Notice of Cabinet

Date: Wednesday, 2 September 2026 at 10.15 am

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

Membership:

Chairman:
Cllr M Earl

Vice Chairman:
Cllr M Cox

Cllr D Brown	Cllr J Hanna	Cllr S Moore
Cllr R Burton	Cllr R Herrett	Cllr K Wilson
Cllr A Hadley	Cllr A Martin	

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

The press and public are welcome to view the live stream of this meeting at the following link:

https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MId=6485

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

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

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

AIDAN DUNN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

24 August 2026

DEBATE NOT HATE

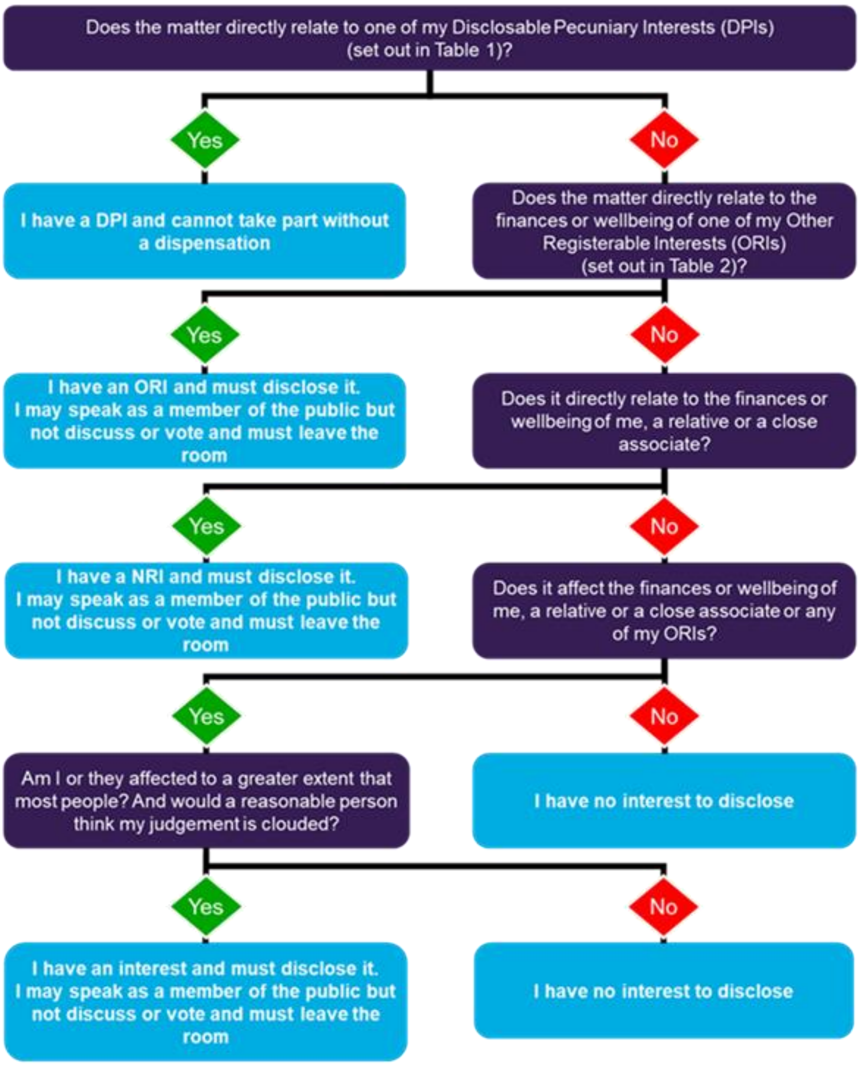
Available online and on the Mod.gov app

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

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

For more information or advice please contact the Monitoring Officer

Selflessness

Councillors should act solely in terms of the public interest

Integrity

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

Objectivity

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

Accountability

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

Openness

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

Honesty & Integrity

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

Leadership

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

AGENDA

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

1.	**Apologies** To receive any apologies for absence from Councillors.	
2.	**Declarations of Interests** Councillors are requested to declare any interests on items included in this agenda. Please refer to the workflow on the preceding page for guidance. Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.	
3.	**Confirmation of Minutes** To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Meeting held on 22 July 2026.	7 - 28
4.	**Public Issues** To receive any public questions, statements or petitions submitted in accordance with the Constitution. Further information on the requirements for submitting these is available to view at the following link:- https://democracy.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1 The deadline for the submission of public questions is mid-day on Wednesday 26 August 2026 [mid-day 3 clear working days before the meeting]. The deadline for the submission of a statement is mid-day on Tuesday 1 September 2026 [mid-day the working day before the meeting]. The deadline for the submission of a petition is Tuesday 18 August 2026 [10 working days before the meeting].	
5.	**Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees** To consider recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny committees on items not otherwise included on the Cabinet Agenda.	
	ITEMS OF BUSINESS	
6.	**2026/27 Council Budget monitoring at quarter 1** At Quarter 1, the Council is forecasting significant pressures arising from Children's Services (£11.8m) and Adult Social Care (£8.3m) due to rising demand for care services, increasing placement costs. Pressures are also forecast in Operations (£6.8m). The total general fund forecasted overspend of £27m is of a level unseen at the Council and is real threat to the financial sustainability of the council. Actions to address the position are set out in the report. Delivery of the Council's £14.1m savings programme remains a challenge, with only £9.6m currently forecast to be achieved, resulting in a projected	29 - 94

£4.5m shortfall.

The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficit remains the Council's most significant financial risk, with the accumulated deficit forecast to increase to approximately £275.5m by March 2027.

The Council is awaiting approval of its SEND Reform Plan, which would unlock Government support through a High Needs Stability Grant covering 90% of the historic deficit as of March 2026.

The Capital Investment Programme has increased to £149m, with £11m (8%) spent by the end of Quarter 1. Major investment continues in flood defences, transport, fleet replacement and SEND provision.

The Housing Revenue Account remains financially stable and is forecasting a £3.5m surplus.

Overall, the Council faces significant financial pressures and savings delivery risks, requiring ongoing management and recovery actions during the remainder of 2026/27.

7. Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031 95 - 164

This report seeks approval for the publication and delivery of the Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031, which sets out the shared priorities for supporting people with a learning disability in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole to live fulfilled lives. The Plan has been developed through the Learning Disability Partnership Board, in partnership with people with lived experience, families, carers, providers, voluntary sector organisations, BCP Council and NHS Dorset. It reflects the Council's commitment to co-production, person-centred support and the duties set out in the Care Act 2014.

The Big Plan has been shaped through extensive engagement and consultation. Engagement events in 2024 involved over 150 people, followed by formal consultation between February and March 2026, which received 97 responses across online and paper formats. Feedback was broadly supportive of the Plan and its vision, while highlighting the need for clearer communication, more joined-up services, earlier support, greater consistency and a stronger focus on delivery and real-life impact.

The final Plan is structured around seven Big Aims: Where I Live; Staying Healthy; Having a Good Life; Right Care and Support; Keeping Safe; Becoming an Adult; and Support for My Family. These aims focus on improving housing choice, health outcomes, community inclusion, personalised care and support, safety, transition into adulthood and support for families and carers.

Delivery will be overseen by the Learning Disability Partnership Board, with action groups responsible for progressing the agreed priorities and reporting progress quarterly. Further work is required to confirm the delivery arrangements for Right Care and Support and Having a Good Life, including whether dedicated groups are needed or whether actions can be embedded within existing governance structures.

Cabinet is asked to approve the Learning Disability Big Plan for publication and delivery, enabling continued co-production with local people, families and partners and supporting a clearer framework for improving outcomes for people with a learning disability across BCP.

8.	**IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan 2026–2032** This report seeks approval for a multi-year IT Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan to maintain, modernise and secure the Council's core digital infrastructure over the period 2026 to 2032. The Council's IT infrastructure and end-user devices underpin the delivery of all frontline, statutory and corporate services and support approximately 6,500 users across multiple sites. A significant proportion of the current estate is reaching, or has exceeded, its effective lifecycle. Without planned investment, the Council faces increasing cyber security risk, rising maintenance costs, reduced system performance and a higher likelihood of service disruption, impacting the delivery of critical services to residents. Three options have been considered: extending asset lifecycles further, increasing use of revenue-funded models or continuing a structured lifecycle-based capital investment approach. The first two options are deemed to either increase risk or are not viable given the remaining IT infrastructure requirements. The recommended option is to continue a lifecycle-based investment programme supported by capital funding, totalling £11.2 million over six years. This approach will ensure technology remains secure, supportable and aligned to service needs. Approval of this plan provides a stable, resilient and cost-effective foundation to support BCP Council's strategic objectives and ongoing delivery of reliable, resident-focused services	165 - 188
9.	**BCP Homes Performance and Regulatory Compliance Update** This report provides performance information on how services provided through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are delivered to council tenants to support councillors oversight in ensuring that the council: • Provides good quality homes and services to all tenants • Makes best use of its resources to deliver what it is required to do as a landlord • Resolve issues promptly and effectively when things go wrong. It provides an update against key performance indicators for quarter 1, 2026-27 and the Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM's) for 2025-26. This report also sets out how BCP Homes ensures that the council, in its role as a Registered Provider of Social Housing, is meeting its regulatory responsibilities under the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 and is engaging with the Regulator of Social Housing.	189 - 218
10.	**BCP Civic Annexe service relocations** This report proposes the relocation of services currently accommodated within the BCP Civic centre Annexe, to allow for its disposal. Options are set out within the proposal detailing various approaches to reprovision services, supporting the Council's strategic direction for more efficient and	219 - 256

effective use of its estate. The proposal forms part of the wider Estates and Accommodation programme and seeks to ensure that operational services are accommodated in locations that better support long-term estate planning.

A range of relocation options have been considered across several Council assets, including the Civic Centre and West Wing, Civic Extension, Civic basement, Parkway House and other potential operational accommodation. These options have been reviewed against service requirements, statutory obligations, operational deliverability, financial implications, impact on other building users and alignment with the Council's wider estate strategy.

[PLEASE NOTE: Should the Cabinet wish to discuss the detail of the confidential appendices the meeting will be required to move into Confidential (Exempt) Session].

11. Disposal of farmhouse and farm buildings at Hicks Farm, Bournemouth. 257 - 266

This report seeks approval for disposal of the majority of the Council-owned property and land forming the Hicks Farm buildings complex, Bournemouth.

Securing a future use for these assets has been under review as the various outbuildings are in a significant state of disrepair and have been for many years. There is a current disrepair claim against the Council on the tenanted farmhouse, and the Council is unable to fund the necessary repairs required to bring the site back into use.

The proposed transactions shall secure best consideration in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972.

The disposals are expected to secure capital receipt of c. £1m that can support an improved facility in the western parcel as well as Councils finances.

12. Future land use options at Upton Park Farm, Poole. 267 - 286

This report summarises options for the future use of land at Upton Park Farm following the cessation of the farm tenancy on 2 April 2026.

It sets out a coordinated approach to align capital receipt, sustainable commercial revenue, community benefit and environmental impact across the retained land parcels, supporting both the tenancy purchase and longer-term strategic outcomes.

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

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

14. Cabinet Forward Plan 287 - 296

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

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

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

CABINET

Minutes of the Meeting held on 22 July 2026 at 10.15 am

Present:-

Cllr M Earl – Chairman

Cllr M Cox – Vice-Chairman

Present:	Cllr D Brown, Cllr R Burton, Cllr A Hadley, Cllr A Martin, Cllr S Moore and Cllr K Wilson
Also in attendance:	Cllr P Canavan (Chair of the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee), Cllr V Ricketts, Cllr C Rigby (Chair of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee) and Cllr K Salmon (Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board)
Also in attendance virtually:	Cllr J Hanna
Apologies:	Cllr R Herrett

22. Declarations of Interests

Councillor Kieron Wilson declared an interest in Minute No. 25 (Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees – Recommendations from the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee on Christchurch Harbour) as a member of the Christchurch Harbour Ornithological Group and remained present for the discussion thereon.

Councillor Andy Martin declared an interest in Minute No. 36 (Bournemouth Town Centre Business Improvement District (BID)) and left the room for the discussion and voting thereon.

23. Confirmation of Minutes

The Minutes of the meeting held on 24 June 2026 were confirmed and signed as a correct record.

24. Public Issues

Cabinet was advised that there had been no petitions by members of the public on this occasion, but that six questions and two statements had been submitted in relation to Minute No. 31 (Local Transport Plan).

Public Questions

Public Question from David Redgewell read by Democratic Services

Under the Local Transport plan for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Borough Council and Dorset Council.

Bus Travel is the most use from of Public Transport under the Bus service improvement plan interchange between buses, coaches, Trains Ferry's and Airports are very important.

What improvement are planned at Poole Bus and coach station and (Seldown coach park.)

Bournemouth Transport interchange for passengers' facilities toilets cafes waiting area to improve Bus to National Express coaches limited and Flixbus coaches network interchange which are very provide important connectivity and access to Economy Development and Tourism in Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole, and at both locations what improvements are being put in place to improve access to the Railways stations.

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

The Local Transport Plan is a long-term 15-year plan. We must envisage potential major changes over that time, but the travel interchange issues that you highlight are significant to supporting seamless journeys.

We are discussing longer term options in Poole regarding the co-location of the rail and bus stations, and the best location for the depot, with a particular relevance to the timeline for electrification of the bus fleet.

The Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) grant funding has already delivered a whole series of developments and improvements in the Bus Station in partnership with Morebus that includes: -

- New real time information totems at 15 stands with inbuilt CCTV for security
- Cleaning and redecoration of canopy and railings
- Upgrade of lighting to LED
- Provision of new safety signage including No Smoking/Vaping
- New bins throughout
- Creation of new landscaped garden waiting area with additional seating and mural
- Provision of new accessible pedestrian entrance to coach stops in the adjacent Seldown Coach Park with CCTV throughout
- Provision of 2 x Full Time Transport Safety Officers for the Bus Station and the buses and at other interchanges across BCP

Further improvements are planned including: -

- New flooring treatment
- New seating provided adjacent to every bus stand
- Potential re-opening of the toilets
- New waiting shelters with CCTV in Seldown Coach Park

At Bournemouth Travel Interchange the council has delivered signage and cleansing improvements.

Near-term improvements planned include 3 new passenger information totems to be installed in September, and these will provide real time bus information and CCTV.

Airport connectivity is covered in your next question, and Railway accessibility is covered in your third question.

In Poole access between the Bus and Rail stations is a short walk, also a bus link is provided by the Route ONE town centre bus, operating every 15 minutes during the daytime. This service is being upgraded this Autumn with two fully electric minibuses. These are being funded by BSIP and will be the first fully electric buses in the BCP area.

You also highlight links to the ferry port. The Morebus Route 9 serves Lower Hamworthy and could perhaps be better advertised as a link to the ferries to the Channel Islands and France. Given recent bad news regarding the Cherbourg link, we need to follow whether that service will be replaced.

Public Question from David Redgewell read by Democratic Services

With Bournemouth Airport being one of the fastest growing Airports in south west England and Wessex, a mass transit route is proposed across Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch a light Rail system in the local Transport plan in the Future.

But what progress is being made on bus or coach services to the Airport upgrade the was a condition of 20 08 planning permission for Regular bus service to the Airport and skypark?

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

Having promoted light rail for the area 30 years ago, including links to the Airport, Ferndown and Wimborne, I am somewhat cautious about the speed with which strategic solutions may appear, but am really keen to keep those conversations alive.

The council is currently working with Bournemouth Airport to provide a more regular bus service in line with their S106 Agreement from 2007. The airport owner has recently approached the council to develop a revised service that better serves airport passengers, terminal staff and people working at the airport business park. It is important to recognise that it's the daily journeys to work which will sustain such a service.

For wider connectivity to the Airport, it would be great if National Express and Flixbus were to call at the airport, I'd encourage any prospective passengers to lobby them.

Public Question from David Redgewell read by Democratic Services

In the local Transport plan, there are plans for a Dorset railway metro service from Brockenhurst to Wareham and extension Swanage.

So what progress is being made on access for passengers with reduced mobility and partly sighted passengers wheelchairs users at Pokesdown, Bournemouth, central, Branksome, Parkstone, Poole Hamworthy station, and Wareham station, with lifts Bridge scheme and accessible toilets.

In partnership with Network Rail Wessex southwestern Railways Arriva Cross country trains 1sq capital service. BCP council, Dorset Council and western Gateway Transport Board Council.

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

The Dorset Metro concept has been accepted as a good idea, but the enabling works – signalling and track adjustments to achieve it are a significant cost. We have been pressing Network Rail on possible timetable adjustments to restore services to enable swifter transfer across the conurbation by train, as part of their current timetable review. Currently, dwell time and train splitting at Bournemouth undoes that advantage.

The council has worked with South Western Railway and Network Rail in recent years to progress the delivery of lifts at Pokesdown Railway Station. Thanks to the intervention of our local MP, we understand that the installation of the lifts at Pokesdown is imminent.

The council has promoted accessibility at BCP railway stations as a priority both directly with Network Rail and SWR, and at the Western Gateway Sub-National Transport Body to raise the profile of the need to upgrade the stations to make them accessible for all. The stations are owned by Network Rail and operated by South Western Railways so the council influence is limited but it is doing what it can.

The Western Gateway Implementation Plan includes two specific railway accessibility schemes No. 53 (Rail Station Access Programme) and No. 54 (BCP Rail Station Accessibility Programme) to address the difficulties in accessing the stations. It is expected that any new lifts or other major accessibility enhancements would be funded through the Government's Access for All programme, although that is heavily overcommitted.

Public Question from Rosa Kell read by Democratic Services

With the new Cambridge south railway station cost £250 million pounds to build, with limited passengers facilities.

Where is the money coming from?

If Poole station was moved closer to Poole Town centre with a bus rail Interchange, and passengers' facilities, waiting room, cafe toilets disabled changing places Toilet staff accommodation lifts etc

Would this be funded by Network Rail GBR, and Developers and BCP council as proposed in local Transport plan till 2041.

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

An integrated transport hub with both rail and bus co-located would permit smoother transport changes and would be fitted with all necessary features for passenger comfort. It is expected that any redevelopment of Poole Station would need to be funded from multiple sources and from multiple partners including Great British Railways (including Network Rail and South

Western Railways), local landowners, MoreBus, developers, the council and there would likely need to be central government investment too.

However, unlike Cambridge South which required extensive tunnelling and re-signalling works as part of the £250m cost the construction of a typical Network Rail modular station is expected to cost £20-£30m. Wider regeneration would increase those costs.

There are significant operational challenges for Great British Railways with the Level Crossing and the station being on a curve, plus an ageing temporary station building. Morebus are seeking funding to electrify their fleet, and any significant moves would be better done in advance of such investment. Legal and General have been farsighted in reimagining the Dolphin Centre, and we need to co-ordinate with all the parties if we can.

Public Question from Rosa Kell read by Democratic Services

What progress is being made?

Under the Local Transport plan on improvements in the Next 5 year on improvements to Transport Interchange hubs for buses coaches Railway services, ferrys walking cycling E scooters and at the Bournemouth Airport Transport hubs Christchurch, Bournemouth and Poole.

In Bournemouth Town centre, Transport Interchange, Rail station, Poole bus and coach station, Bournemouth Airport, and Bournemouth Hospital.

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

The first answer to the previous speaker hopefully highlights many of the recent and planned changes at the travel interchanges.

As highlighted, the council is also working with the Airport to increase the frequency and improve the timings of bus services to the airport. It is also the same for Royal Bournemouth Hospital. New information totems have been installed at the Hospital hub with CCTV now fitted in all bus shelters. A “quiet” cycle route has been developed from the Hospital to Bournemouth station and has been clearly signed.

Regarding International Ferries the council will support Poole Harbour Commissioners in any way that it can to secure an alternative operator. We are also supportive of the Poole Harbour Commissioners’ plans to reinstate the Hamworthy Branch Line for freight traffic and have been working closely with them to attract investment to enable this to happen.

Regarding the Swanage Chain Ferry, the council will be keen to see the company source a more sustainable replacement vessel. We are committed to working with the Ferry Company and Dorset Council to ensure that the continues to form an accessible part of the transport network. It would be ideal if they restored priority for buses to keep them running to timetable.

On walking and cycling the plan sets out planned walking and cycling improvements in line with the Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP).

The council is working closely with the rail operator South Western Railway to improve the interchange between rail, bus and micromobility options. BCP Council has worked in close collaboration with Bike and E-scooter Share operator Beryl to ensure availability adjacent to main rail stations and bus stops. Surveys have shown 52% of Beryl users have ridden a bike or e-scooter to connect with a public transport journey.

Public Question from Rosa Kell read by Democratic Services

The local Transport Plan does not appear to highlight the importance of Interchange between National Express coaches limited and Flixbus coaches and the need to improve the coach station facilities at Bournemouth interchange and Poole bus and coach station Seldown coach Park, and coach parking and interchanges with local Morebus services

What plans does the coach have to improve passengers facilities toilets cafes waiting area Travel centres and real-time information.

Response from Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy

As highlighted in the previous answer we recognise the importance of the interchange points at both sites. This is included in policy F4: “Deliver high quality transport interchanges and clear passenger information to improve journeys involving more than one form of transport.”

At Bournemouth Travel Interchange the council has delivered signage, cleansing and bus stop improvements and the CCTV at the totems.

Improvements to the toilet facilities have been undertaken. The council provides travel information, security and cleansing services as part of its management of the site.

A further package of improvements including additional seating and real time information is being developed in partnership with the operators.

In the Poole Seldown Coach Park this has been linked to the Bus Station by a new fully accessible pedestrian entrance which has CCTV throughout.

The new landscaped garden I have already mentioned with additional seating and mural has also been created, providing coach passengers with a pleasant place to wait.

New shelters for the coach stops with CCTV are on order and will be delivered this year. Further wayfinding improvements are also planned.

There are a range of cafes and other outlets adjacent to the Poole bus station, and we do hope to reopen the toilets there.

<u>Public Statement</u>

Public Statement from Rosa Kell read by Democratic Services

Whist we welcome the Bournemouth Christchurch Poole and Dorset Local Transport plan, 2026 to 2041.

To improve Railway service like the Dorset Metro proposal.

Or a light rail network across BCP and improvement in Ferry services from Poole and Bournemouth to Swanage and rail freight facilities to Hamworthy port of Poole.

The councils need lobby UK government for the Wessex mayoral combined Authority, for BCP, Dorset, Somerset unitary Council, Wiltshire and Swindon.

The next 5 years the investment should be on access to jobs opportunities Schools college's University's Hospital health facilities shopping centres coach/bus network.

With bus lanes traffic lights priority measures, good waiting shelters real-time information systems lighting cctv, seating, transport hubs improvement in all main BCP area and improvement to National Express coaches and Flixbus services to Bournemouth interchange & Poole bus and coach station.

To build a bus rapid transit route network around BCP and southeast Dorset.

25. Recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Committees

Cabinet was advised that recommendations had been received from the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee on items not otherwise indicated on the Cabinet agenda.

The Chair of the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Patrick Canavan provided Cabinet with the background relating to the item and presented the recommendations from the Committee as set out below, copies of which had been circulated to Members of the Cabinet and published on the Council's website prior to the meeting.

Recommendation from the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 19 May 2026

BCP Suicide Action Prevention Plan

The Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee Recommend to Cabinet that, following approval by the Health and Wellbeing Board on 26 June 2026, the Committee request Cabinet support the Strategy and Action Plan and ensure that the necessary resources are made available for implementation.

(Unanimous Decision)

The Leader thanked Councillor Canavan and the Committee for bringing their recommendation to Cabinet and expressed support on behalf of the Cabinet.

In addition, the Leader advised that a more formal response would be presented to the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee in due course.

The Chair of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Chris Rigby provided Cabinet with the background relating to the item highlighting the public interest at the meeting and reminding members that this had been taken to the Committee following a petition presented to the Council and presented the recommendations from the Committee as set out below, copies of which had been circulated to Members of the Cabinet and published on the Council's website prior to the meeting.

