide regular reporting on out of committee activity into a committee meeting via Chair, to maintain transparency of O&S activity.
- Note – this framework for selecting pre-decision scrutiny is expected to significantly reduce the number of Cabinet reports being considered by O&S committees but will require a commitment from decision makers to share information with O&S in a different way that is both open and timely. The proposed format will also provide decision makers with the opportunity to surface issues with the wider membership of the council prior to decision making and to gather informal input to shape direction of policy.

Reactive Scrutiny

What is it?:

- Emerging issues that arise throughout the year and can't easily be planned for in advance.
- Usually a significant issue of concern or risk to the council, residents or external bodies (eg. Ofsted or Government department)
- Fulfils BCP principles of good scrutiny:

*‘O&S contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a ‘critical friend’;
‘O&S is agile – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods’
‘O&S Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the council’;*

Examples

- Targeted scrutiny on council finances at the end of 2022 following concerns about in-year budget
- Safety valve scrutiny at Children’s O&S Committee
- Best Value and Assurance Review reports.
- Decisions ‘called in’ by O&S

Method for undertaking scrutiny

- O&S Councillors review a suite of information regularly outside of the committee space – eg. corporate performance reports, medium term financial plan updates, complaints data or resident surveys.
- ‘Red flags’ are elevated to committee for more formal scrutiny to take place. Usually, a report is requested from officers.
- Any recommendations or comments made on the report are formally passed to the relevant decision maker, usually Cabinet/ Council.
- Cabinet/ Council must consider the recommendations made and respond.
- O&S may ask to receive regular updates outside of committee, to maintain a closer eye on the matter until it is resolved.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Important governance mechanism to assist the council in resolving issues of concern.
- ✓ Provides public demonstration of scrutiny on issues that may be causing press interest or community concern and gives opportunity for public to engage.
- ✗ Limited impact vs time spent. O&S may ask decision makers to reconsider an issue or make recommendations expressing concerns but cannot change a decision.
- ✗ Can disrupt workplans owing to the need to scrutinise a matter quickly.
- ✗ Potential to duplicate other scrutiny opportunities – eg. full council debate.

Method for selection of reactive scrutiny topics:

- Committee members ‘horizon scan’ by reviewing a suite of information on a regular basis in their own time. These are provided by email or in a designated webspace. Rapporteurs may be established to monitor designated areas of interest, sharing the load across the committee.
- Emerging trends or red flags are raised by committee members informally to the Chair & Vice Chair.
- Chair and Vice Chair take the lead in raising concerns with relevant decision makers and seeking more information. Using this information and the lenses established by committees, they determine which matters warrant elevating to committee.
- In all cases, O&S will prioritise work where it can have the most value and will avoid duplicating efforts underway elsewhere in the council to resolve arising issues. Priority will therefore be given either to those areas of highest concern and which are generating significant public and media attention; where data trends indicate that concerns are at risk of becoming embedded, or where attempts to find solutions by Cabinet or service areas have not worked.

- For these matters, a report is requested to the next available committee meeting for more formal and forensic scrutiny to take place. Work plans may be adjusted to make room for this arising work within existing resources.
- Following formal scrutiny, O&S may ask to receive regular updates outside of committee, to maintain a closer eye on the matter until it is resolved.
- Nb. 'Call-in' decisions will follow a separate process as outlined in the constitution.

4. Next steps

- The O&S Board and Environment and Place O&S Committees have adopted this framework and agreed lenses for their work.
- In 2024, all remaining O&S committees will be asked to adopt this framework and establish lenses or a limited set of high-level priorities.
- The framework will accompany all work programme reports to committee and should be referred to as a structure to underpin ongoing work programming activity.
- The framework will be reviewed annually by O&S Chairs, and lenses reviewed annually by O&S Committees in annual work programming, to ensure they remain fit for purpose.



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BCP Council Overview and Scrutiny Board – Work Plan. Updated 24.02.24

Guidance notes:

- 2/3 items per committee meeting is the recommended maximum for effective scrutiny.
- The O&S Board will approach work through a lens of **RESIDENT IMPACT AND EXPERIENCE**
- Items requiring further scoping are identified and should be scoped using the Key Lines of Enquiry tool.