Recommendation from the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 15 July 2026

Christchurch Harbour

The Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommend that Cabinet expedite the development of a robust harbour protection policy as outlined and lobby the Govt to improve protection through the NPPF

Voting: Unanimous

The outline mentioned in the recommendation is as follows:

Propose that what is needed is a robust harbour protection policy with:

- *a presumption of no net deterioration*
- *planning policies requiring new developments to achieve neutrality or better*
- *council Land Management practises that reduce pesticides and fertilisers*
- *regular monitoring and public reporting*
- *support for wetland creation and river restoration project*
- *partnership commitments with water companies, the Environment Agency, neighbouring councils et cetera*

Christchurch harbour needs to be made a material consideration in every relevant council decision on, for example, drainage, flood risk, recreation, highways and development

Yes it's ambitious, but if BCP want to be taken seriously as a national leader in Environmental Protection it needs to adopt a policy with an overarching objective to restore and maintain Christchurch harbour in favourable ecological condition, by ensuring that all council decisions contribute to improved water quality, reduced pollution and enhanced biodiversity; applying the precautionary principle where there is uncertainty.

AND we need this now, so that it can be embedded into the developing local plan.

The Leader thanked Councillor Rigby and the Committee for bringing their recommendation to Cabinet following which Councillor Vanessa Ricketts addressed the Cabinet as the petitioner organiser of the original petition submitted to Council.

Councillor Ricketts highlighted the importance of the petition presented to Council and of the discussion and recommendations from the recent Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee and in addition emphasised the public support for this.

Councillor Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy, commented on the Committee's recommendations and thanked the Committee, residents and those who had attended the meeting with an interest in Christchurch Harbour for raising their concerns and for their determination to improve water quality in the harbour.

Councillor Hadley advised that, as a local authority, the Council had almost no powers over water quality in rivers and harbours, as responsibility primarily sat with the Environment Agency and Wessex Water, with Natural England also having a role.

Councillor Hadley advised that the catchments of the two rivers were extensive, covering much of Dorset, Wiltshire and Hampshire, and that the Committee had heard from the Environment Agency that 70% of the issues derived from upstream. Councillor Hadley stressed the need to work with river catchment partnerships further upstream in both catchments.

Councillor Hadley reported that he and Councillor Andy Martin had recently had the opportunity to make direct representations to the Chief Executive of Natural England on this issue while at Hengistbury Head. Councillor Hadley advised that assurances had been received from the Wessex Team Lead that action would be taken during the summer in the River Avon catchment area to address diffuse water quality issues, particularly in relation to farming run-off. Councillor Hadley noted, however, that the same action could not be taken in relation to the River Stour because the water quality was considered too poor, which required Government action.

Councillor Hadley advised that he had recently spoken to the Director of Planning and that it appeared the Council could not deviate from national planning guidance. Councillor Hadley also referred to advice from the Director of Public Health that the risk to human health from open water swimming was very low, although there was an increased risk for people who were immunocompromised, who should follow healthcare advice and take additional precautions. Open water swimming could increase the risk of gastrointestinal illness.

Councillor Hadley advised that he had repeated his previous request to the bathing waters team at DEFRA for the harbour to be designated as bathing waters, recognising the range of waterborne uses beyond swimming. Councillor Hadley noted that, although legislation had changed to allow this, the department was still working through the implications, and Government action was needed more swiftly.

Councillor Hadley informed Cabinet that he had previously sought support from local MPs and that this could be pursued again. Alongside lobbying and highlighting the responsibilities of other bodies, Councillor Hadley stressed that the Council should seek to convene meetings of all relevant parties and advised that he would provide the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee with a response outlining this within the next two months.

Councillor Andy Martin addressed the Cabinet highlighting the importance of this issue and of the recent discussions with the Chief Executive of Natural England as mentioned by Councillor Hadley. In addition, Councillor Martin stressed the need to pull everyone who has an interest in this together.

Further to this Councillor Martin emphasised that planning policy should be pushed to go as far as we can on this, and that the advice from public health seems to go against the huge body of evidence which we have had from the Christchurch Harbour and Marine Society (CHAMS) and the experts from Bournemouth University, the clubs and all water users.

In closing Councillor Martin highlighted that whilst not the councils fault and whilst the catchment area is huge, that it was our harbour and our responsibility to do all the things we would talk about, all the lobbying, convening, bringing people together, encouraging and indeed shaming if that was merited in terms of responsibility of this pollution.

Councillor Mike Cox addressed the Cabinet thanking those involved in bringing forward the petition and the huge amount of work which had taken place in presenting this.

The Leader advised that a formal response would be presented to the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee in due course.

Councillor Kieron Wilson declared an interest in respect of this item and remained present for the discussion thereon.

26. BCP Growth Plan

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

Cabinet was advised that the Local Growth Plan (2026-36) sets out the shared ambition of BCP Council and the Business Growth Board who have been engaged in its development, and that it includes a shared aim and the associated priorities and interventions required to build a strong economy, with thriving people in a vibrant and connected place for our residents, businesses and visitors.

Cabinet was informed that the plan outlined a vision for growth across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, supported by defined priorities and action plans, and strengthened readiness for devolution by demonstrating ambition, governance and the ability to deliver outcomes.

Cabinet was further advised that as devolution progresses, the Growth Plan would guide investment, shape partnerships and ensure BCP is well placed to maximise emerging opportunities.

Cabinet was informed that delivering this ambition would require strong collaboration and sustained investment between local government, the private sector, investors, education and training providers, community and voluntary organisations, and our residents.

Further to this Cabinet was advised that the Growth Plan was therefore both a commitment and an invitation: a commitment to fostering the conditions for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and an invitation for partners to collaborate with us to realise this shared ambition.

Cabinet was informed that the BCP Business Growth Board would help to articulate and drive forward the local economic priorities and the growth agenda for Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole, through endorsing, co ordinating and performance managing the new BCP Local Growth Plan.

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board, Councillor Kate Salmon addressed the Cabinet highlighting that the Board had received an early draft of this report at their May meeting which had enabled them to have some meaningful input into the plan and had subsequently made recommendations to the Growth Board.

In respect of this the Leader thanked the Overview and Scrutiny Board for their discussion on this item and as a Growth Board member confirmed that the Growth Board had received both the submitted recommendations which had been discussed and received positively and which it was understood would be formally reported back to the Overview and Scrutiny Board.

Councillor Patrick Canavan addressed the Cabinet expressing thanks to all those involved in this work. Further to this Councillor Canavan stressed that he felt that the council shouldn't be constrained by this and that if other opportunities arose to develop economic growth that they should be taken.

RECOMMENDED that: -

(a) The BCP Local Growth Plan be adopted.

(b) The expected Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership capital and revenue funding be allocated to support delivery of the BCP Growth Plan priorities.

(c) The Director of Investment & Development in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations be delegated authority to work alongside the BCP Business Growth Board and partners to support delivery of the Local Growth Plan interventions.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Leader of the Council

Reason

The BCP Local Growth Plan will support the delivery of our Corporate Strategy Ambitions: Our place and environment - Vibrant places where people and nature flourish, with a thriving economy in a healthy, natural environment. Our people and communities - Everyone leads a fulfilled life, maximising opportunity for all. The BCP Local Growth Plan also underpins the Council's vision: "Where people, nature, coast and towns come together in sustainable, safe and healthy communities to prosper and promote a sense of place."

27. Dorset Destination Management Plan

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

Cabinet was advised that VisitEngland had established the Local Visitor Economy Partnership (LVEP) programme to create nationally accredited, strategically aligned destination management organisations capable of driving sustainable visitor economy growth.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that Dorset Council had worked collaboratively with Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council, the Dorset Tourism Association and wider industry partners to secure LVEP status for Dorset, and that Dorset Council Cabinet had approved the creation of Dorset LVEP with Dorset Council as Accountable Body in July 2024.

Cabinet was further advised that the Dorset LVEP had achieved formal accreditation with VisitEngland in May 2025, and that being formally designated as an LVEP gives Dorset and BCP councils access to VisitEngland support including data, expertise, and marketing opportunities.

Further to this Cabinet was informed that a condition of all LVEPs is the creation of a Destination Management Plan (DMP).

Cabinet was advised that the Dorset LVEP DMP 2026-2035 sets out a plan to create a year-round destination: addressing seasonality, enhancing visitor spend, improving perceptions of Dorset, strengthening accessibility, embedding sustainability, and enabling sector-wide collaboration, and that this report sought Cabinet approval to formalise the Destination Management Plan and Dorset Council's role as accountable body for the Dorset LVEP; endorsing the associated governance arrangements for partnering organisations to implement the Dorset LVEP Destination Management Plan Framework.

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

(a) adopt the Destination Management Plan (DMP) prepared by the Dorset Local Visitor Economy Partnership (LVEP);

(b) authorise the Director for Investment and Development, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Commercial Operations and Destination to enter into any agreements necessary to support delivery of the LVEP programme and LVEP accreditation in accordance with the Council's constitution and financial regulations; and

(c) delegate to the Director for Investment and Development in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations to review and agree the role of the Destination Management Board and delivery of the DMP and strategy set by the LVEP.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations

Reason

- Strengthen Dorset's position within the national visitor economy framework.
- Support economic growth, employment and business development across Dorset.

- Improve coordination of destination management and tourism promotion activities.
- Provide access to future funding and investment opportunities.
- Align local visitor economy activity with national tourism priorities.

28. Youth Justice Plan 2026-2027

The Portfolio Holder for Children & Young People, Education and Skills presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'C' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) placed a statutory requirement on local authority youth offending teams to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the local provision of youth justice services, and that this report summarised the Youth Justice Plan for 2026/27, with a copy of the Plan appended.

In relation to this Cabinet was advised that the Youth Justice Plan needed to be approved by the full Council.

Cabinet was informed that the Youth Justice Plan showed strong performance by the service, and that achievements included diverting children from the justice system, avoiding the use of custody for children, and the quality of work to reduce the likelihood of reoffending and to repair the harm caused to victims.

Cabinet was advised that priorities for the year ahead were to respond to national and local reform programmes, enhancing ‘Child First’ practice, developing work with victims, reducing the over-representation of some groups of children in the justice system, and making best use of available resources.

RECOMMENDED that the Youth Justice Plan 2026/27 be approved by Full Council.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Children & Young People, Education and Skills

Reason

Youth Justice Services are required to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which should be approved by the Local Authority for that Youth Justice Service. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service works across both Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. Approval is therefore sought from both Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and from Dorset Council.

29. Linwood School Post-16 Place Expansion

The Portfolio Holder for Children & Young People, Education and Skills presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'D' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that in accordance with statutory guidance on making significant changes to maintained schools, the report set out a proposal to expand post-16 provision at Linwood School's Skills Centre site, and that the proposed expansion supported the Council's statutory responsibility to secure sufficient specialist places and forms part of a broader programme to increase access to high-quality, local SEND provision.

Cabinet was informed that the proposal responded to growing demand for specialist places, driven by rising numbers of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs), and the associated reliance on independent and non-maintained special schools and alternative provision.

Further to this Cabinet was advised that by making use of existing accommodation at the Skills Centre for post-16 delivery, the Council intended to strengthen local capacity, enabling more young people to access suitable education closer to home.

Cabinet was informed that expanding provision in this way was expected to reduce dependence on costly out-of-area placements, which often incur higher fees and significant transport costs, and that it will also support improved outcomes by allowing young people to remain within their local communities, while delivering longer-term financial efficiencies for the Council.

RESOLVED that Cabinet agreed with the proposal to expand Linwood School's post-16 places at the Skills Centre, with effect from 1 September 2026.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Children & Young People, Education and Skills

Reason

This recommendation is to support the increase of local specialist capacity using existing accommodation, reducing reliance on high-cost placements and transport, and improving cost control within the High Needs Block. It is the only option that supports financial sustainability.

30. Safer BCP (Community Safety Partnership) Domestic Abuse Strategies

The Portfolio Holder for Housing and Regulatory Services presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'E' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the report accompanied the three Domestic Abuse Strategies as part of the Safer CSP Community Safety Partnership's commitment in response to Domestic Abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

The Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board, Councillor Kate Salmon addressed Cabinet and advised that, at its recent meeting, the Board had given detailed consideration to this item and had resolved to submit the following recommendations: -

The Overview and Scrutiny Board Recommend to Cabinet: -

That Cabinet be advised that the O&S Board supported the recommendation as outlined in the report to approve:

- The overarching Safer BCP Prevention of Domestic Abuse Strategy 2026-31
- The Safe Accommodation Strategy 2026-31
- The Perpetrator Strategy 2026-31
- The accompanying Safe Accommodation & Community Services Commissioning Plan

Voting: Unanimous

Further to this the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Board advised that the Board had further suggested some minor amendments to strategy which had been agreed and incorporated by officers.

RESOLVED that Cabinet approved: -

- **The overarching Safer BCP Prevention of Domestic Abuse Strategy 2026-31**
- **The Safe Accommodation Strategy 2026-31**
- **The Perpetrator Strategy 2026-31**
- **The accompanying Safe Accommodation & Community Services Commissioning Plan**

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Housing and Regulatory Services

<u>Reason</u>

It is a statutory requirement under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 for local authorities to create a Safe Accommodation strategy every five years.

These three strategies form the Council's strategic framework to preventing and respond to domestic abuse across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) in partnership with statutory and voluntary sector agencies.

Whilst it is not a requirement to have a Perpetrator Strategy or an overarching Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy, the Community Safety Partnership have developed these complimentary strategies to focus on preventative, early intervention work and ensure that a holistic approach is taken to addressing domestic abuse and perpetrating behaviours in BCP.

All three strategies have been developed through significant public consultation and development, including lived experience groups, Councillor task and finish group and wider stakeholder engagement.

The commissioning plan that accompanies the strategies will inform the commissioning of our domestic abuse services in BCP.

This Cabinet report accompanies the three Domestic Abuse Strategies as part of the Safer CSP Community Safety Partnership's commitment in response to Domestic Abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

31. Local Transport Plan

The Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'F' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Cabinet was advised that the report presented the proposed (joint with Dorset) Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) for the BCP and Dorset areas for the period 2026 to 2041.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the document had been informed by engagement and consultation with key stakeholders, residents and the LTP4 Cross Party Working Group.

Cabinet was advised that the supporting Implementation Plan identified the projects which are recommended to be progressed over the next five years (subject to necessary funding, consultation and approvals).

Further to this Cabinet was informed that a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy accompanied the plan setting out how progress will be measured and assessed.

The Chair of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Chris Rigby addressed the Cabinet advising that there had been a good level of discussion on this item at the recent meeting, and that whilst there were no formal recommendations the Committee had comprehensively discussed the report and supported the plan.

RECOMMENDED that Council approves adoption of the Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) (2026 – 2041).

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Climate Response, Environment and Energy

Reason

Under Section 108 of the Transport Act 2000, local authorities are statutorily required to prepare a Local Transport Plan which sets out their policies for the promotion and encouragement of safe, integrated, efficient and economic transport to, from and within their area, and their proposals for the implementation of those policies.

The current Local Transport Plan (LTP 3) runs from 2011 to 2026. Adoption of an updated LTP is now required to ensure the council meets its statutory requirements under the act.

The Department for Transport (DfT) published updated LTP guidance in April 2026 which states that Local Transport Authorities should set out how their LTPs are aligned with the government's national priorities, including 'Better Connected: a strategy for integrated transport'.

The meeting adjourned at 12:12pm
The meeting reconvened at 12:26pm

32. Keeping BCP Moving Safely - Moving Traffic Enforcement

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

Cabinet was advised that the report sought Cabinet approval to establish Moving Traffic Enforcement as a new function within the Parking Operations and Enforcement Service.

Cabinet was informed that the proposal would provide a structured framework for introducing and managing enforcement at appropriate locations, with the aim of improving road safety, reducing congestion, supporting public transport reliability and encouraging compliance with existing traffic restrictions.

In relation to this Cabinet was advised that implementation would require procurement of compliant camera technology, development of policies and procedures, and continued adherence to statutory guidance to ensure enforcement remains proportionate, transparent and targeted at problem locations.

RECOMMENDED that Council: -

(a) **approve the introduction of Moving Traffic Enforcement as a new function;**

(b) **approve the net income budget allocation of £1.3 million in 2027/28 increasing to £1.5 million in 2029/30 with ongoing reviews to refine forecasts; and**

(c) **approve use of remaining net income budget from moving traffic enforcement after repayment of total capital investment of £700,000 over 3 years, as investment in car parks maintenance or other allowable investment under Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.**

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

(d) **approved temporary use of £500,000 from repair and maintenance reserve to fund upfront capital investment during 2026/27;**

(e) **approved first call of the net income budget from moving traffic enforcement to repay the 2026/27 upfront investment of £500,000 and annual capital investment of £100,000 per annum for 2027/28 and 2028/29, a total capital investment of £700,000 over 3 years; and**

(f) **delegate to the Director of Commercial Operations in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations the delivery of the Moving Traffic Enforcement function.**

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations

Reason

This option would enable the development of the required policies, procedures and procurement arrangements to support delivery. It would allow new enforcement sites to be brought forward efficiently under an established framework.

33. Disposal of Land at Cabot Lane, Poole

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

Cabinet was advised that the report sought approval for the disposal of Council-owned land at Cabot Lane, Poole to Wessex Water.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the proposed transactions support the delivery of the Poole Strategic Resource Option (SRO), a significant water resilience scheme designed to improve long-term water supply and reduce abstraction from environmentally sensitive river systems.

Cabinet was informed that Wessex Water has the ability to seek to acquire the land through compulsory purchase powers under Section 155 of the Water Industry Act 1991.

Further to this Cabinet was advised that a negotiated disposal provided the Council with greater control over the terms, timing and outcome of the transaction when compared to a compulsory purchase process, which can be uncertain, time-consuming and resource intensive.

Cabinet was informed that the disposals also enable the relocation of the ‘New to You’ service and wider asset rationalisation, which in turn supports the delivery of the Council’s Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) accommodation programme.

In relation to this Cabinet was advised that the proposals had been reviewed by the Cross-Party Strategic Asset Disposal Working Group and relevant ward councillors, who have endorsed the approach.

In presenting the report the Portfolio Holder for Finance proposed an additional recommendation at (c) to read:

(c) sets aside 5% of any proceeds of this disposal as a fund to improve water quality across BCP

This addition was supported by the seconder of the report and therefore included within the substantive recommendations as set out and subsequently voted on below.

RECOMMENDED that Council: -

(a) approves the disposal of land at Cabot Lane, Poole, as shown on the attached plan in Appendix 2, to Wessex Water on the principal terms set out in this report and for the consideration detailed in Confidential Appendix 3;

(b) delegates authority to the Corporate Property Officer (Section 151 Officer), in consultation with the Portfolio holder,

Monitoring Officer, to finalise the detailed terms of the disposals and enter into all necessary agreements; and

(c) sets aside 5% of any proceeds of this disposal as a fund to improve water quality across BCP

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Finance

Reason

1. Supports delivery of a strategically important water infrastructure scheme contributing to long-term resilience and environmental objectives;
2. Provides a negotiated alternative to compulsory purchase, enabling the Council to retain greater influence over the outcome;
3. Ensures that best consideration reasonably obtainable is achieved in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972;
4. Enables asset rationalisation and supports improved service delivery and accommodation provision, including the SEND programme.

34. Wallisdown Service Hub

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

Cabinet was advised that the report proposed the development of a service hub at Wallisdown Heights, which would accommodate services that require a community-based location, and which were being displaced as a result of disposal or repurposing of council properties elsewhere in the conurbation.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the Cabot Lane depot currently accommodates the New to you service, highways materials and equipment storage and electoral services items and is subject to a potential compulsory purchase, and that the proposal would relocate the New to You service from Cabot Lane Depot alongside Children's Services, Adult Social Care and partner teams currently based at North Bournemouth Local Office (NBLO) and 79 Lansdowne Road.

Cabinet was advised that in doing so, it would maintain important community services, improve accessibility for residents through a single multi-service location, and support better collaboration between co-located teams, and that the proposal also contributed to the Council's wider estates rationalisation objectives by enabling the disposal of Cabot Lane Depot, releasing North Bournemouth Local Office and 79 Lansdowne Road from operational use.

Cabinet was further informed that this provided opportunity for alternative uses in line with the Council's aspirations for SEND alternative provision.

In addition Cabinet was advised that the preferred option required capital investment of £476k and uses revenue budgets of £46.1k from the existing assets budgets, with delivery both dependent on, and enabling of, the progression of the Cabot Lane disposal.

RESOLVED that Cabinet: -

(a) approved the development of a Service Hub at Wallisdown Heights as per Option 2 referred to in this report;

(b) approved the partial use of capital receipt from the disposal of Cabot Lane Depot to invest in the necessary improvements to establish the Wallisdown Service Hub; and

(c) approved the sequence of associated moves to enable the release of multiple assets from corporate operational use.

Voting: Unanimous

Portfolio Holder: Finance

Reason

The recommended option delivers a range of strategic benefits, including retaining the New to You service and creating a single community-based multi-service hub that improves access for residents. It supports closer collaboration between services, enabling more integrated and effective support for families and service users. The proposal brings a vacant council asset back into productive use while reducing ongoing costs and future maintenance liabilities. It enables wider estate rationalisation, including disposal of Cabot Lane Depot and release of other sites, generating a capital receipt.

Prior to moving into exempt session, the Leader of the Council addressed Cabinet and noted that this would be the last Cabinet meeting attended by Cathi Hadley, Director for Children's Services, before leaving the Council.
The Leader placed on record Cabinet's thanks to Cathi for her valued expertise, dedication and significant contribution to supporting children, young people and families across BCP.

35. Exclusion of Press and Public

RESOLVED that under Section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 5 in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Act and that the public interest in withholding the information outweighs such interest in disclosing the information.

36. Bournemouth Town Centre Business Improvement District (BID)

Exempt Information – Category 5 (Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings).

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

Cabinet was advised that the Bournemouth Town Centre Business Improvement District's (BID) current 5-year term will finish on 31 March 2027, and that the BID is currently preparing for a new ballot on 4 November 2026 for a fourth term.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the report sought Cabinet approval to allow Bournemouth Town Centre BID to go to ballot for a fourth term.

Councillor Andy Martin declared an interest in this item and left the meeting for the duration of the discussion and voting thereon.

37. Bournemouth Coastal Business Improvement District (BID)

Exempt Information – Category 5 (Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings).

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

Cabinet was advised that the Bournemouth Coastal Business Improvement District's (BID) current 5-year term will finish on 30 June 2027, and that the BID is currently preparing for a new ballot on 4 November 2026 for a fourth term.

In relation to this Cabinet was informed that the report sought Cabinet approval to allow Bournemouth Coastal BID to go to ballot for a fourth term.

38. Cabinet Forward Plan

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

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

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

The meeting ended at 1.16 pm

CHAIRMAN

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CABINET

Report subject	**2026/27 Council Budget monitoring at quarter 1**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	At Quarter 1, the Council is forecasting significant pressures arising from Children's Services (£11.8m) and Adult Social Care (£8.3m) due to rising demand for care services, increasing placement costs. Pressures are also forecast in Operations (£6.8m). The total general fund forecasted overspend of £27m is of a level unseen at the Council and is real threat to the financial sustainability of the council. Actions to address the position are set out in the report. Delivery of the Council's £14.1m savings programme remains a challenge, with only £9.6m currently forecast to be achieved, resulting in a projected £4.5m shortfall. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficit remains the Council's most significant financial risk, with the accumulated deficit forecast to increase to approximately £275.5m by March 2027. The Council is awaiting approval of its SEND Reform Plan, which would unlock Government support through a High Needs Stability Grant covering 90% of the historic deficit as of March 2026. The Capital Investment Programme has increased to £149m, with £11m (8%) spent by the end of Quarter 1. Major investment continues in flood defences, transport, fleet replacement and SEND provision. The Housing Revenue Account remains financially stable and is forecasting a £3.5m surplus. Overall, the Council faces significant financial pressures and savings delivery risks, requiring ongoing management and recovery actions during the remainder of 2026/27.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **1. Note the quarter 1 position for 2026/27, actions taken by the S151 officer to date as well as the action plan being delivered by all directors.**

	2. Approve the general fund capital virement set out in paragraph 3 of appendix C1 (capital investment programme). **It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend to Council to:** **3. Note and approve the general fund capital virements set out in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Appendix C1 (capital investment programme).** **4. Approve the general fund budget virement of £2.16m from the Housing budget to central contingency as set out in paragraph 37 a) of this report, to support the council budget pressures.** **5. Approve a temporary budget virement of £2.2m representing revenue budget for borrowing repayment not used in 2026/27 to central contingency as set out in paragraph 37 c) of this report, to support the council budget pressures.** **6. Approve the Pride in Place Programme – role of the council as accountable body recommendations set out in Appendix A5.** **7. Note the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) annual update in Appendix C4.**
Reason for recommendations	To comply with accounting codes of practice and best practice which requires councils to regularly monitor the annual budget position and take any action to support the sustainability of the council's financial position. To comply with the council's financial regulations regarding capital virements, acceptance of grants and new borrowing.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Mike Cox, Finance
Corporate Director	Aidan Dunn, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Matthew Filmer, Interim Director of Finance and Chief Financial Officer Anna Fresolone, Interim Assistant Chief Financial Officer
Wards	Council-wide

Classification	For Decision

Background

1. In February 2026 Council agreed the 2026/27 annual net budget requirement of £452m, and a capital programme of £107m. The revenue budget included delivery of £14m of itemised service and transformation savings. Budgets were also agreed for the ring-fenced housing revenue account (HRA) and Dedicated School Grant for school funding.

Revenue outturn forecast 2026/27 at quarter one

2. The financial forecast set out in this report is of a scale unseen at BCP Council and is a real and significant threat to the council's financial sustainability. A overspend forecast of £27m has resulted in strong and swift action from the Council leadership to address the position. Without tangible reductions in forecasted spend the council will be unable to balance the position without significant use of reserves.
3. It should be noted that the council in 2026/27 is seeing a reduction in central government funding of 1%, which over the medium term will equate to a real term reduction of £15m.
4. A summary of the year end projections is included in the table below. The table summarises the total variances by directorate and includes the impact of the savings not expected to be delivered. The detail of the savings is considered further in the next section of the report.

Table 1: Summary General Fund forecast as at quarter one

Outturn forecast at quarter one						
Corporate Directorate	Gross Expenditure Budget £000's	Current Net Budget £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Forecast Variance £000's	Savings undelivered £000's	Other Variances £000's
Children	140,154	117,365	129,178	11,814	260	11,554
Wellbeing	351,855	198,618	206,945	8,327	167	8,160
Operations	187,978	57,124	63,889	6,765	3,194	3,571
Resources	58,142	50,105	50,187	82	0	82
Central		38,948	38,962	14	0	14
Funding		(462,160)	(462,160)	0	0	0
Total	**738,129**	**0**	**27,001**	**27,001**	**3,621**	**23,380**

5. The overall council financial position is under significant pressure with a projected £27m overspend, driven mainly by on-going increases in demand and placement cost from demand-led social care services, and income shortfall from car parks and seafront operations.

Children's Services

6. Children's Services is forecasting a £11.8m overspend (10%) at Quarter 1, which is £2.7m higher than the 2025/26 outturn despite a £9m budget increase. The main pressure is within Children's Social Care, where a £15.4m overspend is forecast, driven primarily by rising numbers of children in care and increasing placement costs associated with more complex needs. The largest pressure relates to Children in Care and Care Experienced Young People, with a forecast overspend of £17.1m, reflecting significant growth in residential placements and other care package costs. Some of this pressure is offset by underspends in management, early help services and in-house fostering. Commissioning, Resources and Quality is forecasting a £0.6m underspend, largely due to lower in-house fostering costs, while Education and Skills is expected to break even overall despite a £0.5m SEND overspend, with favourable variances elsewhere offsetting this pressure.

Wellbeing

7. The Wellbeing Directorate is forecasting a £8.3m overspend (4.1%) in 2026/27, driven almost entirely by pressures within Adult Social Care. The main factors are rising demand and higher costs for care packages, particularly for older adults and people with learning disabilities, autism and complex needs, resulting in an £8.6m projected overspend in Adult Social Care services. Increased care home placements, higher domiciliary care demand, staffing pressures and challenges within the wider health and care system are contributing to the position. These pressures are partially offset by stronger client contribution income, NHS funding and a small underspend in Commissioning services. Housing & Public Protection and Public Health & Communities are both forecast to remain on budget, supported by grant funding and effective budget management.

Operations

8. The Operations Directorate is forecasting a £6.8m overspend (12%) at Quarter 1, driven primarily by a £4.4m shortfall in Commercial Operations income, particularly within Parking Services (£3.2m) and the Seafront (£1.1m). Parking income has fallen by around 7% against budget, compounded by delayed savings initiatives, higher business rates, maintenance and staffing costs. The Seafront is experiencing reduced customer spending across catering, beach huts, arcades and other attractions despite strong visitor numbers. Additional pressures are reported across Environment services, including staffing costs in waste and cleansing, business rate and contract cost increases in Strategic Waste, and rising vehicle maintenance costs within Transport and Operating Centres. Customer & Property Operations is forecasting a £1.7m overspend, mainly from Facilities Management, Engineering, Culture (due to delays in externalising the Russell-Cotes Museum), and Business Support staffing pressures. Planning & Transport is projecting a modest overspend driven largely by tree maintenance costs, while Investment & Development is expected to remain on budget.

Resources

9. The Resources Directorate is forecasting a relatively small £0.082m overspend (0.02%) at Quarter 1, indicating an overall position close to budget. Key pressures include reduced income and increased costs within Marketing,

Communications and Policy (£0.11m), Law and Governance (£0.055m) due to lower Land Charges income and higher election-related postage costs, and People and Culture (£0.027m) from staffing-related pressures. These are largely offset by a £0.11m underspend in Finance, Estates and Benefits, driven by staff vacancies. Executive Services and IT and Programmes are both forecasting balanced positions, with IT currently managing expected resourcing and service pressures within existing budgets. Overall, the directorate remains financially stable, with services actively monitoring and mitigating emerging budget pressures.

Central budgets and funding changes

10. Corporate Budgets are forecast to be broadly on budget, with a small £0.014m overspend. Key pressures from higher pay awards, housing benefit costs, vacant property costs and pension back-funding are largely offset by the release of contingency budgets, while council tax, business rates and government funding remain in line with budget.

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

12. Appendix A2 provides a summary revenue outturn statement.

Savings Monitoring 2026/27

13. The 2026/27 Savings Tracker shown in Appendix A3 shows total approved savings and efficiencies of £14.1m, with current forecasts indicating delivery of £9.6m, resulting in an overall forecast shortfall of £4.5m.

Table 2: Summary of savings delivery 2026/27

2026/27 Savings by Directorate	Council Approved Savings £000s	Outturn Savings £000s	Savings Shortfall £000's
Wellbeing Directorate	(3,124)	(3,014)	110
Children's Services Directorate	(1,388)	(1,188)	200
Operations Directorate	(4,108)	(962)	3,146
Resources Directorate	(1,064)	(1,064)	0
Total general service-based savings	**(9,684)**	**(6,228)**	**3,456**
Wellbeing Directorate	(2,266)	(2,116)	150
Children's Services Directorate	(1,968)	(1,106)	862
Operations Directorate	(69)	21	48
Resources Directorate	(80)	80	0
Total transformation/efficiencies savings	**(4,383)**	**(3,323)**	**1,060**
Total service - based savings	**(14,067)**	**(9,551)**	**4,516**

14. The summary above shows the largest delivery risk sits within the Operations Directorate, which is forecast to achieve £1.0m of its £4.1m target, creating a £3.1m gap, largely due to unachieved parking-related savings, beach hut income proposals, and delayed operational changes.

15. Although Wellbeing and Children’s Services are reporting overspends overall, they have relatively smaller shortfalls of £110k and £200k respectively in their general savings programme.

16. Overall, although many savings have been completed or remain on track, a significant number of amber and red-rated proposals, particularly within Operations and some transformation programmes, mean that achieving the full savings programme remains a key financial challenge for 2026/27.

Corporate Recovery Plan

17. The scale of the Council's forecast overspend in 2026/27 has required immediate intervention to strengthen financial control and protect the Council's financial resilience. In response, the Section 151 Officer has implemented a range of enhanced spend controls, moving the Council to a Red spend control environment.

18. The measures include tighter controls on recruitment, agency usage, overtime, procurement activity and discretionary expenditure, together with strengthened approval processes and increased corporate oversight of spending decisions. These actions are intended to reduce in-year expenditure growth, improve budgetary discipline and ensure that resources remain focused on statutory and essential service delivery.

19. Alongside these immediate controls, the Council has established a Corporate Financial Recovery Programme to identify and deliver sustainable improvements to the Council's financial position. The programme focuses on five priority themes. Further information on the recovery programme and governance arrangements is provided in Appendix A4.

Reserves Monitoring for Quarter one

20. Table 3 below summarises the movement in reserves during the current financial year. Earmarked reserves are those that have been set aside for specific purposes.

Table 3: Summary of forecast movements in reserves

	Balance 1 April 2026	Balance 31 March 2027	Movement
	£m	£m	£m
Un-earmarked reserves	29,343	29,343	0
Earmarked reserves*	48,770	42,171	6,598
Total reserves			

* These reserves do not include revenue reserves earmarked for capital, school balances or the negative DSG reserve.

21. At Quarter 1, the Council's earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce from £48.8m to £42.2m, a planned decrease of £6.6m, reflecting the use of reserves to support Government grant programmes, corporate priorities, ICT improvements and financial sustainability initiatives.

22. Appendix B provides a summary of the actual earmarked reserves projected for 31 March 2027.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

23. The ring-fenced DSG in 2026/27 was budgeted at £521m and is provided to fund early years providers, schools, a small range of central services and provision for pupils with high needs. The high needs funding within that total was £68.4m with expenditure projected to be more than double. A funding gap of £95.7m was budgeted and included in the estimated accumulated deficit for March 2027.

24. At quarter one, the in-year deficit is currently projected to be £95.7m with the cumulative deficit at £275.5m. Current data suggests that there may be a favourable movement on this position, but it is known that a number of new placements are in the process of being agreed. This will continue to be monitored closely with an update expected at quarter two.

Table 4: Summary position for dedicated schools grant

Dedicated Schools Grant	£m
Accumulated deficit 1 April 2026	**179.8**
Budgeted high needs funding shortfall 2026-27	95.7
Projected accumulated deficit 31 March 2027	**275.5**

25. The final Local Government finance settlements for 2026/27 included the details of government financial support available for the historic and still accruing DSG deficit up to March 2028. This included:

    a. A new high needs stability grant, to cover 90% of the deficit as at the 31 March 2026. This grant is subject to the council securing government approval for a local SEND reform plan. This plan is to reflect the aspirations in the February 2026 Schools White Paper. It was submitted to the government in June with the outcome awaited. If agreement is reached the grant will be paid during the autumn of 2026. It will be applied to the above accumulated deficit balance on 31 March 2026.

    b. There is an expectation that similar support will be given for further deficits that will arise in 2026/27 and 2027/28, although it was recognised that this support would not be unlimited.

26. The current accounting statutory override, which requires the council to hold a negative reserve (not normally permitted) for the DSG in its statutory accounts, will continue until the 31 March 2028.

27. The government has indicated that there should not be further deficits beyond March 2028 because from 2028/29, funding to councils for SEND will increase to fully fund expected expenditure levels. Details are to be confirmed in the 2027 Spending Review for financial year 2028/29.

Capital Investment Programme (CIP)

28. Appendix C1 provides a Quarter 1 update on the General Fund Capital Investment Programme (CIP). The programme was originally approved at £107m in February 2026 and has increased to £149m following the carry-forward of approximately £39m of prior-year slippage and £3m of in-year changes. Capital expenditure at the end of Q1 totalled around £11m (8%) of the available budget. Major programme areas include flood and coastal defence works, seafront developments, transport infrastructure, fleet replacement, schools and SEND provision, housing adaptations, ICT investment, and community regeneration schemes.

29. The largest capital investment sits within Operations (£119.9m), including significant flood defence projects, seafront improvements, transport schemes, fleet replacement, and regeneration programmes such as the Towns Fund. Children's Services (£20m) remains focused on delivering the SEND Reform Plan and school condition improvements, while Wellbeing (£5.2m) supports disabled facilities, community services, and adult social care equipment provision. Executive & Resources (£4.2m) includes ICT investment and the acquisition of the Upton Country Park farm lease.

30. Overall, many programmes are at an early stage of delivery with relatively low expenditure in Q1, reflecting planned activity later in the financial year, particularly during summer and autumn periods when major construction and school-related works are scheduled to progress.

31. There are key decision in Appendix C1 requiring Cabinet and Council approvals. They include the reallocation of the local regeneration fund between seafront schemes with the Chief Executive urgent decision in appendix C3 and, the removal of a £856,000 underspend from the Canford Heath Infant and Junior SEND provision scheme. The funding will be returned to the uncommitted High Needs Grant budget for reallocation in support of the SEND Reform Plan.

32. Appendix C4 gives an update on the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) strategy approved in March 2025. Of the £29.3m priorities identified in the report, £18.8m (64.2%) is committed to date.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

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

34. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA), which manages around 9,600 council homes and is ring-fenced from the General Fund, is forecasting a £3.5m surplus at Quarter one, £0.34m better than the budgeted surplus of £3.2m. Income from rents and service charges is expected to achieve budget, while contributions to expenditure are forecast to be £0.2m higher than planned due to insurance recoveries and rechargeable repairs. Overall expenditure is slightly below budget, largely because of delays in recruiting the new compliance team, although these savings are partly offset by consultancy costs associated with implementing the new housing management system.

35. The HRA capital programme is forecast to spend £45.3m, £2.2m above the approved budget of £43.1m. This is mainly due to £4.5m of new-build housing expenditure being reprofiled from 2025/26 into 2026/27, particularly for the Hillbourne School and Hawkwood Road developments. Planned maintenance expenditure, covering works such as kitchen, bathroom and boiler replacements, is forecast to be lower than budget, partly offsetting the increase in new-build costs. Five development schemes are currently included in the programme, while no spending is currently expected on the budget set aside for purchasing existing homes.

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

General Fund revenue virements

37. In accordance with the council's financial regulations the following rules associated with capital virements apply (after advice from the Chief Finance Officer):
• Virements over £1 million require prior Council approval.

a) **It is recommended that Cabinet recommend to Council to approve a budget virement of £2.16m from Housing and Communities budget to central contingency to support the council budget pressures.**

b) An assumption was made regarding grant reallocation as part of the provisional local government settlement for 2026/27. The final local government finance settlement provided additional £2.16m to Housing directly, therefore the additional funding is being moved back to central budgets to support the council position.

c) **It is recommended that Cabinet recommend to Council to approve a temporary budget virement of £2.2m to central contingency to support the council budget pressures. The amounts in the table below represent revenue budgets for borrowing repayment not used in 2026/27 due to capital programme slippage.**

Revenue budgets to repay borrowing costs not used in 2026/27 due to capital spend slippage		**£**
WA0011	Fleet Costs	1,558,000
WA5000	Highway Operations	245,300
WC0400	Waste bins repalcement	96,100
RT0070	IT infrastructure	293,000
		2,192,400

d) Borrowing repayment is charged to revenue in the financial year following the capital expenditure incurred. There has been substantial slippage in capital expenditure during 2025/26 resulting in a smaller borrowing repayment charge to the dedicated revenue budgets. The borrowing charges will catch up in future years when the reprofiled capital programme will be spent, therefore this virement can only be a temporary one year virement.

e) Future reprofiling of the capital programme and resulting adjustment to the borrowing budgets will be dealt with within the Medium Term Financial Plan process.

New Funding

38. Boscombe West, Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor and West Howe neighbourhoods in BCP have been awarded Pride in Place Programme (PiPP) funding by MHCLG.

39. Each "neighbourhood" has been allocated up to £20 million over the next ten years, for communities to lead on developing and delivering on the things that most matter to them. Based on the acknowledged concept that communities are best placed to identify solutions to the things that matter to them, it places place

shaping, democracy and control right back in the heart of these communities through the development of a investment plan to make real change happen.

40. BCP Council's role is to be the Accountable Body for the funding and to support the development of neighbourhood boards with the local MP, to drive the programme forward. More detail of this award is available in Appendix A5.

Scenarios

41. The projected outturn is prepared based on estimates and assumptions, with the mostly likely outcome included in budget monitoring reports.

Summary of financial implications

42. The Quarter 1 budget monitoring position indicates significant financial pressures for the Council during 2026/27, with a forecast General Fund overspend of £27.0m against the approved budget. The largest overspends are within Children's Services (£11.8m) and Wellbeing (£8.3m), driven by increasing demand and costs for children's social care placements and adult social care packages. A further £6.8m overspend is forecast within Operations, largely due to income shortfalls in Parking and Seafront services and the delayed delivery of planned savings.

43. The DSG remains the Council's biggest financial risk, with the accumulated deficit forecast to rise from £179.8m to £275.5m by March 2027 due to ongoing high needs SEND cost pressures. Substantial Government support is expected through the SEND Reform Plan and related funding arrangements. However, until high needs expenditure is brought closer to available funding, the DSG deficit will continue to grow and remains the most significant threat to the Council's long-term financial sustainability , whilst we wait for further SEND Funding reform to be confirmed in the 2027 Spending Review for financial year 2028/29.

44. Overall, the Quarter 1 position demonstrates that the Council remains under considerable financial pressure, with ongoing service demand and savings delivery challenges necessitating continued financial control, active budget recovery plans and close monitoring throughout the remainder of the financial year.

Summary of legal implications

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

Summary of human resources implications

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

Summary of sustainability impact

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

Summary of public health implications

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

Summary of equality implications

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

Summary of risk assessment

50. The quarter one monitoring highlights a high financial risk position for the Council with a £27m general fund overspend.
51. The most significant risk to the council's financial sustainability continues to be the current level and growth of the accumulated deficit for the DSG. The annual funding gap will continue to grow unless current trends can be reversed. Central government will need to take action to address the national problem but in the meantime the council must continue to take steps to minimise the financial problem as far as possible.
52. The projected outturn is prepared based on estimates and assumptions. Overall, strong budget controls and recovery actions will be required throughout the year to improve the forecast position. Budget monitoring corporately will continue to be reported quarterly to manage variances and other significant issues emerging throughout the year.

Background papers

1. The link to the budget papers at February Council for 2026/26 is below:

   http://ced-pri-cms-02.ced.local/documents/g6659/Public%20reports%20pack%2011th-Feb-2026%2014.30%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10

Appendices

Appendix A	A1 Revenue Projected Budget Variances by Service Area 2026/27
	A2 Revenue Outturn Summary 2026/27
	A3 Revenue Savings Monitoring 2026/27
	A4 Corporate recovery plan
	A5 Pride in Place Programme – role of the council as accountable body
Appendix B	Earmarked Reserves Projection for 31 March 27
Appendix C	C1 Capital Programme Monitoring 2026/27
	C2 Capital Programme project list 2026/27
	C3 Officer Decision Record – Chief Executive urgent decision cliff stabilisation works
	C4 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) annual update
Appendix D	HRA Projected Outturn 2026/27

Appendix A1: Quarter 1 Revenue Budget Variances by Service Area 2026/27

1. The quarter 1 forecast for each directorate is shown in the tables and narrative below.

Wellbeing – £8.3m overspend (4.1%)

2. The Wellbeing directorate is forecasting to overspend by £8.3m due to additional net expenditure in adult social care services with some minor offset from other budget areas.

	Service	Current Budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Adult Social Care Services			
	Care packages – all ages and needs	198,437	211,695	**13,258**
	Employees	29,910	30,946	**1,036**
	Client Contributions	(33,247)	(36,396)	**(3,149)**
	Health Funding: CHC/JF/Sec117/BCF	(29,805)	(32,569)	**(2,764)**
	Other Funding: grants, other authorities, NHS	(630)	(625)	**5**
	Other services: training, running costs, etc.	538	705	**167**
	Total Adult Social Care Services	**165,203**	**173,756**	**8,553**
	Adult Social Care Commissioning			
	Care and contracts (including Tricuro)	31,980	31,825	**(155)**
	Employees	2,954	2,785	**(169)**
	Client contributions	(1,644)	(1,526)	**118**
	Health Funding: CHC/JF/Sec117/BCF	(9,790)	(9,812)	**(22)**
	Grants and other income	(766)	(783)	**(17)**
	Other services/voluntary sector/ projects, etc.	2,014	2,033	**19**
	Total Commissioning	**24,748**	**24,522**	**(226)**
	Housing and Public protection			
	Asset Management	(2,293)	(2,293)	**0**
	Housing and Community Management	229	229	**0**
	Public Protection	3,373	3,373	**0**
	Strategic Housing and Partnerships	6,130	6,130	**0**
	Total Housing and Public Protection	**7,439**	**7,439**	**0**
	Public Health and Communities			
	Community Engagement and Safety	1,228	1,228	**0**
	Public Health – ring-fenced grant funded	0	0	**0**
	Total Public Health and Communities	**1,228**	**1,228**	**0**
	Wellbeing Total	**198,618**	**206,945**	**8,327**

Adult Social Care

3. The Adult Social Care (ASC) service unit is projecting an overspend of £8.6m at the end of first quarter of 2026-27 financial year (5.2%)
4. The leading component of the above position is attributable to cost of care and care packages driven by demand for adults aged 65+ and high-cost placements for service users with learning disability and autism needs.
    a. The end of June Long Term Conditions caseload analysis suggests the number of care home placements exceeded budgeted number of placements by 7.5%, whilst the price pressure contributed further 1% to this budget area position.

b. Domiciliary care short term trend study for service users with Long Term Conditions proved the demand for care is 18% higher than budgeted. Homecare fees are kept in check due to strong framework uptake.

c. The above volume pressure finds its roots predominantly in extremely challenging situation within the care system and associated processes such as hospital discharge, no criteria to reside measures and changes in health eligibility dispute policy leading to much stronger pressure on social care than anticipated. More complex care character, longer life expectancy and cost of life crisis, leading to much quicker private assets depletion and reliance on state funded care also exacerbate the issue of accelerated demand.

d. Cost of care for service users with Learning Disability, Autism and Special Needs is projected to exceed budget by 6.8%. Growing pressure from complex cases transitioning to Adult Social Care, better understood Asperger's Syndrome needs within local population falling under Care Act needs assessment range and complicated conditions within the market catering for complex needs all contribute to this situation. Challenging position around Continuing Healthcare assessments also adds to the pressure within Learning Disability and Specialism. The projection for this budget area includes c. £0.5m related to care home placements uplifts yet to be realised.

5. Cost of ASC employees is projected to overspend by £1m. This is driven by weaker than expected vacancy drag, post Pay & Reward changes in rates payable for overtime, on-call and enhanced night rates. It is expected vacancies could be maintained for longer, which would result in lower pressure in salary budgets in future months.

6. Projections extrapolating service users' contributions to care show stronger position by £3.1m. This is in line with demand increases seen in cost of care. Additionally, ASC made £230 thousand investment in Legal Services in order to secure better contributions recovery rate, achieve better cash flow and reduce the level of outstanding debt.

7. Considering the rising costs of care emphasized in point 1) Health partners are required to contribute nominally more to projected care services pressures. BCP Council and NHS Dorset are locked in pooled Section 75 arrangements related to Section 117 Aftercare of Mental Health Act or for service users within the Moving On From Hospital Living pool. In accordance with these agreements the additional costs that NHS Dorset funds as their share is £2.8m more than planned. It should be noted there are on-going discussions in relation to service users whose care exceeds permitted level of service prescribed by Care Act Sec 22.

8. Other costs overspend is mainly driven by use of external legal advice – legal acts interpretations, court hearing representatives and legal briefs for ASC use.