	Subject and background	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
Meeting Date: 24 February 2025				
1.	Community Governance Review - Draft Recommendations The Cabinet report will outline the recommendations from the Task and Finish Group on this issue with a view to making recommendations to Council.	Scrutiny of a Cabinet Report	Janie Berry, Monitoring Officer / Cllr Millie Earl, PH - Leader	Report added to Cabinet FP and Board work programme Jan 2025
2.	Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan The Cabinet report will seek approval for the Bournemouth Development Company Business Plan, extend some contractual "Option Execution Dates" in relation to specific sites and provide an update in relation to the independent Local Partnerships Review	Scrutiny of a Cabinet Report	Amena Matin, Director Investment and Development / Cllr Millie Earl – PH Leader of the Council	Report added to Cabinet FP and Board work programme Jan 2025

Key:  Pre-Decision Scrutiny  Pro-active Scrutiny

	Subject and background	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
3.	Community Infrastructure Levy The Cabinet report will provide options on the delivery of the Resident Card scheme technology and offer.	Scrutiny of a Cabinet Report	Glynn Barton Chief Operations Officer // Cllr Millie Earl – PH Leader of the Council	Report added to Cabinet FP and Board work programme Feb 2025
Meeting Date: 24 March 2025				
	No items currently scheduled			
Meeting Date: 12 May 2025				
1.	Arts and Culture Funding Item requested through work planning workshops – Board request to consider the allocation of funding for different Arts and Culture based activities.	Committee Report	Portfolio Holder for Connected Communities and Portfolio Holder for Customer, Communication and Culture	Item from Pro-Active Scrutiny List (including funding for BSO and Lighthouse) (Moved from 24 March)
2.	NEW - BCP Commercial Operations Item requested to provide an overview of the operating practices for the Commercial Operations service, including its contracts and partnerships.	Committee Report	TBC	<u>Item added to the Work Plan – 24 February 2025</u>
3.	Investment and Development Directorate - Regeneration Programme	Scrutiny of a Cabinet Report	Amena Matin, Director Investment and Development / Cllr Millie Earl – PH Leader of the Council	

Key: Pre-Decision Scrutiny Pro-active Scrutiny

	Subject and background	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
Meeting Date: 9 June 2025				
1.	NEW - Management of Leisure Centres Item requested to receive an update on progress made in shaping the future management of leisure centres and contribute to future development.	Committee Report		<u>Item added to the Work Plan – 24 February 2025</u>
Meeting Date: 7 July 2025				
	Meeting items to be determined following work planning			
Meeting Date: 26 August 2025				
	Meeting items to be determined following work planning			
Meeting Date: 22 September 2025				
	NEW - Community Governance Review Final Recommendations – Note that there may be a need for the date of this meeting to move to 30 September to accommodate consideration of this item	Scrutiny of a Cabinet Report	Janie Berry, Monitoring Officer / Cllr Millie Earl, PH - Leader	<u>New item added to work plan 24 February 2025</u>
Meeting Date: 20 October 2025				

Key: Pre-Decision Scrutiny Pro-active Scrutiny

	Subject and background	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
	Meeting items to be determined following work planning			
Meeting Date: 17 November 2025				
	Blue Badge Service Update	Committee Report / briefing report		Requested by the Board at its meeting in November – update to be scheduled
Items with Dates to be allocated				
	Accounting for Social Value in decision making	Committee Report		Item requires further scoping - KLOE document
	Working more collectively across BCP geographical areas / Locality Governance – Substantive item	Committee Report		This requires further scoping – KLOE document
	Performance of the Council Data, and performance of directorates and staff	Informal investigation report by O&S Board – potential rapporteur work		This requires further scoping – KLOE document
	Customer Relationship Management	Committee Report/Working Group		
Working Groups				
	Public Consultations Framework Development – This group is due to meet at the end of March / beginning of April 2025 and should report back to the		Director of Marketing, Communications and Policy	The Board established this working group at its meeting on 18 November.

Key: Pre-Decision Scrutiny Pro-active Scrutiny

	Subject and background	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
	Board in May 2025 with its recommendations.		PH – Customer, Communications and Culture	Further scoping is required
	POTENTIAL WORKING GROUP – BID related issues	TBC	TBC	TBC
	POTENTIAL WORKING GROUP – Customer Relationship Management	TBC	TBC	TBC
Item suggestions for Briefing Sessions				
	Presentation from BH Live	Presentation	PH - Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations / PH – Customer, Communications and Culture	No report - information briefing session
	Presentation from BCP Leisure	Presentation	PH - Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations / PH – Customer, Communications and Culture	No report - information briefing session



Proposed Dates for O&S Board Briefing Sessions for 2025/26:

Monday 2 June

Monday 8 September

Monday 24 November

Monday

Key:  Pre-Decision Scrutiny  Pro-active Scrutiny

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