Commissioning

9. The Commissioning service unit is projecting a 2026-27 year end underspend to the tune of £0.2m.

10. Commissioning-led care contracts were negotiated and tendered with average lower uplift than spot care placements. Some out of area service users residing in such commissioned care arrangements are fully recharged to other local authorities. The cost of Commissioning-led care arrangements is underspending by close to £0.2m.

11. Existing number of vacancies and most recent staffing changes resulted in favourable variance in salary budgets nearing £0.2m.

12. There is growing number of service users admitted into Commissioning-led care settings where placement decisions were made on "gross funding" basis. Financial assessments and collection of client contributions depend on having access to information about service users' financial situation – either via Court of Protection or arranging deputyships. This

proves more time consuming and resulting in shortfall in client contributions to care – projected c. £0.1m.

Housing & Public Protection

13. Housing and Public Protection is currently forecasting a balanced position at Quarter 1. Strategic Housing continues to utilise grant funding to support homelessness prevention, recovery and wider housing initiatives, helping to manage service demand and minimise pressure on core budgets.

14. Asset Management remains on budget, with ongoing income from photovoltaic (PV) panels and garages supporting planned expenditure on asset maintenance and improvement works, including pigeon-proofing programmes. Work continues to ensure these assets operate on a sustainable financial basis.

15. Public Protection is forecasting a balanced position, although a number of budget pressures continue to be monitored, including contract inflation associated with food inspection services, contaminated land activities and the implementation of the new Civica system. A review of fees and charges is also underway to ensure income is recognised over the period to which licences and other service charges relate. At this stage, it is anticipated that these pressures can be managed within existing service budgets.

Public Health & Community Engagement and Safety

16. Public Health, including the smoking cessation service, is fully funded by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) grant and currently is projected to spend all resources on planned services.

17. Community Engagement and Safety is forecasting a balanced position. The service continues to operate within existing resources while delivering a range of grant-funded initiatives, including the Crisis and Resilience Fund. Current forecasts indicate that available grant funding will be fully utilised during the year in line with programme objectives.

Children's Services – £11.8m overspend (10%)

18. Children's Services quarter one forecast is an overspend of £11.8m being 10% more than the approved budget. This forecast outturn is £2.7m more than 2025/26 outturn despite £9m growth in budget.

		Current Budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Management	**1,502**	**(1,482)**	**(2,984)**
	Child Health & Disability	4,490	5,946	1,456
	Children & Families First, Care Proceedings and Court	7,901	7,254	(647)
	Children In Care and Care Experienced Young People	45,698	62,783	17,085
	Children's Social Care Management	2,254	449	(1,804)
	Early Help & Targeted Intervention	3,467	2,659	(807)
	Safeguarding Hub, Assessment & Out of Hours Service	4,637	4,724	87
	Youth Justice Service	628	653	24
	Children's Social Care	**69,074**	**84,468**	**15,394**
	Aspire Adoption	2,121	2,342	221
	Children's Commissioning	1,474	1,544	70

	Commissioning, Resources and Quality Assurance	1,003	685	(318)
	Fostering & Supported Lodgings	13,079	12,309	(770)
	Performance, Management Information & Governance	1,171	1,165	(6)
	Quality Assurance, Safeguarding & Partnership	2,244	2,450	206
	Commissioning, Resources and Quality	**21,092**	**20,495**	**(597)**
	Adult Learning and Skills	1	1	0
	Education Management	(64)	(490)	(426)
	Education Effectiveness	1,384	1,376	(9)
	School Organisation	19,483	19,378	(105)
	SEND Team	4,443	4,959	517
	Virtual School	450	472	23
	Education & Skills	**25,697**	**25,697**	**0**
	Children's Total	**117,365**	**129,178**	**11,813**

19. **Children's Social Care:** The most significant pressure remains within the children's social care service with forecast overspend of £17m. This is primarily driven by increased numbers of children in care (CIC) and higher placement costs due to complexities of needs. Overspends is also forecast in other social care services such as in short breaks for children with disabilities.

20. The table below sets out the forecast cost of care packages for children in care and care-experienced young people. This includes £0.5m of forecast costs relating to young adults aged 18+, which are more appropriately aligned to Housing, and £4.5m of forecasted future growth, This reflects an assumed increase in the cost of care of approximately £0.5m per month for the remainder of the financial year, based on current trends and expected savings delivery from the current CIC savings initiative. The budget also includes an NHS income target of £0.5m and a transformation delivery target of c.£0.7m, both of which were built into the 2026/27 budget and have reduced the impact of the £7m budget growth.

Budget category	2026/27 Budget £000's	2026/27 forecast £000's	Outturn Variance £000's	2025/26 Outturn £000's	2024/25 Outturn £000's
Residential	£30,999	£40,323	£9,324	£35,525	£20,486
Other - reverse residential		£238	£238	£327	
Independent fostering (foster care/staying put)	£6,464	£7,523	£1,059	£6,999	£6,549
Other LA foster placement		£174	£174	£192	
Supported accommodation (semi-independent)	£6,516	£6,255	(£261)	£3,915	£5,669
Independent living		£926	£926	£1,003	
Other (remand/secure placements)	£95	£0	(£95)	£132	£199
At home with Support			£0	£51	
In-house fostering	£7,114	£6,095	(£1,018)	£6,721	£6,638
Forecasted Future Growth		£4,500	£4,500		
Other				£908	
UASC Income	(£2,599)	(£2,238)	£361		

Total	£48,589	£63,796	£15,207	£55,772	£39,541

Budgets are included in the main budget monitoring table as below	
	£000's
Children's Social Care – CIC budget	£41,475
Commissioning, Resources and Quality)– in house fostering	£7,114
Total	**£48,589**

Commissioning, Resources and Quality

21. The service is forecasting an overall underspend of £597k, primarily due to an underspend within the in-house fostering budget for children in care, which sits within the Commissioning, Resources and Quality budget.

Education and Skills

22. Although the SEND team is forecasting an overspend of £517k, this is expected to be offset by favourable variances across other areas of the service, resulting in an overall near-balanced position.

Service Management

23. The underspend variance relates to grant income held within this area, which is used to fund activity across Children's Social Care services.

24. Operations – £6.8m overspend (12%)

25. Operations are forecasting an overspend of £6.8m which is largely driven by an underachievement of income in Commercial Operations specifically within Seafront and Parking.

	Service	Current budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Commercial Operations			
	Director	400	400	0
	Flood and Coastal Erosion	1,113	1,114	1
	Head of Commercial Operations	103	103	0
	Leisure and Events	867	932	64
	Parking Services	(20,569)	(17,351)	3,218
	Seafront	(7,371)	(6,303)	1,068
	Commercial Operations	**(25,456)**	**(21,105)**	**4,351**
	Environment			
	Service Management	584	610	27
	Neighbourhood & Grounds	17,711	18,018	308
	Passenger Transport	251	(69)	(320)
	Bereavement & Coroner	845	923	79
	Strategic Waste	8,237	8,437	200
	Greenspace	457	501	43
	Transport & Operating Centres	6,841	6,991	150
	Environment	**34,925**	**35,411**	**486**

	Service	Current budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Planning & Transport			
	Planning Management	498	498	0
	Planning Operations	962	1,172	211
	Strategic Planning	1,151	1,151	0
	Planning System	119	119	0
	Transport Policy / Sustainable Travel	12,903	12,942	38
	Planning & Transport	**15,633**	**15,882**	**249**
	Investment and Development			
	Housing Delivery	79	79	0
	Regeneration Delivery	1,129	1,129	0
	Operations Strategy	0	0	0
	Investment and Development	**1,208**	**1,208**	**0**
	Customer & Property Operations			
	Director of Customer & Property	153	153	0
	Business Support	8,229	8,379	150
	Culture	496	951	454
	Customer Services	2,813	2,813	0
	Libraries	4,478	4,478	0
	Bournemouth Library PFI contract	1,936	1,936	0
	Engineering	5,139	5,503	365
	Facilities Management	8,144	8,704	560
	Property Maintenance (CWT & IHT)	(601)	(601)	0
	Telecare	28	178	150
	Customer & Property Operations	**30,814**	**32,493**	**1,679**
	Operations Services	**57,124**	**63,889**	**6,765**

Commercial Operations

26. **Parking Services** have had a significant drop in income which has been evident since the start of the calendar year. It is currently averaging at around a 7% reduction against the budget on both on and off-street parking. In addition to this there is a delay to a scheme scheduled to deliver £600k of savings, to Autumn 2027. There is also a pressure within expenditure budgets for Business rates (£0.5m), car park maintenance (£0.2m) and staffing (0.2m). The staffing pressure is a result of pay and reward impacts in addition to additional agency resource due to the seasonal response and the increased number of ‘red’ days. Despite this there are mitigations being actively looked into including a reduction in fees to encourage an increase in parking demand.

27. **Seafront** are continuing to experience a drop in income most notably across their catering offer, although all services including the arcade, land train and beach huts are all down on their income generation for this point in the year. Despite the weather having been very good and drawing large crowds to the beach, customers are not spending as they have previously which may be due to many factors such as the cost of living crisis and prices reaching a saturation point. The lower sales are reflected in the anticipated lower costs, particularly for catering, with a forecast expenditure underspend of £0.4m. The other factor that is affecting seafront is the impact of pay and reward which is also contributing to the overall forecast

pressure of nearly £1.1m. The overall forecast position may change for quarter two if the summer trade improves.

Environment

28. **Neighbourhood services and grounds** is forecasting an overspend of £0.3m. There is a pressure on the salary budget within waste and cleansing service in line with last year, however, this has worsened by the impact of P&R implementation and continued challenge to maintain the required staff levels.
29. **Passenger transport services** are continuing to hold vacant driver posts which is resulting in a forecast underspend of £0.3m.
30. **Strategic waste service** is forecasting an overspend of £0.2m. There are ongoing business rates pressures for sites within this area combined with the recycling centre machine operatives contractual price increases. This is partially offset by a reduction in the recycling treatment price in quarter two resulting in a lower contractual commitment. Within the commercial waste service there is a continuing reduction of bin collection income, as a result of a falling customer base, which is being reviewed. This loss is partially offset by lower tonnages and waste disposal costs.
31. **Transport and operating centres** are experiencing pressures leading to a £0.15m overspend. Vehicles are having a longer economic life, and whilst that is a saving in the amount of prudential borrowing required and subsequent revenue repayments, the costs are increasing for vehicle parts, and the parts budget has not been increased for several years in line with this necessary external growth cost.
32. Within Environment there is a pay and reward related pressure of £0.54m that has been included in the quarter 1 forecasts. In addition to this there is a terms and conditions related pay and reward pressure of £0.4m that is not being forecast as a pressure, and which should be funded through the corporately held fund.

Planning and Transport

33. **Planning Operations** have reported an overspend of £0.25m. This is largely driven by tree maintenance costs within the planning arboriculture and landscape team.

Investment and Development

34. This service is expected to end the financial year on budget with a nil variance.

Customer & Property Operations

35. **Business Support** are expecting a total forecast overspend of £0.15m relating to staffing pressures within the children's service area of business support in both salaried staff and agency.
36. **Culture** is forecasting an overspend of £0.45m. This is a direct result of the Russell Cotes museum experiencing a delay in externalisation. The pressure is the ongoing monthly costs of running this service in house, until the externalisation date estimated December 2026.
37. **Engineering** have an overall pressure of £0.37m, which is mainly related to income targets that are not expected to be achieved, specifically within building control. This has been partially offset by expenditure savings including staffing within building control in an attempt to mitigate the pressure.
38. **Facilities Management** are forecasting an overspend position of £0.56m. £0.2m can be attributed to repairs and maintenance pressures across the Council, in addition to security cost pressures of £0.16m. The other notable cost pressure is related to the inflationary costs attached to the corporate cleaning contract of £0.2m. Whilst the budget did receive some growth for this financial year, the inflationary costs outweigh this increase causing the in-year pressure.

39. **Property Maintenance** is expected to be on budget this year with suitable work programs planned on a full recovery basis.

40. **Telecare** is expecting an income pressure based on their previous year levels of income received in addition to the switch to digital, along with a smaller pressure for equipment purchases.

Resources – £0.082m overspend (0.02%)

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

	Service	Current Budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Executive	935	935	**0**
	Law and Governance	6,239	6,294	**55**
	Marketing, Comms and Policy	2,591	2,701	**110**
	People and Culture	4,465	4,492	**27**
	Finance, Estates and Benefits	17,417	17,307	**(110)**
	IT and Programmes	18,458	18,458	**0**
	Executive & Resources Total	**50,105**	**50,187**	**82**

42. Law and Governance is forecasting an adverse variance of £0.055m. While Registrars income is performing well, Land Charges income remains sensitive to market activity and is currently forecast to be below budget. In addition, Electoral Services is experiencing increased postage costs, reflecting both wider increases in postal charges and the impact of changes to postal voting arrangements introduced last year.

43. Marketing, Communications and Policy is forecasting an adverse variance of £0.11m. This is primarily driven by income performance within the service. Work is ongoing to identify opportunities to mitigate the pressure and reduce the impact on the overall service position.

44. People and Culture is forecasting a small adverse variance at Quarter 1, reflecting staff related pressures. Challenges are emerging around the cost of supporting key corporate strategies and service priorities. The position remains under review as the service continues to assess the impact of these pressures and identify opportunities to mitigate them during the year.

45. Finance, Estates and Benefits is forecasting a favourable variance of £0.11m, largely arising from staff vacancies across the service. While this provides a favourable position at Quarter 1, recruitment activity and wider staffing costs may affect the position as the year progresses.

46. IT and Programmes is forecasting expenditure in line with budget at Quarter 1. The service continues to support delivery of the council's digital and improvement priorities. While there are expected to be challenges around resourcing and supplies and services budgets during the year, these are currently anticipated to be manageable within the overall service budget.

Corporate Budgets – £0.014m overspend

47. The table below provides a summary of the variances:

	Service	Current Budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
	Pay related costs	5,569	6,569	**1,000**
	Contingency	5,540	3,161	**(2,379)**

Service	Current Budget £000	Forecast £000	Forecast Variance £000
Interest Payable	9,483	9,483	**0**
Investment Income	(655)	(655)	**0**
Prudential Borrowing	2,898	2,898	**0**
Pay & grading project	2,564	2,564	**0**
Debt Repayment - MRP & VRP	12,717	12,717	**0**
Housing Benefits	(723)	77	**800**
Contribution from HRA	(3,404)	(3,404)	**0**
Investment Properties	(5,281)	(5,281)	**0**
Vacant Properties	407	757	**350**
Dividend Income	(716)	(716)	**0**
Levies	683	683	**0**
Apprentice Levy	782	782	**0**
Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	5,426	5,426	**0**
Earmarked Reserves & One-off Business Rates surplus use	516	516	**0**
Pension back funding	3,473	3,716	**243**
Admin Charged to Grant Income	(1,960)	(1,960)	**0**
One off Corporate Items	1,629	1,629	**0**
Corporate Items Total	**38,948**	**38,962**	**14**
Funding			
Council Tax Income	(301,984)	(301,984)	**0**
Parishes / Town Precept / Chartered Trustee	(5,426)	(5,426)	**0**
Revenue Support Grant	(81,886)	(81,886)	**0**
NNDR Net Income	(62,534)	(62,534)	**0**
Estimated Deficit Collection Fund - NNDR	(11,499)	(11,499)	**0**
Estimated Surplus Collection Fund - CTAX	1,169	1,169	**0**
Funding Total	**(462,160)**	**(462,160)**	**0**
Corporate Total	**(423,212)**	**(423,198)**	**14**

48. A £1.0m pressure in pay related costs is s result of an overspend on the cost of annual pay award which is proposed at 3.2% compared with the budget of 2.8%.

49. The underspent contingency of £2.4m represents the release of all available budget to support overspends across other budgets, with the exception of £1m allocated to cover the overspend in the annual pay award.

50. A £0.8m overspend on housing benefit is forecast based on an increase in costs unable to be recovered by government subsidy.

51. An overspend of £0.4m in vacant properties is due to unbudgeted costs at Poole Civic Centre, higher than budgeted maintenance and security costs at sites including Fairways along with business rates at Parkway House.

52. An overspend of £0.2m on pension back funding is a result of income no longer due from maintained schools.

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Appendix A2 - General Fund Summary

Directorate	Revenue	Working Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	Variance £'000
Wellbeing	Expenditure Total	351,855	366,693	14,837
	Income Total	(153,237)	(159,747)	(6,510)
Wellbeing Total		**198,618**	**206,946**	**8,327**
Children's Services	Expenditure Total	140,153	152,168	12,015
	Income Total	(22,789)	(22,990)	(201)
Children's Services Total		**117,365**	**129,178**	**11,813**
Operations	Expenditure Total	187,978	189,384	1,406
	Income Total	(130,854)	(125,495)	5,359
Operations Total		**57,124**	**63,889**	**6,765**
Resources	Expenditure Total	57,080	57,162	82
	Income Total	(7,910)	(7,911)	0
Resources Total		**49,170**	**49,251**	**82**
Executive	Expenditure Total	1,062	1,062	0
	Income Total	(126)	(126)	0
Executive Total		**935**	**935**	**0**
Total Net Cost of Service		**423,212**	**450,199**	**26,987**
Corporate Items				
Pay award 2026/27		5,569	6,569	1,000
Budget Contingency		5,540	3,161	(2,379)
Treasury management interest income		(655)	(655)	0
Treasury management borrowing costs		9,483	9,483	0
Prudential Borrowing		2,898	2,898	0
Pay & grading project		2,564	2,564	0
Penions Back funding		3,473	3,716	243
Vacant properties		407	757	350
Benefits		(723)	77	800
Earmarked Reserves		516	516	0
Investment Properties		(5,281)	(5,281)	0
Council Tax Income		(301,984)	(301,984)	0
Other Corporate Items		(145,020)	(145,020)	0
Net Position		**(0)**	**27,001**	**27,001**

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Savings, Efficiencies, Additional Income, Service Rationalisations and Service Harmonisations

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2026/27 RAG Rated	2026/27 Council savings requirements £000s	2026/27 Forecast Savings £000	2026/27 variance to budget £000	Comments
	SERVICE BASED SAVINGS AND EFFICIENCIES							
	WELLBEING DIRECTORATE							
ASCS1 + ASC8	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	Additional income - client contributions and deferred payments	Green	(849)	(849)	0	Client contribution reported as in excess of 26-27 budget
ASCS2 + ASC9 + ASC5	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	NHS Inflationary increase for contribution to Sec117 after care costs	Green	(449)	(449)	0	NHS contribution to rising costs of care (pooled arrangements only)
ASCS3 (P&R)	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	Rebase Budget - Additional income - Contributions from Health	Amber	(450)	(450)	0	Budget amended to reflect this contribution; very challenging situation between local authority and NHS system partners re: CHC disputes. Hopeful resolution of outstanding disuptes - c. 25 cases per month
ASCS4	Adult Social Care	Service Efficiency	Saving in Extra Care Housing costs following re tender	Green	(130)	(130)	0	Housing data indicates that between January and June 2026, nine applicants approved for Extra Care Housing through the panel process were residing in Residential Care placements at the time of their application. 5 Residential placements to ECH from April 2026, weekly cost of placements: 1) £1,112 2) £1,172 3) £1,565 4&5) £1,342
ASCS7	Adult Social Care	Fees and Charges	Section 117 case review.	Green	(180)	(180)	0	Case handed over to Dorset Council
		Saving Total - Adult Social Care Directorate			**(2,058)**	**(2,058)**	**0**	
H&PPS1	Housing & Public Protection	Fees and Charges	Additional garages income	Blue	(15)	(15)	0	Complete
H&PPS4 (P&R)	Housing & Public Protection	Service Efficiency	Rebase Budget- Emergency accommodation placements (B&B) following increased prevention activity and increased provision of temporary accommodation	Blue	(385)	(385)	0	Complete
H&PPS6 (P&R)	Housing & Public Protection	Service Efficiency	Base budget reduction through increased reliance on grant funding	Blue	(375)	(375)	0	Complete
H&PPS9	Housing & Public Protection	Fees and Charges	Recovery of cost of furnished Sheltered Temporary Accommodation through service charges	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	Complete
H&PPS11	Housing & Public Protection	Service Efficiency	Service efficiency	Red	(70)	0	70	Public Protection services continue to experience significant demand pressures. Achievement of these savings would adversely affect service delivery and the Council's ability to meet statutory obligations, therefore, the savings are not forecast to be achievable.
H&PPS13	Housing & Public Protection	Service Efficiency	Pest Control	Blue	(13)	(13)	0	Complete
H&PPS14	Housing & Public Protection	Service Reduction	Service Reduction - Environmental Protection	Red	(40)	0	40	Public Protection services continue to experience significant demand pressures. Achievement of these savings would adversely affect service delivery and the Council's ability to meet statutory obligations, therefore, the savings are not forecast to be achievable.
		Saving Total - Housing & Public Protection			**(918)**	**(808)**	**110**	
PH&CS1	Public Health & Communities	Service Reduction	Removal of Ward Improvement Fund	Blue	(7)	(7)	0	Complete
PH&CS2	Public Health & Communities	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Communities	Blue	(1)	(1)	0	Complete
PH&CS3	Public Health & Communities	Service Efficiency	Public Health Grant – Corporate 5%	Green	(140)	(140)	0	Contribution to corporate overheads in line with expectations
		Saving Total - Public Health & Communities			**(148)**	**(148)**	**0**	
		Saving Total - WELLBEING DIRECTORATE			**(3,124)**	**(3,014)**	**110**	
	CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIRECTORATE							
CS1 (P&R)	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Travel subsidy decrease for parents and carers 45p to 9p.	Blue	(10)	(10)	0	
CS2 (P&R)	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Benefit claims for UASC LTR	Blue	(43)	(43)	0	
CS3 (P&R)	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Rationalisation/ vacancies posts (not included in NSDM)	Blue	(40)	(40)	0	
CS4 (P&R)	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Reduced budget against posts Education	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	
CS5	Children's Services	Service Reduction	Reallocation from other funding streams	Blue	(275)	(275)	0	
CS6	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	MASH Reallocation	Amber	(54)	0	54	
CS7	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Domiciliary Care	Amber	(50)	0	50	
CS8	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Translation Fee	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	
CS9	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	The Access Group Contract Re-negotiation	Blue	(50)	(50)	0	
CS10	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Children's Agency Staff Budget Reduction	Blue	(500)	(500)	0	
CS11	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Additional Increase Children's Commissioning Savings	Blue	(200)	(200)	0	
CS12	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Staffing roles being re-aligned to High Needs Budget Block – Inclusion Manager (25%)	Blue	(23)	(23)	(0)	
CS13	Children's Services	Service Reduction	Service Reductions – Non-Statutory Service (SIT)	Blue	(7)	(7)	(0)	
CS14	Children's Services	Service Efficiency	Transferring the Care Leavers Hub into Locality working model	Amber	(97)	0	97	
		Saving Total - Children's Service Directorate			**(1,388)**	**(1,188)**	**200**	
		Saving Total - CHILDREN'S DIRECTORATE			**(1,388)**	**(1,188)**	**200**	
	OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE							
COS1	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Beach hut prices as per December 2022 Cabinet report	Amber	(193)	0	193	
COS2	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Harmonisation of beach huts fees and charges as per December 2022 Cabinet report	Amber	(219)	0	219	
COP3	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Reduce Council contribution for the arts by the sea festival	Blue	(150)	(150)	0	Completed
COS4	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Rebalance of events and business support functions	Blue	(10)	(10)	0	Completed
COS5	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Parking cashless app fee	Amber	(150)	0	150	
COS6	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Reduction in Pay and Display machines across BCP	Amber	(35)	0	35	
COS7	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Parking operational changes	Red	(610)	0	610	Scheme delayed to Autumn 2027
COS8	Commercial Operations	Service Reduction	Hawkwood Road – Car Park expenditure	Amber	(21)	0	21	There is associated income loss linked to this saving. Whilst business rates are saved there is more income lost from the closure
COS9 (P&R)	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Rebalance of heritage teams to support efficiencies across operational areas	White	(50)	0	50	
COS10	Commercial Operations	Service Efficiency	Rebalance of Visitor Service	Amber	(20)	0	20	
COS16	Commercial Operations	Fees and Charges	Parking Places charges increase in 26/27 and 27/28	Red	(500)	0	500	Parking Fees and Charges - we are seeing a decline in usage and therefore less income
		Saving Total - Operations - Commercial Operations			**(1,958)**	**(160)**	**1,798**	
ES1	Environment	Fees and Charges	Rebase recycling budget in line with rates payable	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	Completed.
		Saving Total - Operations - Environment			**(20)**	**(20)**	**0**	
P&TS1	Planning and Transport	Service Reduction	Bus Subsidy: Option 4: Phase out no impact BSIP	Green	(583)	(583)	0	Implementing in line with Feb 2026 Cabinet report
P&TS2	Planning and Transport	Service Efficiency	Replace school crossing patrols with 24/7 pedestrian crossings	Green	(15)	(15)	0	On-going
P&TS3	Planning and Transport	Fees and Charges	Increased income generation	Amber	(25)	0	25	Increased fees in place for 2026-27
P&TS5	Planning and Transport	Fees and Charges	Introduction of highways searches charging	Green	(45)	0	45	Business Support started charging for highways searches on 1/4/26
P&TS6	Planning and Transport	Fees and Charges	Raise discretionary planning fees and charges to highest equivalent levels (inc. benchmarking phase)	Amber	(27)	0	27	
		Saving Total - Operations - Planning & Transport			**(695)**	**(598)**	**97**	
CA&PS1 (P&R)	Customer, Arts & Property	Fees and Charges	Uplift in staff parking charges	Blue	(32)	(32)	0	Implemented
CA&PS4	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Business Support staff reductions	Amber	(140)	0	140	Work is underway but a delay to the proceedings may impoact achieving the full savings target.
CA&PS6	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Review Facilities Management team	Blue	(50)	(50)	0	Implemented
CA&PS7	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Remove window cleaning (complete removal)	Blue	(63)	(63)	0	Implemented
CA&PS8	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Infrastructure Review	Amber	(100)	(33)	67	This £100k should be achieved through an equal saving in engineering, FCERM and Transport. Engineering have achieved their part of the savings target. The remaining balance is being worked on.
CA&PS9	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Efficiency	Street Lighting	Blue	(6)	(6)	0	Implemented
		Saving Total - Operations - Customer, Arts & Property			**(391)**	**(184)**	**207**	

OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Commercial Operations	Amber	(791)	0	791	All fees and charges uplifted in line with 2% requirement. Montitoing ongoing as to levels of demand and impact on ssavings target being reached.
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Infrastructure	Amber	(16)	0	16	All fees and charges uplifted in line with 2% requirement. Montitoing ongoing as to levels of demand and impact on ssavings target being reached.
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Customer, Arts and Property	Amber	(66)	0	66	All fees and charges uplifted in line with 2% requirement. Montitoing ongoing as to levels of demand and impact on ssavings target being reached.
OS1	Operations - General	Fees and Charges	Allowance for increased fees and charges in future years - Environment	Amber	(171)	0	171	All fees and charges uplifted in line with 2% requirement. Montitoing ongoing as to levels of demand and impact on ssavings target being reached.
		Saving Total - Operations - General			**(1,044)**	**0**	**1,044**	
		Saving Total - OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE			**(4,108)**	**(962)**	**3,146**	

RESOURCES DIRECTORATE

ES1 (P&R)	Executive	Service Efficiency	Reduction in Senior Leadership costs (Corporate/Service Directors) - turnover based	White				
		Saving Total - Executive			**0**	**0**	**0**	
L&GS1	Law & Governance	Fees and Charges	Legal Services Review of Fees and Charges	Amber	(5)	(5)	0	The fees and charges are currently under review to ensure cost recovery
L&GS2	Law & Governance	Fees and Charges	Registrars Service Review of Fees and Charges	Blue	(8)	(8)	0	Complete
		Saving Total - Law & Governance			**(13)**	**(13)**	**0**	
MC&PS2	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Energy Efficiency Bill Validation	Green	(115)	(115)	0	On target
MC&PS3	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Efficiency	Residents Survey Cost – Public Health	Green	(13)	(13)	0	On target
		Saving Total - Marketing, Communications and Policy			**(128)**	**(128)**	**0**	
P&CS1	People and Culture	Service Efficiency	Annual saving following Payroll System Replacement	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	Complete
P&CS2	People and Culture	Service Efficiency	People & Culture: Mandating employee self service for payslips via new payroll system	Blue	(17)	(17)	0	Complete
P&CS3	People and Culture	Service Efficiency	Employee Assistance Programme (contract rationalisation)	Blue	(5)	(5)	0	Complete
		Saving Total - People and Culture			**(42)**	**(42)**	**0**	
FS3 (P&R)	Finance	Service Efficiency	Increase levels of insurance self-funding. Vehicles and Unoccupied Properties	Blue	(200)	(200)	0	Complete
FS4 (P&R)	Finance	Service Efficiency	Archiving of the Fusion finance system	Blue	(85)	(85)	0	Complete
FS5 (P&R)	Finance	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies in corporate contracts. Stationery	Amber	(50)	(50)	0	On target. Controls have been implemented and will be monitored throughout the year to understand the effectiveness
FS6	Finance	Fees and Charges	Assets leased to AFCB	Green	(74)	(74)	0	On target
FS8	Finance	Service Efficiency	Corporate merchant tender	Green	(100)	(100)	0	On target
FS9	Finance	Service Efficiency	Physical Cash Collection Service	Green	(80)	(80)	0	On target
		Saving Total - Finance			**(589)**	**(589)**	**0**	
IT&PS1 (P&R)	IT and Programmes	Service Efficiency	Efficiencies in corporate contracts. Telephones, Mobiles, Printing and Photocopying	Blue	(140)	(140)	0	Complete
IT&PS2	IT and Programmes	Service Efficiency	Cross Council AI Translation Agent (In addition to MTFP)	Blue	(20)	(20)	0	Complete
IT&PS4	IT and Programmes	Service Reduction	Service Reduction – IT Infrastructure Role (targeted VR)	White	(59)	(59)	0	No longer applicable
		Saving Total - IT and Programmes			**(219)**	**(219)**	**0**	
RS1	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Housing Revenue Account of charges in line with impact of inflation, particularly those associated with the pay award costs. Bournemouth and Poole Neighbourhood Account	Green	(55)	(55)	0	On target
RS3	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Dorset Adult Learning	Green	(11)	(11)	0	On target
RS4	Resources - General	Recharges	Recharges to Bournemouth Companies	Green	(8)	(8)	(0)	On target
		Saving Total - Resources General			**(74)**	**(74)**	**0**	
		Saving Total - RESOURCES DIRECTORATE			**(1,064)**	**(1,064)**	**0**	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies				**(9,684)**	**(6,228)**	**3,456**	

TRANSFORMATION AND INVEST TO SAVE

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	RAG Rated	2026/27 £000s	2026/27 Forecast Savings £000	2026/27 variance to budget £000	
ASCTS1	Adult Social Care	Transformation - Invest to Save	Investment in care technology	Green	(157)	(157)	0	The innovation phase of the transformation has commenced, with 7 new Just Checking devices purchased to support evidence-based care reviews and help reduce or avoid unnecessary care packages. New care technology is being evaluated for its potential to generate cost savings, with pilots planned to test impact and financial benefits.
ACSTS2	Adult Social Care	Transformation - Invest to Save	ASC Transformation - Fulfilled Lives	Amber	(959)	(959)	0	Current work underway to produce tangible evidence of additional savigns beyond 2025-26. Requires D&A involvement and accelerated approach to this task.
ACSTS3	Adult Social Care	Transformation - Invest to Save	FutureCare Transformation - January 26 Onwards - Net Savings	Amber	(1,000)	(1,000)	0	FutureCare delivered intended outcome of the programme across the system as a whole. Closedown report has ben received, follow - up work will happen in october and joint-working with partners to understand next staps will be undertaken.
ASCTS4	Adult Social Care	Transformation - Invest to Save	ASC additional prevention strategy (proof of concept)	Red	(150)	0	150	Implementation of the Strategy is progressing, with the Support and Connect procurement now live, a funding bid submitted for a new low-level support service, and recruitment underway for a Falls Prevention Officer. These initiatives are designed to strengthen preventative support, reduce reliance on higher-cost interventions and support independence within communities. Cost-benefit analysis will be used to evidence demand avoidance, reduced care needs and associated financial benefits.
		Saving Total - Wellbeing - ASC			**(2,266)**	**(2,116)**	**150**	
CSTS1	Children's Services	Transformation - Invest to Save	Transformation - New delivery models	Red	(895)	0	895	
CSTS2	Children's Services	Transformation - Invest to Save	Transformation - Commissioning	Green	(497)	(497)	0	The service is confident that the full savings target will be delivered within the financial year and has provided evidence of both cost avoidance and potential cashable savings that could contribute towards this target. However, the ongoing increase in the number of children coming into care presents a significant challenge. As a result, the impact of savings achieved through commissioning activity is more likely to be reflected as cost avoidance, rather than a visible reduction in overall spend.
CSTS3	Children's Services	Transformation - Invest to Save	Transformation - Home to School Transport	Green	(576)	(609)	(33)	The consultant confirmed in-year savings of approximately £609k, which is £33k above target. However, a significant proportion of this saving is expected to be delivered in Q3 and Q4.
		Saving Total - Children's Services			**(1,968)**	**(1,106)**	**862**	
COTS1	Commercial Operations	Transformation - Invest to Save	TIC repurpose	Amber	(20)	0	20	Unable to progress as repurposing as planned. New catering retail offer may help achieve some of the savings.
COTS2	Commercial Operations	Transformation - Invest to Save	Smugglers golf	Red	(20)	0	20	Building structural survey has been instructed to inform development potential
COTS3	Commercial Operations	Transformation - Invest to Save	New Beach Huts	Red	(8)	0	8	Development timescales mean potential to deliver in 27/28. £300k expectation moved to 27/28.
		Saving Total - Operations - Commercial Operations			**(48)**	**0**	**48**	
P&TTS1	Planning and Transport	Transformation - Invest to Save	Capital investment in alternative to School Crossing Patrols at specific locations	Green	(21)	(21)	0	On-going
		Saving Total - Operations Planning & Destination			**(21)**	**(21)**	**0**	
CAPTS1	Customer, Art and Property	Transformation - Invest to Save	Poole High Mast Street Lighting	White	0	0	0	
		Saving Total - Operations Customer, Arts, and Property			**0**	**0**	**0**	
IT&PTS1	IT and Programmes	Transformation - Invest to Save	WAN Circuit Replacement - Invest to save	Blue	(80)	(80)	0	Complete
		Saving Total - Resources - IT and Programmes			**(80)**	**(80)**	**0**	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies				**(4,383)**	**(3,323)**	**1,060**	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings and Efficiencies				**(14,067)**	**(9,551)**	**4,516**	

Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	RAG Rated	2026/27 £000s	2027/28 £000s	2028/29 £000s	
H&PPS3	Housing & Public Protection	Fees and Charges	6 Braidley Road Conversion - net operating income	Blue	4			
		Adjustment to previously assumed Saving Total - Housing and Public Protection			**4**	**0**	**0**	
		Adjustment to previously assumed Saving Total - WELLBEING DIRECTORATE			**4**	**0**	**0**	
CA&PS2	Customer, Arts & Property	Service Reduction	Savings from amalgamating services to provide community hubs with transitional funding provided for 2025/26 which defers implementation until 1 April 2026	Blue	133			
		Adjustment to previously assumed Saving Total - Operations - Customer, Arts & Property			**133**	**0**	**0**	
		Adjustment to previously assumedf Saving Total - OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE			**133**	**0**	**0**	
MC&PS1	Marketing, Comms and Policy	Service Reduction	Residents' Survey conducted every other year	Blue	25			
		Adjustment to previously assumed Saving Total - Marketing, Comms and Policy			**25**	**0**	**0**	
		Adjustment to previously assumedf Saving Total - OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE			**25**	**0**	**0**	

	Adjustment to previously assumed saving - Total				162	162	0	
	Overall Total - Service Based Savings, Efficiencies and Adjustment to previously assumed savings				(13,905)	(9,389)	4,516	
Ref:	Directorate	Category of the Proposal	Description of the Proposal	2026/27 RAG Rated	2026/27 £000s	2026/26 £000s	2026/27 £000s	
Funding	Corporate Item	Council Tax	Beach Chalets Discounts: Mudeford Sandspit & Hengistbury head. Discounts completely removed.	Green	(211)	(211)	0	
		Saving Total - Corporate Items - Funding			(211)	(211)	0	
	Overall Total - Service Based and Funding Savings and Efficiencies				(14,116)	(9,600)	4,516	

RAG Rating Key

Completed - Saving delivered	Blue
Progressing Well - Member / officer decision(s) needed to enable the delivery of the saving have been made.	Green
In Progress - Actions to deliver the required saving have actively started including consultations but have not been concluded.	Amber
Saving unlikely as serious risk to delivery	Red
Cabinet via the CMB Cabinet Bi-weekly meeting have highlighted they would rather not progress with this saving if there was an option not to do so	Red (1)
Saving identified - Preparatory work to deliver the saving not yet to start.	White

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Appendix A4 - Corporate Financial Recovery Plan

The scale of the Council's forecast financial challenge in 2026/27 has required immediate and decisive intervention to stabilise the Council's financial position and ensure resources remain aligned to statutory and essential service delivery. Following a detailed review of the emerging forecast, the Section 151 Officer has implemented enhanced financial controls and initiated a corporate financial recovery programme designed to mitigate in-year pressures, strengthen financial discipline and support delivery of a balanced Medium-Term Financial Plan.

Whilst directorates remain accountable for managing budgets within approved cash limits, the Council has adopted a corporate approach to financial recovery. This ensures all available opportunities to reduce expenditure, increase income and improve financial resilience are identified, prioritised and implemented at pace.

Enhanced Spend Controls

On 20 July 2026, the Section 151 Officer authorised the Council's escalation to a "Red" spend control environment. This represents the highest level of financial control and reflects the need to restrict non-essential expenditure while recovery measures are developed and implemented.

- Immediate cessation of all non-essential expenditure, including discretionary travel, conferences, hospitality, catering, private room hire, non-mandatory training, subscriptions, memberships and software licences that are not business critical or demonstrate limited usage.
- Further restrictions on recruitment and agency worker engagement, with any exceptions requiring explicit approval from both the Chief Executive and Section 151 Officer.
- Strengthened expenditure approval processes, including Service Director approval for all purchase orders above £2,000 and the removal of automatic approval routes for lower-value purchases.
- Suspension of most purchasing card facilities, with limited exceptions where operationally required. All purchase requests will be subject to budget verification before approval.
- Increased oversight through more frequent Procurement Board meetings to challenge and scrutinise proposed expenditure before commitments are made.
- Direct involvement of the Section 151 Officer in placement and high-cost expenditure panels to provide additional financial challenge and assurance.
- Mandatory pre-authorisation of overtime by Service Directors before any additional hours are worked.
- A corporate review of vacant posts to identify opportunities for deletion, restructuring or alternative delivery arrangements where posts are not operationally essential or business critical.

These controls are intended to slow the growth in expenditure, reinforce financial accountability and ensure spending is directed only towards statutory, essential and priority services. The Section 151 Officer will review their effectiveness on a monthly basis and amend the control environment where appropriate in response to the Council's financial position.

Corporate Financial Recovery Programme

Alongside enhanced spend controls, the Council has established a Corporate Financial Recovery Programme to identify and deliver improvements to the Council's financial position. The programme is sponsored by the Corporate Leadership Team and will be monitored through existing governance arrangements, with progress reported regularly to Members.

Theme	Focus
Headcount	Reduce avoidable workforce expenditure through tighter vacancy management, reduced agency dependency, controls on overtime, organisational redesign and review of non-essential posts.
Income	Maximise income generation through fees and charges, grant opportunities, commercial activity, improved cost recovery and strengthened collection rates.
Estates	Reduce property-related costs through estate rationalisation, improved utilisation of operational buildings, lease reviews, asset optimisation and energy efficiency measures.
Debt Recovery	Accelerate recovery of monies owed to the Council, including Council Tax, Business Rates, Housing, Adult Social Care and other debtor balances.
Contracts & Commissioning	Review and challenge third-party expenditure, contract specifications, commissioning arrangements, contract renewals and service demand assumptions to ensure value for money is maximised.

The financial recovery programme complements directorate-led actions already underway and provides a coordinated corporate response to the financial challenges facing the Council. The programme will continue to evolve as further opportunities are identified, with delivery of recovery actions being critical to reducing the forecast overspend in 2026/27 and improving the Council’s medium-term financial sustainability.

CABINET **Appendix A5**

Report subject	**Pride in Place Programme – role of the Council as Accountable Body**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	Boscombe West, Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor and West Howe neighbourhoods in BCP have been awarded Pride in Place Programme (PiPP) funding by MHCLG. Each "neighbourhood" has been allocated up to £20 million over the next ten years, for communities to lead on developing and delivering on the things that most matter to them. Based on the ackowledged concept that communities are best placed to identify solutions to the things that matter to them, it places place shaping, democracy and control right back in the heart of these communities through the development of a investment plan to make real change happen. BCP Council's role is to be the Accountable Body for the funding and to support the development of neighbourhood boards with the local MP, to drive the programme forward.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet approves and recommends to Council:** 1. That Council agrees that BCP Council will accept the full £60m grant over the next 10 year as Accountable Body for the Pride in Place Programme (Hamworthy West, Turlin Moor Boscombe West and West Howe) and all of related grant conditions. 2. Delegates authority to the Corporate Director for Wellbeing to sign all associated funding agreements where necessary in consultation with relevant officers, including the S151 Officer (Chief Finance Officer) and the Monitoring Officer, including associated funding claims. 3. Accepts that the Pride in Place funding is split as 37% revenue funding and 63% capital funding which is ringfenced for Price in Place interventions as designed and directed by the Pride in Place Neighbourhood Boards, to use funding in accordance with government guidelines and eligible activities. 4. Delegates authority to the Corporate Director and relevant Service Directors, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder, to undertake the necessary

	processes for selection of the Independent Chair and members of the Neighbourhood Board working in close collaboration with the relevant local MP. 5. Approves that the Service Directors will act as strategic leads for the respective neighbourhood boards and act as the Council representative for all matters related to the Pride in Place programme. 6. Delegates authority to the Service Directors, working in consultation with the MP and the Chair of the Neighbourhood Board to : a. Finalise the boundaries and governance arrangements for the relevant place boards b. Ensure appropriate local oversight, community involvement and decision-making structures are established in line with Pride and Place requirements and timescales. 7. Delegates authority to the newly appointed Board, once constituted, to develop the Pride in Place Investment Plan by February 2027 on behalf of BCP Council and to include community engagement, public consultation and input from Council services to ensure the plan is robust, deliverable and meets the submission requirements set by Government. 8. Delegates authority to the Corporate Director to accept the funding allocation, distribute the capacity funding to support the programme requirements and capital funding to the Neighbourhood Boards to allocate to Investment priorities, in consultation with the relevant statutory officers.
Reason for recommendations	This is a government-led initiative whereby funding is allocated based on a methodology applied by the Ministry of Housing and Communities and Local Government. The direction from Government is that as accountable body, the Council is responsible for ensuring that public funding is managed properly, transparently and in accordance with legal and financial requirements.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Sandra Moore, Portfolio Holder for Communities
Corporate Director	Laura Ambler, Corporate Director for Wellbeing
Report Authors	Amena Matin, Director Investment and Development
Wards	Boscombe West, Hamworthy West, West Howe
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. BCP Council has been awarded £60m across 3 places through the Pride in Place programme, providing access to up to £20 million per neighbourhood over 10 years to support a resident-led programme of investment. This report provides an overview of the funding awarded, the role of BCP Council as the accountable body, and the proposed approach to establishing the Pride in Place Neighbourhood Boards and Investment Plan.
2. The Pride in Place Programme is a national programme led by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). It is designed to support long-term, resident-led investment in selected communities, with a focus on strengthening local pride, improving neighbourhood conditions and empowering local people to shape priorities for their area.
3. The first phase of the programme built on the previous Long-Term Plan for Towns approach and provided funding to 75 towns across the UK. The second phase changed the focus of the programme from larger town-based areas to smaller neighbourhood geographies, with places in England selected using Middle Layer Super Output Areas as the default geography.
4. In March 2026, government confirmed a further expansion of Phase 2, including Boscombe West, Hamworthy West (Turlin Moor) and West Howe. This identifies the three wards within the neighbourhood-based phase of the programme, rather than the earlier town-based model, and provides access to up to £20 million over 10 years to support a locally developed programme of investment.
5. The government's selection methodology for the Phase 2 expansion focused on identifying neighbourhoods with high levels of need. In England, this was based on three headline data sources:
   a) **Index of Multiple Deprivation**: the government's official measure of relative deprivation in England, bringing together factors including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment.
   b) **Community Needs Index**: a measure designed to identify places where social infrastructure and community capacity may be weaker, including issues such as access to services, community assets, participation and civic strength.
   c) **Community Life Survey**: a national survey used to understand community cohesion, belonging, volunteering, loneliness and civic participation. For the Phase 2 expansion, this was used as a community cohesion filter alongside the measures of deprivation and community need.
6. BCP Council has received £405k of capacity funding (£135k per place) from MHCLG to support the establishment of the programme ahead of the submission of the Pride in Place Plan. This funding is intended to support activity such as Board establishment, early community engagement, development of the local evidence base, programme management and preparation of the Plan.
7. Following submission and approval of the Pride in Place Plan, the programme is expected to move into delivery funding, with up to £2 million available each year over the

10-year programme. The funding profile for Phase 2 areas is split between capital and revenue funding, with 63% allocated as capital and 37% allocated as revenue.

8. The funding will be paid to BCP Council in its role as accountable body, with local priorities and investment activity to be shaped through the three Pride in Place Neighbourhood Boards and wider community engagement. The Council will support this process and ensure that funding is managed in line with relevant legal, financial and governance requirements.
9. The national programme is framed around three overarching aims. These aims are reflected in the breadth of interventions available through the programme:
    a) **Stronger communities**, including activity that supports community cohesion, volunteering, social action, local events, community leadership, neighbourhood safety, health and wellbeing, and stronger relationships between residents and local organisations.
    b) **Thriving places**, including investment in public realm, parks and green spaces, local centres, community buildings, youth facilities, heritage, arts and culture, active travel, local services and other physical improvements to the neighbourhood.
    c) **Taking back control**, including activity that gives residents a greater role in shaping local priorities, supports community-led decision making, improves access to opportunity, and helps local people influence the future of their area.
10. Despite these three aims, the prospectus and supporting guidance make clear that the programme is intended to give Neighbourhood Boards flexibility to respond to local evidence and resident priorities.
11. Indicative interventions include public realm and high street improvements, parks and community gardens, refurbishment of community and youth facilities, local arts and heritage activity, support for economically inactive residents, tailored skills provision, community cohesion activity, participatory engagement, social action, community-level health provision, active travel, crime prevention and school-based programmes for children and young people.
12. Examples from other Pride in Place areas show the breadth of activity that Neighbourhood Boards may consider, depending on local evidence and resident priorities includes wellbeing activities, parks and playgrounds, seafront, town centre youth activity, skills and community facilities. The Pride and Place Investment Plan demonstrate how environmental, community and economic priorities can be brought together within a single place-based plan

Role of Council as Accountable Body

13. The Pride in Place Programme provides long-term funding and significant local flexibility and encourages decisions to be taken closest to communities. The Accountable Body's role is to provide the governance and assurance needed to release funding, not to determine which community priorities should be supported.
14. Funding decisions should reflect the priorities agreed by the community partnership and budgets will be delegated through the Investment Plan to neighbourhood boards to allocate with the expectation from Government that decisions should not be routinely referred to Cabinet or equivalent committees.
15. A place based steering group involving relevant BCP Council officers alongside representatives from the local Member of Parliament’s office, has been established to support the early establishment of the programme. The group is focused on Chair recruitment, Board membership, governance arrangements, communications and engagement.
16. As the programme develops, the Council and MP’s office will continue to meet to support the local leadership of the Board and enable strategic alignment to maximise on funding opportunities.

17. Recruitment for the independent Chair has commenced ahead of this report being presented to Cabinet, to support the Board being in place by 28 August 2026. Recruitment to the Chair, Vice Chair and Board member roles will follow a clear and accessible process, supported by the Council and informed by learning from other Pride in Place areas. The Chair cannot be an elected representative and is appointed through a process informed by discussion with the local Member of Parliament.

18. In July the following Chairs were appointed :

Place	Chair	Vice Chair (if applicable)

19. Draft governance documents have been prepared to support the establishment of the Board, including proposed Terms of Reference, declarations of interest arrangements, decision-making processes and secretariat support. These will be refined with the Chair and Board following appointment, before being formally agreed.

    a) The Terms of Reference will set out the Board's role, composition and terms of office, alongside arrangements for rotation and succession. They will reflect the working principles set out above and establish expected behaviours, inclusive participation, transparency and the management of conflicts of interest.

    b) They will also provide the framework for preparing the Pride in Place Plan, setting out how resident insight, local evidence and appropriate financial, legal and delivery assurance will inform Board decisions.

    c) The proposed model places the Pride in Place Board as the lead decision-making body, with BCP Council acting as accountable body. Task and Finish Groups will help progress specific priorities. Board development community capacity, performance monitoring and impact evaluation will be built into the programme as it develops.

20. The national guidance allows Phase 2 Neighbourhood Boards to make representations to alter the default geography, within the parameters set by government. The Council will work with the Chair, Board, local Member of Parliament, ward councillors and residents to consider the most appropriate geography for the programme. This will need to be confirmed alongside Chair and Board membership by 28 August 2026.

21. Government guidance is clear that an agreed geography must be established

for the programme. The Board will therefore need to understand the neighbourhood as a lived place, while still ensuring that investment remains focused on the residents and communities the programme is intended to support.

Options Appraisal

22. The Council has received the initial funding for 2026/2027 and this report seeks to accept the funding over the 10 year period up to £20m for each place. As the investment plan is developed, options will be considered and appraised on an ongoing basis.

Summary of financial implications

23. Table 1 below shows the funding profile over the 10 years. Funding post financial year 2028/29 will be reviewed at the next Spending Review. The funding split is profiled unevenly over the years but totals 63% capital 37% revenue at the end of the programme.

Table 1: Phase 2 funding profile over 10 years

Grant type (£ms)	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	Total
Capital funding	0	0.12	0.67	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	**12.43**
Revenue funding	0.15	0.27	0.69	0.69	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	**7.17**
Total	**0.15**	**0.39**	**1.36**	**2.15**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.23**	**19.6**
Revenue funding %		69%	51%	32%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	**37%**
Capital funding %		31%	49%	68%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	**63%**

24. The Council has been allocated £1.2m in April 2026 of which£0.8m was received at the start of the financial year as set out in table 2 below. Revenue funding is paid out across two tranches in Year 1 (2026/27) of the programme – 50% was paid at the start of the financial year, and the remaining 50% on approval of the Chair, Board membership, and (if applicable) boundary change. The total allocation per community neighbourhood in 2026/27 is £0.39m corresponding to the 26/27 funding profile in table 1 above.

Table 2: 2026/27 allocation

2026/27	Paid start of year	50% Paid start of year		50% Paid after approval of chair, board		rounded in £ms
	Capital	Revenue	Total grant paid	Revenue	Total 2026/27 allocation	
Boscombe West	£117,604	£135,000	**£252,604**	£135,000	**£387,604**	**£0.39**
Hamworthy West	£117,604	£135,000	**£252,604**	£135,000	**£387,604**	**£0.39**
West Howe	£117,604	£135,000	**£252,604**	£135,000	**£387,604**	**£0.39**
Total	**£352,812**	**£405,000**	**£757,812**	**£405,000**	**£1,162,812**	

25. The purpose of this funding is to support the establishment of the Board, community engagement and the drafting of a development of the Investment Plan up to Feb 2027. The capital funding is for projects which can start or deliver as quick wins for the Pride in Place programme.

26. This grant funding should be used to support:
   - establishing and running the Neighbourhood Board, including any process
   - to establish the board as a charity, community interest company, or other bottom-up organisational model, to sustain long-term investment
   - performing high quality community engagement, which could include passporting money directly to voluntary and community sector groups to assist with engagement, to inform the Pride in Place Plan
   - developing Pride in Place Plan
   - securing advice and expertise for Neighbourhood Boards for the technical elements of plan development and delivery, noting that support is available from the department and the guidance to curb public sector use of consultants
   - capital and infrastructure interventions to hit the ground running, for example, by kickstarting the planning application process, securing architectural plans and obtaining legal advice, or any other activity that local authorities and Boards consider will progress their plan
   - Capital funding must be used solely for capital expenditure, in accordance with the applicable local government capital finance legislation and proper accounting practices in the relevant UK jurisdiction.

27. Accountable bodies should ensure that spending is made in line with the published Pride in Place Programme prospectus and programme guidance.

Summary of legal implications

28. The grant determination letter sets out the funding conditions and role of the Accountable Body,

Summary of human resources implications

29. Where possible the programme will be supported by existing resources in Communities with additional resource provided by Corporate PMO team.

30. Cllr Sandra Moore is the Cabinet Member for the Pride in Place. Laura Ambler, Executive Director for Wellbeing, is the Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) for the Programmes. Amena Matin, Director of Investment & Development, is the Strategic Lead for the Boscombe West PIP programme and Rob Carroll is the Strategic Lead for the Hamworthy West & Turlin Moor and West Howe PIP programmes.

31. All three areas benefit from dedicated Community Development Workers who are already embedded in the local communities and are supporting the PIP programmes as part of their role. It has been agreed with the MPs that a part time Programme Manager is appointed to support all three areas for an initial six months, funded from the capacity funding we have received. This can then be reviewed with the Chair and Neighbourhood Board to see if further support is required.

Summary of sustainability impact

32. There are no sustainability impact of this decision. As the Investment Plan comes together this will set out projects and the sustainability of these will need to be carefully considered.

Summary of public health implications

33. There are huge health benefits for the investment which will be felt in the locations and address reduce health inequalities locally.

Summary of equality implications

Summary of risk assessment

34. As Accountable Body the priority risk is t ensure all controls and processes are put in place to meet key milestones and government requirements.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Pride in Place Grant determination letter

Appendix B - Earmarked Reserves Summary and Detailed Statement

Detail	31/03/26 Actual Balances £000's	Estimated movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated Balances £000's
Application of one-off resources to support the Financial sustainability of the MTFP	(1,100)	(1,958)	(3,058)
Transition and Transformation Reserves	(1,109)	1,109	0
Insurance Reserve	(5,018)	0	(5,018)
Held in Partnership for External Organisations	(2,997)	194	(2,803)
Required by Statute or Legislation	(807)	0	(807)
Planning Related	(1,095)	0	(1,095)
Government Grants	(19,547)	3,475	(16,072)
Maintenance	(9,455)	(40)	(9,495)
ICT Development & Improvement	(3,637)	1,405	(2,233)
Corporate Priorities & Improvements	(4,005)	2,414	(1,591)
Total Earmarked Reserve Balance	(48,770)	6,598	(42,171)

One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP Reserve

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Designed to provide the Council with the ability to manage any emerging issues. Includes reserves to enable the management of the MTFP.			
Total One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP	**(1,100)**	**(1,958)**	**(3,058)**
One off Business Rates Resources being applied to MTFP Reserve	**(1,100)**	**(1,958)**	**(3,058)**

Transition and Transformation Reserves

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Resources set aside to support the one-off change costs of associated with creating the new council and meeting the Councils costs associated with the transformation progra			
Pay and Reward funding to support 2026/27 costs	**(1,109)**	**1,109**	**0**
Transition and Transformation Reserves	**(1,109)**	**1,109**	**0**

Insurance Reserve

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserve to enable the annual fluctuations in the amounts of excesses payable to be funded without creating an in-year pressures on the services. Subject to ongoing review by an independent third party.			
Insurance Reserve	**(5,018)**	**0**	**(5,018)**

Held in Partnership for External Organisations

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts held in trust on behalf of partners or external third party organisations.			
Adult Safeguarding Board	(214)	33	(181)
Better Care Fund	(136)	136	0
UP2U	(20)	25	5
Domestic Homicide Reviews	(10)	0	(10)
Youth Programme	(151)	0	(151)
Music and Arts Education Partnership	(336)	0	(336)
Little Explores Nursery	(207)	0	(207)
Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Partnership	(498)	0	(498)
Dorset Adult Learning Service (Specific Bequeath)	(99)	0	(99)
Dorset Adult Learning Service	(670)	0	(670)
Playgolf deposit for repairs	(50)	0	(50)
Friends of Hamworthy Park donations towards operating the Paddling Pool	(10)	0	(10)
FCERM - Shared with East Devon DC	(220)	0	(220)
- Russell Cotes revenue grant (New)	(375)	0	(375)
Held in Partnership for External Organisations	**(2,997)**	**194**	**(2,803)**

Required by Statute or Legislation

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts which the council is required to hold as a reserve in line with current accounting practice or legislative requirements.			
Bournemouth Library Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	(738)	0	(738)
Carbon Trust	(69)	0	(69)
Required by Statute or Legislation	**(807)**	**0**	**(807)**

Planning Related

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserves designed to support planning processes and associated planning activity where expenditure is not incurred on an even annual basis.			
Local Development Plan Reserve	(621)	0	(621)
Other Planning Related Reserves	(475)	0	(475)
Planning Related	**(1,095)**	**0**	**(1,095)**

Government Grants

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts which the council is required to hold as a reserve in line with specific grant conditions.			
Government Grants	(19,544)	3,475	(16,069)
COVID 19 Government Grants	(3)	0	(3)
Total Unspent Grants	**(19,547)**	**3,475**	**(16,072)**

Maintenance

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Reserves and sinking funds designed to support maintenance investments in specific services or assets.			
Corporate Maintenance Fund	(8,166)	0	(8,166)
Other Maintenance Related Reserves	(1,289)	(40)	(1,329)
Maintenance	**(9,455)**	**(40)**	**(9,495)**

ICT Development & Improvement

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Resources set aside to meet various ICT improvement projects			
ICT Development & Improvement	**(3,637)**	**1,405**	**(2,233)**

Corporate Priorities & Improvements

	31/03/26 Actual £000's	Actual Movement £000's	31/03/27 Estimated £000's
Purpose: Amounts set a side to deliver various priorities, some of which will be of a historical natured inherited from the predecessor authorities.			
Other Service Priority reserves	(3,228)	2,497	(732)
Local Elections Reserve	(539)	(170)	(709)
Revenue & Benefits Reserve	(238)	87	(151)
Corporate Priorities & Improvements	**(4,005)**	**2,414**	**(1,591)**

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General Fund Capital Investment Programme (CIP) budget position by service area
Quarter 1 - end June 2026.

Capital budget Virements

1. In accordance with the council's financial regulations the following rules associated with capital virements apply (after advice from the Chief Finance Officer):
    - Virements over £1 million require prior Council approval.
    - Virements over £500,000 and up to £1 million require prior Cabinet approval.
    - Corporate Directors can approve virements over £100,000 up to £500,000.
    - Service Directors can approve virements up to £100,000.
2. According to the above financial regulations, the following decisions for changes within the capital programme are required:
3. **It is recommended that Cabinet approve the removal of £856,196 budget underspend from the Canford Heath Infant and Junior SEND provision from the capital programme and the funding is returned to the uncommitted High Needs Grant budget for use on other SEND schemes in line with the SEND reform plan.**

    It is recommended that Cabinet recommend to Council to:
4. **Note the proposed Chief executive urgent decision to transfer £1.8m from the Bournemouth Pier scheme towards higher risk East cliff stabilisation works (Appendix C3). The Chief Executive to take decision post Cabinet.**
5. **Approve the capital virement of £1.5m from the Bournemouth Pier structural engineering scheme to the higher risk West cliff stabilisation works**
6. **Approve the capital virement of £1m from the Bournemouth Pier structural engineering scheme to Boscombe Pier structural engineering works.**
7. The table below sets out the schemes affected by the proposed virements. All schemes are fully funded from the local regeneration funding. The proposed reallocation of the funding reflects the emergence of higher-priority risks and the fact that currently available funding is insufficient to deliver the full Bournemouth Pier substructure restoration programme.
8. An urgent decision was required to reallocate funding to address essential infrastructure risks, secure current procurement opportunities, and reduce future repair liabilities. Approximately £5m would remain allocated to Bournemouth Pier to remove the landing stages (estimated cost currently up to £1m) and address the highest-priority substructure repairs. It is proposed that £1m will be redirected towards Boscombe Pier for repairs of main defects to listed canopy and concrete piles.
9. There remains some potential risk following further assessments and construction activities which may affect the programme of works and may require additional funding to be redirected towards the schemes above.

Table A – Proposed local regeneration fund schemes changes.

Scheme	Original allocation £000	Spend to date £000	Funding remaining £000	Proposed virement £000	Revised allocation £000	Notes
Bournemouth Pier (Structural Engineering)	9,569	311	9,258	(4,258)	**5,000**	
Boscombe Pier (Structural engineering)	0	0	0	1,000	**1,000**	For Council approval
West Cliff site stabilisation	0	0	0	1,500	**1,500**	For Council approval
East Cliff lift stabilisation	4,311	469	3,842	1,758	**5,600**	Chief Executive urgent decision Appendix C3
Other schemes	6,113	4,715	1,398	0	**1,398**	
	19,993	**5,495**	**14,498**	**0**	**14,498**	

Capital investment Programme Summary

10. The tables below show the summary position for capital investment programme (CIP) in the general fund as of 30 June 2026.
11. The summary budget movements are shown in table 1 with the detail by directorate included in table 2. How the programme is funded is included in table 3 followed by narrative detail.
12. The original capital investment programme agreed by Council in February 2026 was £107m, following approximately £39m slippage brought forward and £3m in year movement, the current resources to deliver the capital programme is £149m, of this £11m (8%) has been spent during quarter 1.

Table 1 – Summary of budget movement

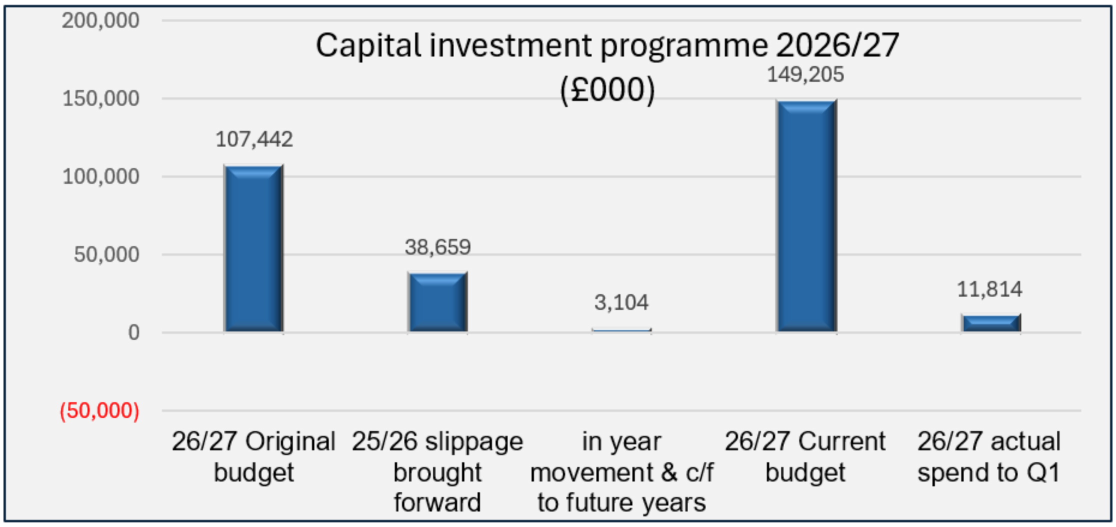

Table 2 – Summary movement and current position by Directorate

Capital Investment Programme 26/27 Monitoring	26/27 Original budget £000	25/26 slippage brought forward £000	in year movement & c/f to future years £000	26/27 Current budget £000	Actual 26/27 £000	Budget remaining £000	% budget consumed
Operations							
Commercial Operations	26,964	6,255	267	**33,486**	736	32,750	2%
Investment and Development	3,300	3,295	(65)	**6,530**	375	6,155	6%
Customer Arts and Property	18,333	9,862	7,259	**35,454**	4,698	30,756	13%
Planning and Transport	18,653	6,028	(8,360)	**16,321**	398	15,923	2%
Environment	18,923	9,415	(261)	**28,077**	1,270	26,807	5%
	86,173	**34,855**	**(1,160)**	**119,868**	**7,477**	**112,391**	**6%**
Children Services							
Education and Skills	14,414	2,958	2,590	**19,962**	254	19,708	1%
	14,414	**2,958**	**2,590**	**19,962**	**254**	**19,708**	**1%**
Wellbeing							
Housing and Community	1,775	565	0	**2,340**	752	1,588	32%
Adults Commissioning	2,672	186	0	**2,858**	1,113	1,745	39%
	4,447	**751**	**0**	**5,198**	**1,865**	**3,333**	**36%**
Executive							
IT and Programmes	2,408	95	0	**2,503**	544	1,959	22%
Finance	0	0	1,674	**1,674**	1,674	0	
	2,408	**95**	**1,674**	**4,177**	**2,218**	**1,959**	**53%**
	107,442	**38,659**	**3,104**	**149,205**	**11,814**	**137,391**	**8%**

Table 3 – Capital Investment programme funding profile

Capital Investment Programme Funding	26/27 Original budget £000	25/26 slippage brought forward £000	in year movement & c/f into future years £000	26/27 Current budget £000
Prudential Borrowing	(15,960)	(9,406)	(504)	(25,870)
Capital Receipts (General Fund	0	(167)	(1,591)	(1,758)
Reserve Funding (general fund	0	0	0	0
Reserve Funding (General fund	(1,291)	(1,153)	(72)	(2,516)
RCCO	0	0	0	0
BCP Funding Requirement	**(17,251)**	**(10,726)**	**(2,167)**	**(30,144)**
S106	(648)	(609)	(19)	(1,276)
CIL	(13,416)	(2,728)	1,800	(14,344)
Non-government grants	(1,353)	(512)	0	(1,865)
Government Grants	(74,267)	(23,792)	(2,569)	(100,628)
Third party contributions	(507)	(292)	(149)	(948)
External Funding Contributio	**(90,191)**	**(27,933)**	**(937)**	**(119,061)**
	(107,442)	**(38,659)**	**(3,104)**	**(149,205)**

OPERATIONS £119.9m

Commercial Operations - £33.5m

13. The Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) have a planned programme for 2026/27 of £21.0 million funded mainly from Environment Agency grant and Community Infrastructure Levy. The largest projects are Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill flood defence with a budget of £15.5 million and Poole Bay Beach Management with a budget of £3.45 million (including a contingency of £650,000). Other schemes include Poole Bay, Harbour and Wareham FCERM Strategy £406,000, Sterte Flood Defence Works (pumping station) £396,000 and Avon Beach to Highcliffe urgent works £349,000. Thirteen smaller schemes combined are £879,000.

14. Seafront Development projects have a planned expenditure budget of £11.8 million for 2026/27 of which £9.9 million relates to projects funded from the Levelling Up Infrastructure Fund (MHCLG grant). BCP council has received confirmation of an extension to the spending deadline to March 2028. The largest project (Bournemouth Pier works) is £4.65 million in 2026/27 with further £4.65million in 2027/28, though this is insufficient to cover the full cost of the works based on the quotes received. Seafront Development are in the process of deciding the best way to proceed.

15. The remaining £700,000 was allocated mainly to leisure and events but as of the of Q1 none of this budget has been spent.

Investment & Development - £6.5m (GF)

16. Towns Fund 2026/27 budget £5,4 million of which £0.3 million has been spent to the end of Q1. The Community Centre demolition and build development forms the largest part of the scheme with a budget of £3.6 million currently profiled in 2026/27, of this £0.2 million has been expended in Q1. There is £1 million budget set aside in 2026/27 for the regeneration of the High Street, Shop fronts and public realm improvements, so far £24,662 has been spent through Q1. The Medical Centre scheme has £0.3 million profiled in 2026/27, this has not yet commenced. Digital Connectivity has £0.2 million budget and Local transport £0.1 million, which are expected to be utilised by the end of the year.

17. The Council CNHAS acquisition programme is near completion. There is one property with an office space in progress and one other with repair works still in progress.

18. Poole Dolphin Leisure Centre development budget of £0.5 million was carried into 2026/27 of which £4,515 has been spent to the end of Q1. This is funded from reserves. The project is no longer live, a proposal to utilise the reserves elsewhere in the council is being considered.

19. Holes Bay delivery route is being explored to seek a development partner to take the project forward with £0.2 million budget carried into 2026/27 of which £9,080 has been spent to the end of Q1.

20. Wessex Fields Infrastructure: The link road is nearing completion with £344,000 budget remaining which was carried forward to 2026/27 for the final project completion.

Customer Arts and Property - £35.5m

21. The in-house engineering team holds £29 million in 2026/27of which £4.6 million (16%) was spent at the end of June 2026/27. The majority represents schemes funded from the transport grants commissioned by the transport service leads in the Planning and Transport directorate.

22. The Museums programme include the Russell Cotes MEND 4 project of £1.7 million and the final £342,000 of the Poole Museum project.

23. The remaining £4.3 million relates mainly to Estates management, accommodation strategy and leisure development expenditure.

Planning and Transport - £16.3m

24. This service leads on the Highways asset management, improvement and sustainable travel programme and transport capital programme management acting as client to the in-house engineering unit within the Customer Arts and Property Directorate.

25. Within the Planning and Transport service direct reporting there is £6.1 million profiled spend for sustainable travel funded from the Transforming Cities fund, £5.3 million for bus improvement services, £2.5 million for other transport improvements and £2.5 million for network management.

26. Overall, 2.4% was spent during quarter one with the majority of the expenditure due over the next months of the financial year.

Environment - £28.1m

27. The capital programme for this area covers green spaces and conservation, sustainable waste and recycling and fleet, fleet being the largest scheme in this service, with £1.7m expenditure in Q1 26/27.
28. The profile for 2026/27 for the second year of a 3 year fleet replacement strategy is £14.6 million fully funded from borrowing.
29. The main budget for green spaces and conservation is the second year of Plan for Play strategy with a profiled expenditure for 2026/27of £3.5 million funded mainly from Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106 contributions.

CHILDREN SERVICES - £20.0m

30. The SEND budget in the capital programme is now aligned to the SEND Reform Plan submitted in Q1 2026/27. £13.5 million has been budgeted for spend in 2026/27, of which £8.9 million is funded by the High Needs grant and £4.6 million is funded by the additional Special and Alternative Provision grant. £163,940 has been spent in Q1, however it is expected that live projects will see works take place throughout the summer and autumn holidays.

    The High Needs grant has £4.1 million yet to be allocated to specific projects and the Special and Alternative Provision funding has also not yet been committed to specific approved schemes in the capital programme. Further work is underway to deliver the SEND reform plan during the financial year.

31. The Schools Condition Grant has reprofiled £4.3 million from previous years and expects a further allocation of £590,584 during 2026/27. Of this £2.3 million is currently allocated to project budgets in 2026/27. Spend to the end of Q1 is £75,588.

32. The Basic Needs Grant has £0.9 million reprofiled into 2026/27 budgets from previous years which has not been spent yet.

33. The Hillbourne New School development has £0.4 million reprofiled into 2026/27. This was funded by approved borrowing, which is no longer required therefore it will be removed from the capital programme.

WELLBEING £5.2m

Housing and Communities - £2.3m

34. The Disabled facilities Grant usage for disabled adaptations profiled for 26/27 is £1.8 million which is mostly committed by quarter one.

35. Of the remaining expenditure of £0.5 million relating to CCTV systems, community related activity and tenancy services.

Adults Commissioning £2.9m

36. The majority of the spend within this programme related to the Integrated Community Equipment Store (ICES) funded by the Disabled Facilities Grant which is planned to be fully spent. The council continues to provide support to the community through this means from an annual allocation from the Better Care Fund pooled budget with Health.

EXECUTIVE & RESOURCES £4.2m

IT and Programmes Capital - £2.5m

37. The councils ICT investment programme planned spend for 2026/27 is £2.5 million 1.2m of this on desktop replacement.

38. The Finance capital investment of £1.7m relates to the purchase of the Upton Country Park farm lease.

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Appendix C2

Capital Investment programme 2025/26 project list	26/27 Original Budget	24/25 Slippage Brought Forward	In year movement/ c/f to future years	25/26 Current Budget	Actual 30/09/25	% Budget Consumed
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
CHILDREN - CAPITAL						
Education and Skills Capital						
Basic Needs Grant - uncommitted	827	-	-	827	-	0%
School Conditions Grant - Uncommitted	971	-	831	1,802	-	0%
High needs Grant - Uncommitted	9,700	52	(5,606)	4,146	-	0%
Childcare Expansion - Wraparound	-	16	-	16	-	0%
Childcare Expansion - Expanded Entitlement	-	36	-	36	15	42%
Hillbourne - New School	-	387	-	387	-	0%
Condition Surveys (Children's Strategy)	50	36	-	86	1	1%
CS Urgent Work	100	88	-	188	(2)	-1%
Poole High Planned Maintenance investigations	-	67	-	67	-	0%
Old Town & Baden Powell Caretaker property sale reimbursement	80	4	-	84	-	0%
Advanced Design Fees SEND	200	139	-	339	44	13%
Broadstone Resource Base/Satellite	-	21	-	21	-	0%
Victoria Education Centre	-	90	-	90	-	0%
Winchelsea temporary office space	-	-	-	-	5	
CS URGENT WORK Somerford Primary School	-	-	-	-	4	
Climate Change/Low Carbon Reduction	50	449	-	499	-	0%
Winchelsea interim accommodation	-	-	-	-	8	
Canford Heath Infant Junior SEND Provision	-	869	-	869	3	0%
Linwood at Oakdale SEND satellite	-	26	-	26	1	3%
Link at Bourne Academy SEND provision	-	2	-	2	-	0%
Linwood School Post-16 at Ted Webster	-	122	-	122	-	0%
Family Hubs Transformation	-	-	44	44	-	0%
Basic Needs Surveys	50	50	-	100	-	0%
Burton Primary School - planned R&M	318	(20)	-	298	26	9%
Christchurch Learning Centre - planned R&M	138	40	-	178	-	0%
Highcliffe St Mark - planned R&M	107	(3)	-	104	0	0%
Linwood - planned R&M	887	(1)	-	886	16	2%
Mudeford Infant School - planned R&M	165	10	-	175	-	0%
Mudeford Junior School - planned R&M	-	14	-	14	-	0%
Somerford Primary School - planned R&M	178	6	-	184	12	7%
Winchelsea School - planned R&M	71	4	-	75	-	0%
Dingley's promise (Kinson and West Howe)	-	1	-	1	-	0%
Dingley's promise (350 Poole Road)	-	3	-	3	-	0%
Dingley's promise (Somerford Primary bungalow)	-	2	-	2	0	20%
Winchelsea Satellite at Old Town First School	-	3	-	3	-	0%
Somerford Forest Hub Classroom	-	4	-	4	-	0%
SEND Adaptations	100	96	-	196	10	5%
Schools Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	88	-	(4)	83	-	0%
Somerford Primary School - Resourced Provision	-	113	-	113	55	48%
Manorside Academy - Resource Provision (Caretaker's bungalow)	-	242	-	242	23	10%
Christchurch Learning Centre (Stour Cottage) - Condition Works	335	(11)	-	324	5	2%
Winchelsea Satellite at Stanley Green Academy	-	-	710	710	3	0%
Bethany Junior School - Resourse Provision	-	-	250	250	13	5%
Muscliffe Primary School - Resource Provision	-	-	250	250	-	0%
Pokesdown Primary School - Resouce Provision	-	-	450	450	-	0%
St Clements / St John's - Resourse Provision	-	-	815	815	-	0%
Queens Park Infant School - Resouce Provision	-	-	260	260	11	4%
Special & Alternative Provision (AP) - Uncommitted	-	-	4,590	4,590	-	0%
Education and Skills Capital Total	**14,414**	**2,958**	**2,590**	**19,962**	**254**	**1%**
Children Capital Total	**14,414**	**2,958**	**2,590**	**19,962**	**254**	**1%**
EXECUTIVE - CAPITAL						
Finance Capital						
Upton Park Farm	-	-	1,674	1,674	1,674	100%
Finance Capital Total	**-**	**-**	**1,674**	**1,674**	**1,674**	**0%**
	-	-	-	-	-	
IT and Programmes Capital						
Enterprise Hosting	-	74	-	74	(0)	0%
Enterprise Security	-	90	-	90	-	0%
Enterprise Comms (WAN Migration)	509	106	-	614	43	7%
Enterprise Storage & Data	200	-	-	200	-	0%
Enterprise Apps (Applications)	-	76	-	76	-	0%
Enterprise Compute (Platform Modernisation)	56	144	-	200	-	0%
Enterprise Endpoints (Desktop Replacement)	1,644	(401)	-	1,243	501	40%
Enterprise Comms (Telephony)	-	6	-	6	-	0%
IT and Programmes Capital Total	**2,408**	**95**	**-**	**2,503**	**544**	**22%**
Executive - Capital Total	**2,408**	**95**	**1,674**	**4,178**	**2,219**	**53%**

OPERATIONS - CAPITAL

Commercial Operations Capital						
3G Artificial Pitch Rossmore Leisure Centre - Feasibility	-	128	-	128	0	0%
Ashdown Leisure Centre Floodlights	-	23	-	23	-	0%
Avon Beach to Highcliffe Beach Management	-	29	-	29	-	0%
Beach Road Rear Car Park	-	18	-	18	-	0%
Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy	-	22	-	22	-	0%
Christchurch Town Centre Strategy	-	64	-	64	-	0%
Surface Water Management Plan scoping phase	-	52	-	52	-	0%
Sterte Flood Defence Works (pumping station)	70	326	-	396	451	114%
Durley Chine Environmental Innovation Hub	-	262	-	262	-	0%
Durlston to Hurst Sediment Resource Management programme	-	74	-	74	41	56%
FCERM Partnership Funding	-	37	-	37	-	0%
Highcliffe Beach Access Ramps	-	0	200	200	-	0%
Highcliffe Castle, (inc Phoenix Flies Project)	-	32	-	32	-	0%
Inland Asset Management System	-	34	-	34	0	1%
Kinson Catchment Surface Water FAS	-	11	-	11	-	0%
Lake Pier Major Refurbishment	-	2	-	2	-	0%
Leisure centre management in-house set up and investment	-	156	-	156	-	0%
Mudeford Beach House Café	550	-	-	550	-	0%
Mudeford Ferry Pontoon	-	13	-	13	-	0%
Mudeford Sandbanks Beach Management	-	33	-	33	-	0%
Poole Bay Beach Management 2020-2031	1,875	928	-	2,803	2	0%
Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill (PB2HH)	13,311	2,177	-	15,489	69	0%
RNLI Signage and Public Rescue Equipment	-	33	-	33	18	53%
Sandbanks Pavilion	-	4	-	4	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Alum Chine Cloisters (Feasibility)	5	-	-	5	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Boscombe Pier (Feasibility)	26	-	-	26	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Lifeguard Corps (New Building)	-	1	-	1	1	85%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Pier (Future Leisure Offer)	100	-	(100)	-	-	
SEAFRONT (LUF) Bournemouth Pier (Structural Engineering)	4,610	(62)	100	4,648	5	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Coastal Heritage Trail (Culture)	-	317	-	317	67	21%
SEAFRONT (LUF) East Cliff Lift (Stabilisation Works)	3,800	42	-	3,842	11	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Holes Bay Visual Arts Centre	-	49	(49)	-	-	
SEAFRONT (LUF) Promenade Infrastructure (Utility & Digital)	300	(55)	-	245	(12)	-5%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Seafront Beach Huts (Repairs & Upgrades)	700	28	-	728	-	0%
SEAFRONT (LUF) Seafront Toilets (Repairs & Upgrades)	-	77	-	77	-	0%
Upton Country Park - Discovery project	-	-	-	-	7	
Upton Country Park New Play Attraction	-	16	-	16	-	0%
Upton House stabilisation	-	118	-	118	0	0%
Poole Bay, Harbour and Wareham FCERM Strategy	200	206	-	406	-	0%
Whitley Lake Sea Defence Study	-	88	-	88	-	0%
South West Storms Analysis	35	43	-	78	-	0%
Jurassic Coast FCERM Mitigation Study (revenue)	172	118	-	290	12	4%
Debris Screen Health and Safety Works	-	88	-	88	-	0%
Poole Park Tennis Courts Resurface	-	80	-	80	65	81%
Christchurch Harbour Habitat Restoration Feasibility Study	-	44	-	44	-	0%
Sea Cliff and Chine management	560	228	-	788	-	0%
Avon Beach to Highcliffe urgent works	-	299	50	349	-	0%
Rossmore Leisure Centre (MUGA) Floodlights	-	27	-	27	-	0%
Sandbanks Slipways application No.3	-	45	-	45	0	0%
Branksome Dene Room - roof replacement	-	1	-	1	-	0%
Upton Country Park - Viewing Platformt	-	-	66	66	-	0%
Contingency for Poole Bay Beach Management (Phase 1 underspend)	650	-	-	650	-	0%
Commercial Operations Capital Total	**26,964**	**6,255**	**267**	**33,486**	**736**	**2%**

Customer, Arts and Property Capital						
A3060 CASTLE LANE WEST (MUSCLIFFE WAY TO BROADWAY R'BOUT)	-	946	-	946	-	0%
A341 WIMBORNE RD (FERNCROFT RD TO N'BOURNE RD)	-	10	-	10	-	0%
A35 COMMERCIAL RD (PARK RD TO CHURCH RD)	-	61	-	61	-	0%
ATF4 Bournemouth Gardens path	-	359	-	359	-	0%
ATF4 School streets permanent measures	-	72	-	72	-	0%
ATF4 Turbary Park Link	-	3	-	3	-	0%
ATF4 Wallisdown Road phase 4 (Bndry to Uni)	-	14	-	14	3	18%
ATF4 Wallisdown Road phase 5 (crossroads)	-	102	-	102	-	0%
Avenue Road Car Park	-	22	-	22	-	0%
B- Wayfinding	-	3	-	3	39	1200%
BH Live	518	-	(518)	-	(70)	
BMS Systems (Building energy management)	-	2	-	2	-	0%
Bridge Maintenance	-	318	-	318	73	23%
BSIP Bmth station to Town centre bus priority	-	3,156	-	3,156	921	29%
BSIP Westbourne bus priority	-	163	-	163	-	0%
Capitalised maintenance Neighbourhood Services (Pru borrowing)	900	201	-	1,101	38	3%
Castle Lane West - Muscliffe to Broadway	438	(70)	-	368	8	2%
Ceramics Gallery (Poole Museum)	-	128	-	128	-	0%
Christchurch Priory, Wall Repairs	-	85	-	85	2	2%
Corridor C2 Sections 6 to 8 off line Route Redhill-Airport	-	43	-	43	-	0%
Cycle Corridor Section C2-3A-B Glenferness Ave Bridge	70	(17)	-	53	57	108%
DLEP Lansdowne Business District	-	120	-	120	95	79%
Durley Car Park - School Zone (Developer funded)	-	-	-	-	7	
Extension Zero + Kinson Hub (from B customer Services above)	-	150	-	150	4	3%
Ferndown, Wallisdown, Poole (FWP) Corridors Phase 3	-	-	-	-	4	
Fisherman's Walk Cliff Lift	-	2	-	2	-	0%
Gervis Place	-	147	-	147	-	0%
Honeycombe Chine - waterproofing	-	25	-	25	-	0%
Highways Structural Maintenance - Design Fees	-	-	-	-	10	
Highways structural mainatenance - Drainage Improvements	-	31	-	31	43	140%
Highways structural mainatenance - Footways (resurf + slurry)	-	51	-	51	-	0%
Highways structural maintenance - Resurfacing Programme	-	745	-	745	862	116%
Highways structural mainatenance - Surveys & software	-	39	-	39	67	172%
ICT investment	-	46	-	46	-	0%
Kings Park (inc crossings on Ashley)	14	(6)	-	9	1	7%
Lamp columns Shore road	-	12	-	12	26	212%
Library Replacement ICT Programme	183	-	-	183	-	0%
Millhams Recycling Centre (Slab remediation)	-	68	-	68	-	0%
Neighbourhood Services HMSP Planned pre-patching	-	255	-	255	565	221%
New BCP Depot	-	188	-	188	-	0%
Parkway House (insurance and landlord works)	-	217	-	217	-	0%
Poole Museum - Our Museum project	-	114	-	114	182	159%
Poole Museum - Our Museum project - Activity Plan	-	42	-	42	14	33%
Poole Museum - Temporary Exhibition Gallery	-	-	-	-	(153)	
Poole Museum Public Realm - Phase 2	-	13	-	13	-	0%
Poole Museum Decarbonisation (Salix)	-	0	-	0	-	0%
PR 42 - Asset Management BIC	-	19	97	116	13	11%
PR 43 - Asset Management Pavilion	-	-	116	116	4	3%
PR 44 - Asset Management Littledown	-	9	108	116	32	27%
PR 45 - Asset Management Stokewood	-	-	116	116	-	0%
PR 46 - Asset Management Pelhams	-	36	80	116	1	1%
Principal Inspection Programme (BCP)	-	52	-	52	7	13%
Programme Management	80	(43)	-	37	27	73%
Remodelling BCP Civic space- West Wing	-	279	-	279	-	0%
Ringwood Rd - Controlled crossing only	187	120	-	307	9	3%
Ringwood Rd Sea View to Manning Heath	6,930	(1,941)	-	4,989	1,191	24%
Road Safety Improvements 20mph schemes	150	23	-	173	21	12%
Road Safety: Casualty Reduction Measures, Cluster Sites	-	-	-	-	23	
Road Safety: Safe Routes to School (SRTS)	-	-	-	-	75	
Road Safety: Safety Improvements - Pedestrian Crossings	-	64	-	64	100	157%
Russell Cotes MEND Project	-	30	-	30	-	0%
Russell Cotes Museum - roof/balcony water proofing	-	38	-	38	2	5%
Safer Roads Partnership	-	581	-	581	78	13%
Scaplen's Court Museum	-	2	-	2	-	0%
Scaplen's Court Museum Paving works	-	13	-	13	-	0%
Sopers Lane Pedestrian Crossing	-	24	-	24	-	0%
Street Lighting Maintenance	-	167	-	167	2	1%
Surface treatment - Road markings, patching, micro asphalt	-	307	-	307	27	9%
Thames Street Public Realm	-	-	-	-	5	
Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) Unallocated	3,200	422	-	3,622	-	0%
Walking and Cycling improvements	-	90	-	90	13	14%
SLM Capital dilapidations	-	205	-	205	32	16%
Wimborne Road - Serpentine to New Inn	41	-	-	41	-	0%
Telecare	474	(25)	-	449	52	11%

Port of Poole Bridges Programme	3,350	74	(1,924)	1,500	61	4%
Crossing at Richmond Road north of Springbourne roundabout	-	164	-	164	-	0%
Crossing at Alder Road near Recreation Rd and Sheringham Rd	-	202	-	202	48	24%
Recreation Road to Coy Pond Quiet Route (incl. Yarmouth Rd crossing)	-	473	-	473	-	0%
Highcliffe Road Toucan Crossing	300	23	-	323	1	0%
Parkstone Rd/Birds Hill Rd Crossing	-	277	-	277	66	24%
Russell Cotes MEND 4 Project	1,498	253	-	1,751	9	1%
Street Lighting Investment project	-	17	-	17	-	0%
Boscombe Cliff Gardens clifftop shelter renovation	-	17	-	17	-	0%
Residential PEEPs Social Housing	-	31	-	31	-	0%
Street Lighting - Poole high mast lighting LED	-	-	225	225	-	0%
Two Riversmeet Studios	-	-	1,779	1,779	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Bournemouth Travel Interchange to Town Centre	-	-	459	459	-	0%
HM Principal Inspection Programme	-	-	120	120	-	0%
HM Programme Management Fees	-	-	350	350	-	0%
HM Surveys and Software	-	-	190	190	-	0%
HM Structures Maintenance	-	-	680	680	-	0%
HM Street Lighting Maintenance	-	-	580	580	-	0%
HM Cross Asset Priorities – resurfacing	-	-	580	580	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP16	-	-	120	120	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP17	-	-	80	80	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP11	-	-	120	120	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP10	-	-	80	80	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP19	-	-	100	100	2	2%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP12	-	-	90	90	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - SCP14	-	-	80	80	-	0%
LTG Travel Safety Crossing - Bourne Valley roundabout	-	-	180	180	-	0%
LTG 20mph speed limit schemes	-	-	490	490	-	0%
LTG Casualty Reduction Measures	-	-	400	400	-	0%
LTG Safer Routes to School - Christchurch Schools	-	-	100	100	-	0%
LTG Walking & Cycling -Bemister Rd j/w Wycliffe Rd side road entry treatment	-	-	80	80	-	0%
LTG Accessibility Improvements	-	-	50	50	-	0%
ATF Design - Turbary Park Ave cycle route	-	-	30	30	-	0%
ATF Design - Birds Hill-Sterte quiet route + Longfleet Rd crossing	-	-	60	60	-	0%
ATF Design - Talbot rdbt to Lansdowne cycle route	-	-	70	70	-	0%
ATF Delivery - Poole Park to Broadstone Way Route Phase 1 of 3	-	-	250	250	-	0%
ATF Delivery - Access to Urban Greenspace package	-	-	150	150	-	0%
ATF Design - Charminster Rd/West Way crossing	-	-	50	50	-	0%
ATF Design - Queens Park Ave/Howard Rd crossing	-	-	30	30	-	0%
ATF Design - Columbia Road crossing (Draycott/Ensbury)	-	-	30	30	-	0%
ATF Delivery - Secure cycle parking in town and district centres	-	-	90	90	-	0%
ATF Delivery – Riverside Avenue pedestrian crossing facilities	-	-	75	75	-	0%
ATF Data collection equipment to support network development	-	-	60	60	-	0%
ATF Delivery - Wayfinding on existing walking and cycling routes	-	-	25	25	-	0%
ATF Delivery - crossing - Turbary Park Ave	-	-	180	180	-	0%
ATF Delivery - crossing - Kinson Road	-	-	220	220	-	0%
ATF Delivery - crossing - Canford Cliffs Rd	-	-	330	330	-	0%
ATF Delivery -crossing - Bournemouth Rd crossing	-	-	250	250	-	0%
ATF Delivery - crossing - Iford Rd Barrack Rd	-	-	250	250	-	0%
ATF4 Wallisdown Rd phase 4 (Bndry to Uni)	-	-	100	100	-	0%
Customer, Arts and Property Capital Total	**18,333**	**9,862**	**7,259**	**35,454**	**4,698**	**13%**
Environment Capital						
Alexandra Park Pavilion Refurbishment	-	6	(6)	-	-	
Ashtree meadows access improvements	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Broadstone Rec Play Build	-	3	-	3	-	0%
Canford Heath (East & West) Open Space improvements	65	-	-	65	-	0%
Christchurch Legacy Play areas	88	-	-	88	-	0%
Cleaner Greener Safer Equipment	-	219	-	219	-	0%
Coastal Country Park (SANG)	-	96	-	96	1	1%
Connecting Christchurch Project	-	58	-	58	11	18%
Fleet Management	9,105	5,514	-	14,619	924	6%
Hamworthy Park Improvements	-	19	-	19	-	0%
Harbourside Masterplan (Whitecliff and Baiter)	46	-	-	46	-	0%
Harbourside Park Open Space improvement	60	-	-	60	-	0%
Hengistbury Head Visitor Centre	200	10	8	218	9	4%
Knyveton Gardens Improvements	-	4	-	4	0	2%
Mudeford Woods infrastructure improvements	140	(2)	-	138	-	0%
Muscliff Natural Burial Ground	107	-	-	107	-	0%
Newtown - Turners Nursery	52	-	-	52	-	0%
Plan for Play - Repurpose & Review Ownership	112	38	-	150	-	0%
Poole Park - delivery phase	17	-	-	17	-	0%
Sluice Channel infrastructure - Poole Park to Poole Harbour	-	3	-	3	5	201%
Throop Nature Park (Hicks SANG)	90	22	-	112	-	0%
Turbary Common Mire water quality imp	33	-	-	33	-	0%
Waste Bin Replacement	410	270	-	680	82	12%
Waste Infrastructure Grant Unallocated	5,700	33	(171)	5,561	12	0%
Weekly Food Waste Collections	-	147	(147)	-	-	
Winton Heathland Mitigation Project (HIP)	-	2	(2)	-	-	
UE1 Housing development Merley	-	65	3	68	-	0%
Branksome Rec	45	-	9	55	-	0%
Street Tree Planting initiative	62	(0)	3	64	-	0%
Ashley Cross Green, Parkstone	-	25	1	25	-	0%
Plan for Play - Defect Repairs	-	425	-	425	48	11%
Plan for Play - Refurbishment, Replacement & New Play Spaces	1,395	1,736	(607)	2,524	20	1%
Plan for Play - Staff costs	102	15	-	117	-	0%
Plan for Play - Surveys and Consultation Materials	35	9	-	44	2	6%
Countryside Vehicles	290	-	-	290	-	0%
Fleet Management Additional	-	77	-	77	37	48%
Milhams Mead HIP	321	(1)	-	319	-	0%
Bourne Valley HIP	167	-	-	167	-	0%
Kinson Common HIP	61	-	-	61	-	0%
A338 Road Crossing Link	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Milhams Common HIP	40	20	-	60	-	0%
Bernards Mead HIP	126	(2)	(14)	110	65	59%
The Meridians HIP	27	15	14	55	14	26%
Nuffield site improvements	-	40	-	40	39	97%
Tree Council - Stage 2 of The Trees Outside Woodland	-	13	-	13	1	11%
BBML & CWT vehicles	-	525	-	525	-	0%
Contingency for projects Milhams Common, Bernards Mead and The Meridians I	30	(5)	-	26	-	0%
Welfare Investment Southcote Road Depot	-	-	170	170	-	0%
Baiter Park Brent Geese Interpretation - Mitigation Project	-	-	18	18	-	0%
Plan for Play - Contingency	-	-	313	313	-	0%
Food Waste Vehicle	-	-	148	148	-	0%
Environment Capital Total	**18,923**	**9,415**	**(261)**	**28,077**	**1,270**	**5%**

Investment & Development - Capital						
CNHAS - Temporary Accommodation Properties	-	33	-	33	-	0%
CNHAS - Single Homeless Accommodation properties	-	-	-	-	14	
Holes Bay Development	-	167	-	167	9	5%
Poole Dolphin Leisure centre (formerly Heart of Poole)	-	533	-	533	5	1%
Towns Fund - Masterplan Contingency	154	-	(154)	-	-	
Towns Fund - Boscombe Digital Connectivity - Phase 2	125	52	-	177	6	4%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Digital Connectivity - Phase 2 REVENUE	-	6	-	6	5	88%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Skills and Digital Hub	-	48	-	48	-	0%
Towns Fund - Boscombe Skills and Digital Hub REVENUE	-	7	-	7	1	11%
Towns Fund - Events Programme REVENUE	-	0	-	0	-	0%
Towns Fund - Hawkwood Road Community Centre	2,731	727	-	3,458	182	5%
Towns Fund - Hawkwood Road Community Centre Demolition	-	141	-	141	27	19%
Towns Fund - High Street	-	1,018	-	1,018	25	2%
Towns Fund - Local Transport	-	141	-	141	1	1%
Towns Fund - Masterplan (Original)	-	4	89	93	1	1%
Towns Fund - Parks in Mind	-	23	-	23	21	91%
Towns Fund - Programme Management	-	11	-	11	4	31%
Towns Fund - Programme Management REVENUE	-	3	-	3	0	1%
Wessex Fields infrastructure works	-	344	-	344	75	22%
Towns Fund - Hawkwood Road - Medical Centre	290	(11)	-	279	-	0%
Towns Fund - Royal Arcade	-	9	-	9	-	0%
Towns Fund - TOSH	-	0	-	0	-	0%
Public Realm Canford Cliffs	-	10	-	10	-	0%
Town centre strategy (Econ Dev)	-	7	-	7	-	0%
UKSPF District Centres (Capital) E1	-	20	-	20	-	0%
Investment & Development - Capital Total	**3,300**	**3,295**	**(65)**	**6,530**	**375**	**6%**
Planning & Transport Capital						
Active Travel Fund - Programme monitoring	-	8	-	8	-	0%
Advanced Design for Future LTP Schemes (new code)	-	272	-	272	2	1%
Boscombe Towns Fund	-	415	-	415	16	4%
BSIP Branksome Roundabout (BSIP1)	-	0	-	0	-	0%
BSIP Live stream CCTV bus shelters to control rm	-	5	-	5	-	0%
BSIP New RTI Displays	-	165	-	165	-	0%
BSIP Poole bus station RTPI inc CCTV	-	6	-	6	-	0%
BSIP Purewell Bus Priority	-	72	-	72	16	23%
BSIP Southbourne bus priority	-	18	-	18	-	0%
Data Collection	-	15	-	15	59	394%
DFT Traffic Signals Funding Bid	-	295	-	295	3	1%
Dropped crossings/Accessibility improvements	-	55	-	55	25	45%
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	400	600	-	1,000	-	0%
Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) & Data Collection	-	20	-	20	62	311%
Local Transport Plan - 24/25 Unallocated	-	51	-	51	-	0%
Minor Transportation Works	-	62	-	62	15	24%
National Passenger Travel Information	-	0	-	0	25	7965%
Network efficiency measures (Tower Park roundabout)	-	258	-	258	-	0%
Pokesdown Railway Station	1,275	-	(1,275)	-	-	
Rights of Way	-	75	-	75	26	34%
SANG - Barn (and General Purpose Building Obligation)	-	25	-	25	-	0%
School Streets	-	152	-	152	-	0%
STB, DfT, LCWIP, OBC Development & Bidding	-	369	-	369	27	7%
UTMC - Pelican upgrades	-	397	-	397	5	1%
BSIP unallocated	3,019	-	(3,019)	-	-	
BSIP Branksome Roundabout (BSIP2)	-	57	-	57	-	0%
BSIP Bournemouth Interchange to Station Roundabout bus priority on slip road	600	138	-	738	4	0%
BSIP Ashley Road - Upper Parkstone	-	30	-	30	-	0%
BSIP Charminster Road – Charminster	-	30	-	30	-	0%
BSIP Wimborne Road - Winton parking review	-	22	-	22	-	0%
BSIP Poole Bus Station Refurbishment	-	-	-	-	44	
BSIP Bournemouth Travel Interchange Refurbishment	-	48	-	48	-	0%
BSIP Shelter upgrade programme, 30 sites	-	344	-	344	-	0%
BSIP Bus fleet to be Zero Emission	-	925	-	925	-	0%
BSIP Raised kerbing and extended bus stop clearways at 35 stops	-	270	-	270	70	26%
Local Transport Plan - Highways Maintenance Unallocated	7,763	809	(7,763)	809	-	0%
Local Transport Plan - Integrated Transport Block Unallocated	3,346	20	(3,346)	20	-	0%
EV Pavement Channel	-	-	93	93	-	0%
LTG Advanced design for future year schemes	-	-	100	100	-	0%
LTG Data Collection	-	-	50	50	-	0%
LTG Programme Management Fees	-	-	166	166	-	0%
LTG National Passenger Travel Information	-	-	25	25	-	0%
LTG Castle Lane East j/w Deansleigh Rd junction and signal upgrade	-	-	500	500	-	0%
LTG Minor Transportation Schemes	-	-	100	100	-	0%
LTG Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	-	-	100	100	-	0%
LTG - Public Rights of Way	-	-	100	100	-	0%
HM Traffic Signals and Crossings Maintenance	-	-	513	513	-	0%
LTG Strategic Network - Lane Rental implementation	-	-	120	120	-	0%
LTG South East Dorset Strategic Transport Model	-	-	65	65	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Poole Civic Centre Gyratory	-	-	350	350	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Winton High St (Banks -Ensbury Park Rd)	-	-	300	300	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority- Red Routes	-	-	300	300	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Minor Traffic Regulation Order amendments	-	-	60	60	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Ashley Road (Pottery Junction) to County Gates	-	-	50	50	-	0%
LABG Bus Priority - Alma Road,Winton	-	-	50	50	-	0%
LABG Accessibility -Raised kerbing,extended bus stop clearways at 50 stops	-	-	350	350	-	0%

LABG Waiting Facilities - Shelter upgrade programme	-	-	600	600	-	0%
LABG Waiting Facilities - Poole Bus Station refurbishment	-	-	250	250	-	0%
LABG Waiting Facilities - Bournemouth Travel Interchange refurbishment	-	-	200	200	-	0%
LTG School Streets	-	-	50	50	-	0%
LABG Waiting Facilities - Bournemouth Travel Interchange refurbishment - Bosc	-	-	50	50	-	0%
HM Preventative Patching	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	0%
HM Resurfacing programme	-	-	1,400	1,400	-	0%
HM Surface Treatments Micro Asphalt & Surface Dressing	-	-	1,300	1,301	-	0%
HM Highway Drainage	-	-	300	300	-	0%
HM Footway and Cycleway Treatments	-	-	250	250	-	0%
Active Travel Fund - Unallocated	2,250	-	(2,250)	-	-	
Planning & Transport Capital Total	**18,653**	**6,028**	**(8,361)**	**16,320**	**398**	**2%**
Operations - Capital Total	**86,173**	**34,855**	**(1,160)**	**119,868**	**7,477**	**6%**
WELLBEING - CAPITAL						
Adults Commissioning Capital						
Care technology service - equipment	81	150	-	231	-	0%
Disabled Facilities Grant - Integrated Community Equipment Store (BCP)	2,591	36	-	2,627	1,113	42%
Adults Commissioning Capital Total	**2,672**	**186**	**-**	**2,858**	**1,113**	**39%**
Housing & Communities Capital						
Cleaner Greener Safer - additional CCTV	-	66	-	66	-	0%
Cleaner Greener Safer - safer improvements	-	40	-	40	-	0%
Disabled Facilities Grant - Housing	1,775	12	-	1,787	722	40%
Private Sector Renewal-warmth & well-being	-	51	-	51	6	11%
Community Land Trust Project (Affordable housing)	-	397	-	397	25	6%
Housing & Communities Capital Total	**1,775**	**566**	**-**	**2,341**	**752**	**32%**
Wellbeing - Capital Total	**4,447**	**751**	**-**	**5,198**	**1,865**	**36%**
Grand Total	**107,442**	**38,659**	**3,104**	**149,206**	**11,814**	**8%**

DRAFT
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OFFICER DECISION RECORD

Decision Ref. No:			
Type of decision:	**Urgent decision**		
Decision Maker:	**Chief Executive Officer**		
Service Area:	**Commercial Operations, Seafront**	**Date:**	
Contact Name:	**Anthony Rogers, Head of Seafront**	**Tel No:**	**01202 123313**
E-mail:	**anthony.rogers@bcpcouncil.gov.uk**		
Subject:	**Seafront Infrastructure Funding – East Cliff**		

Decision taken:

To reallocate £1.76m Levelling Up Funding (LUF) from the Bournemouth Pier restoration scheme to undertake urgent cliff stabilisation works at East Cliff, Bournemouth.

Reasons for the decision:

To urgently address key infrastructural failures at East Cliff to:

- mitigate immediate risks to public safety
- prevent further cliff collapse and infrastructural issues
- support the continuity of key seafront services and income generation
- reinstate promenade and visitor access
- secure current procurement opportunities, and
- reduce future repair liabilities

Background:

Since approval of the £19.99m Levelling Up Fund (LUF) Seafront Infrastructure Programme in 2023, further deterioration and recent inspections have identified an urgent need to increase funding for cliff stabilisation works at East Cliff, one of the Council's highest-risk seafront assets.

The programme originally allocated £4.31m to stabilise the East Flank following a significant landslip in 2016. However, a further landslip occurred on the West Flank in 2024, creating an additional requirement for major stabilisation works. A substantial exclusion zone remains in place, restricting public access, limiting the operation of key facilities and impacting income generation until permanent works can be completed.

A competitive tender process for stabilisation of both flanks was undertaken in 2025. Four compliant bids were received, with the lowest-priced tender exceeding the budget currently available. Additional funding is therefore required to enable delivery of the full stabilisation scheme and address the significant safety, operational and financial risks associated with the site.

Consultations undertaken:

- Seafront Development Group (cross-service officer group)
- Cliff Management Group (cross-service officer group)
- Corporate Management Board
- Cabinet

Note: It is the responsibility of the 'Responsible Officer' – that is the Officer making the decision – to obtain the comments and signature of the Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer before taking the decision and then send the completed record of the decision to Democratic Services for publication.

Financial and Resourcing Implications:

The £19.9m LUF awarded to the Council by MHCLG in 2023 has been reallocated as follows:

Scheme	Original allocation £m	Spend to date £m	Remaining funds £m	Virement for CEO approval £m	Revised allocation £m
B'mth Pier restoration	9.57	0.31	9.26	(1.76)	7.50
East Cliff stabilisation	4.31	0.47	3.84	1.76	5.60
Other infrastructure projects	6.11	4.72	1.40	0	1.40
TOTAL	**19.99**	**5.50**	**14.50**	**0**	**14.50**

Using available LUF funding to allocate additional resources to East Cliff provides a cost-effective solution to a key infrastructure risk, enabling works to be delivered sooner and helping to avoid further asset failure, emergency expenditure, and future financial pressures. If this funding is not utilised, the Council may need to fund essential works through borrowing or other financing arrangements, creating additional revenue and budget pressures.

It is recognised that the reallocation reduces the funding available for works to Bournemouth Pier, which remains a longer-term infrastructure challenge for the Council. The remaining allocation will however fund the removal of the landing stages due to their deteriorated condition and the associated health and safety risks. Despite access restrictions being in place, the structures are subject to frequent unauthorised access by members of the public, particularly young people. Urgent safety works to begin removing the metal grilles and timber piles are scheduled to commence shortly.

The remaining funding will also support delivery of the most critical sub-structural repair works, aiming to safeguard the pier's continued operation and prolong the life of the structure. Alternative construction methods and technologies will be explored to identify the most cost-effective solutions and maximise the extent of repairs that can be undertaken within the available budget, while a longer-term investment strategy is considered.

As LUF funding must be expended by 31 March 2028, reallocating resources to projects that are more advanced or address immediate infrastructure risks will increase the likelihood of full programme delivery within the funding period.

Name: Matthew Filmer **Date: 5/8/26**

Signature:

Legal Implications:

This decision in being made pursuant to the powers delegated to the Chief Executive under reference 68 of the scheme of delegation to officers. (Part 3 of the Constitution.) Consultation with the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer was undertaken at the meeting of the Corporate Management Board on 27 July 2026.

The reallocation of the funds is in accordance with the revised conditions and increased funding flexibility under the Local Regeneration Fund. MHCLG approval is not required to alter project activities proved that conditions such as value for money and expenditure deadlines are adhered to.

All decisions, procurement exercises, contracts or project delivery arrangements arising from the decision will be subject to compliance with relevant legislation, the Council's Constitution and applicable governance requirements and appropriate legal advice must be sought at the appropriate time.

Name: **Date:**

Signature:

Risk Assessment:

The decision enables the Council to address significant risks to public safety, infrastructure resilience, service continuity and income generation arising from cliff instability at East Cliff.

The proposed reallocation of Levelling Up Fund resources will help mitigate these risks by directing available funding towards one of the Council's highest-priority infrastructure projects.

The current cost estimate and delivery assumptions remain subject to refinement through further technical assessments and construction activities. Unforeseen ground conditions, structural issues, supply chain pressures or constraints, or other project-specific risks could affect the affordability, scope or programme of the works. Appropriate governance, monitoring and risk management arrangements will be maintained to manage these uncertainties, and any material changes will be reported through the Council's capital programme monitoring and reporting processes.

Bournemouth Pier remains a longer-term infrastructure challenge for the Council. The proposed allocations will safeguarding the piers' continued operation while a longer-term investment strategy is considered.

Impact Assessments:

Human Resources

Delivery of the LUF programme is being led by the Seafront Service, with project ownership by the Director for Commercial Operations. Day to day commissioning activity is managed by the Seafront Development Manager with strategic support from the Council's Seafront Development Group. All project delivery costs including project management and support service costs are to be included within the project budget.

Equality

The decision and associated works support the continued availability of accessible coastal infrastructure and public access routes. Closure or deterioration of key seafront assets may disproportionately affect older people, disabled people and those reliant on accessible transport and recreation facilities.

Sustainability

The decision provides opportunities to improve the long-term sustainability, resilience and condition of the Council's coastal infrastructure assets. As individual schemes are developed, due consideration will be given to the Council's climate and ecological commitments, including opportunities to reduce carbon emissions, enhance resource efficiency, improve climate resilience and support biodiversity where practicable.

Associated works will be subject to the appropriate environmental assessment and consent processes, including consideration of impacts on designated sites, protected species, habitats and the wider coastal environment. Mitigation measures will be incorporated into project design and delivery as required to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation and policy.

Public Health

The decision supports the ongoing management and improvement of the Council's seafront infrastructure assets. Although no specific public health impacts have been identified at this stage, the maintenance of safe, resilient and accessible coastal infrastructure contributes positively to public health, wellbeing and community use of the seafront. Any health and safety implications associated with individual projects will be considered as part of their detailed design and delivery.

Information for publication / not for publication The Council publishes information related to cliff maintenance and stability on its website and other communications channels which will be updated in light of the decision.

Any declaration of interest by the Officer responsible for the decision	Nature of Interest

Note: No Officer having a personal financial interest in any matter should take a decision on that matter. Other interests of a non-disqualifying matter should be recorded here.

Any conflict of interest declared by a Cabinet Member who is consulted by the Officer taking the decision	Name of Cabinet Member	Nature of interest	Details of any dispensation granted by the Monitoring Officer
No			

Decision taken by: (print name and designation)

Aidan Dunn, Chief Executive Officer

Signature: **Date of Decision:**

Date Decision Effective: Immediate

Date of Publication of record of Major Operational decision: As shown on web site

Note: A record of this decision should be kept by the Service Area within which the decision falls

Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Annual Update

1. Introduction

In March 2025, Council approved a Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) prioritisation framework for the period 2025/26 to 2029/30.

The approved framework identified approximately £29.3 million of Strategic CIL funding capacity over the five-year period against estimated infrastructure requirements of approximately £121.8 million. As a result, Council agreed a prioritised approach to directing available funding towards infrastructure necessary to support growth, housing delivery and wider infrastructure requirements across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

This update provides a summary of Strategic CIL income, approved commitments and programme delivery as at 30 June 2026.

2. Strategic CIL Programme Position

Since approval of the Strategic CIL framework, significant progress has been made in delivering the infrastructure priorities approved by Council. Major funding commitments have been approved towards flood defence, transport infrastructure, habitat mitigation and wider community infrastructure projects, whilst funding continues to be retained for future education infrastructure requirements associated with planned growth.

Position Against March 2025 Priorities

Priority	March 2025 Allocation (£m)	% of Strategic CIL Programme	Approved / Committed at 30 June 2026 (£m)	% Committed	Position at 30 June 2026
Habitat Mitigation	6.6	22.5%	5.5	83.3	Funding identified through the Heathlands CIL/BARI programme to support habitat mitigation projects required to enable planned growth and housing delivery.
Flood Defence Infrastructure	7.3	24.9%	7.3	100%	Funding approved for the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme and incorporated into the Council's infrastructure programme.

Priority	March 2025 Allocation (£m)	% of Strategic CIL Programme	Approved / Committed at 30 June 2026 (£m)	% Committed	Position at 30 June 2026
Education Infrastructure	4.2	14.3%	0	0%	Funding retained within the programme to support future education infrastructure requirements associated with planned growth.
Strategic Transport Infrastructure	6.0	20.5%	6.0	100%	Allocation approved through the Port of Poole Bridges Programme and associated transport infrastructure priorities.
Discretionary Infrastructure Projects	5.2	17.8%	0	0%	Allocation remains available for future priorities pending further approvals.
Total	**29.3**	**100%**	**18.8**	**64.2%**	

3. Financial Position and Key Findings

The Strategic CIL framework approved by Council in March 2025 was based on forecast Strategic CIL income of approximately £4 million per annum over the five-year programme period.

As at 30 June 2026, the balance of strategic CIL received to date available for future investment is approximately £18.2 million. This funding forms the primary source of Strategic CIL investment and is used to support the delivery of infrastructure required to accommodate growth across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole[1]. The Strategic CIL programme is managed over a number of years, with commitments made against both available funding and forecast future CIL receipts.

The current position demonstrates that significant progress has been made in implementing the priorities approved by Council. Based on approved allocations and commitments, approximately £18.8 million has been committed or identified against the priorities approved in March 2025, representing 64.2% of the £29.3 million Strategic CIL programme.

[1] As at 30th June 2026, the Council had also received approximately £4.2 million of Neighbourhood CIL, £72,000 of administrative CIL funding, £4.2 million of Heathlands CIL / BARI funding, and £312,000 of Nitrogen Mitigation CIL. These funding streams are subject to separate governance arrangements and are used for specific purposes in accordance with the relevant regulations and mitigation requirements.

The largest commitments relate to:

• £7.3 million for the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme.
• £6.0 million for the Port of Poole Bridges Programme.
• £5.5 million towards habitat mitigation projects.

To date, the majority of committed funding has been directed towards flood defence, strategic transport infrastructure and habitat mitigation, which together account for approximately £18.8 million of approved commitments. The allocation approved for the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme has been fully committed, all of the funding identified for strategic transport infrastructure has been allocated through the Port of Poole Bridges Programme.

Habitat mitigation also continues to represent a significant infrastructure priority, with approximately £5.5 million identified through the Heathlands CIL/BARI and Nitrogen Mitigation programmes supporting the Council's statutory environmental obligations and enabling housing delivery across the BCP area.

By contrast, the education allocation remains a future commitment. The funding identified by Council continues to be retained within the programme to support future school expansion requirements associated with planned growth where developer contributions alone are insufficient to meet infrastructure needs.

The discretionary infrastructure allocation also remains available for future priorities, allowing flexibility to respond to emerging infrastructure requirements over the remainder of the programme period.

Overall, approximately 64.2% of the Strategic CIL programme approved by Council has now been committed or identified against the priority areas approved in March 2025, with investment focused primarily on flood defence, strategic transport and habitat mitigation infrastructure.

4. Conclusion

The Strategic CIL priorities approved by Council in March 2025 remain broadly unchanged and continue to provide an appropriate framework for directing infrastructure investment.

Since approval of the framework, significant commitments have been approved towards flood defence infrastructure, strategic transport improvements and habitat mitigation projects. In particular, the Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme, the Port of Poole Bridges Programme and habitat mitigation projects account for the majority of commitments approved to date. Funding also continues to be retained for future education infrastructure requirements associated with planned growth, whilst discretionary funding remains available to support emerging infrastructure priorities.

The Strategic CIL programme remains on course to deliver the priorities approved by Council. However, infrastructure requirements continue to exceed available funding resources and careful prioritisation will continue to be required to ensure future Strategic CIL funding is directed towards projects that provide the greatest benefit in supporting sustainable growth across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

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Appendix D

Quarter One 2026-27 HRA Forecast

1. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a separate account within the council that ring-fences the income and expenditure associated with the council's housing stock. The HRA does not therefore directly impact on the council's wider general fund budget. Within the HRA the Council manages approximately 9,600 tenanted properties.

2. The 2026-27 HRA budget was approved by Council last February. It budgeted for total income of £61.2 million for the year and a net surplus of £3.2 million.

Revenue account monitoring at quarter one

	2026-27 Budget £000	Full year forecast £000	Variance £000
Income			
Dwelling rents	(57,123)	(57,123)	0
Non-dwelling rents	(270)	(270)	0
Charges for services and facilities	(3,464)	(3,464)	0
Contributions to expenditure	(333)	(521)	(188)
Total income	**(61,190)**	**(61,378)**	**(188)**
Expenditure			
Repairs and Maintenance	16,505	16,366	(139)
Supervision and Management	18,833	18,833	0
Rent, rates, taxes and other charges	337	324	(13)
Bad or doubtful debts	500	500	0
Total expenditure	**36,175**	**36,023**	**(152)**
Net operating (surplus) / deficit	**(25,015)**	**(25,355)**	**(340)**
Capital charges			
Debt management costs	389	389	0
Depreciation	16,000	16,000	0
Net interest payable	5,475	5,475	0
Total capital charges	**21,864**	**21,864**	**0**
Net (surplus) / deficit	**(3,151)**	**(3,491)**	**(340)**
Appropriations			
Transfer to HRA reserve	3,151	3,491	340
Total appropriations	**3,151**	**3,491**	**340**

Commentary on variances

3. Dwelling rents and other income: The forecast outturn for rental income and service charges are in line with budget. Contributions to expenditure is forecast to be £0.2m favourable to budget due to insurance recoveries and rechargeable repairs.

4. Repairs & Maintenance: The forecast full-year outturn is broadly in line with budget, The current year budget represents a £2.5m (18%) increase on the previous year, when there was a significant overspend. This is to take account of increased volumes, high materials cost inflation and increased compliance costs resulting from new regulations. New procedures have been implemented to closely monitor repairs expenditure in order that timely corrective action can be taken if budget pressures are identified. The small forecast underspend is due to delay in the recruitment of the new compliance team.

5. Supervision and Management: Whilst the forecast full-year outturn is in line with budget, there are offsetting over/under-spends. BCP Homes has had to utilise additional consultants to assist with implementing the new housing management system, resulting in additional costs. Offsetting this are the savings from various staff vacancies resulting from the delay in implementing the BCP Homes restructure.

6. Depreciation: The forecast depreciation charge of £16.0m is in line with budget and is consistent with the actual charge for 2025/26.

7. Net interest payable: During 2025/26 the HRA increased its borrowing by £14.2m to fund its capital programme. This was £4.6m higher than forecast when the budget was set, due to the Project Admiral adjudication award and timing differences in the receipt of other funding sources. The higher interest cost that results from the additional borrowing is forecast to be offset by higher interest earned on reserve balances due to higher-than-expected short-term interest rates.

Capital programme

8. The HRA budget paper set out a capital programme of £43.1m for 2026/27. This included £17.4m investment in new-build projects delivered as part of the council newbuild housing & acquisitions strategy (CNHAS) and £24.9m in planned maintenance.

	2026-27 Budget £000	Full year forecast £000	Variance £000
New-build projects	17,353	21,812	4,459
Purchase of existing houses	500	0	(500)
Planned maintenance	24,920	23,160	(1,760)
Other capital expenditure	310	310	0
Total capital expenditure	**43,083**	**45,282**	**2,199**

9. New-build projects: Actual expenditure on the new-build capital programme in 2026/27 is forecast to be £21.8m, £4.5m higher than the original budget. This is due to the rescheduling of some expenditure that had been expected to be incurred in 2025/26 into the current year, principally in relation to the Hillbourne school and Hawkwood Road developments.

10. There are 5 schemes with planned expenditure in the HRA during this financial year: Hillbourne school, Surrey Road, Hawkwood Road, Constitution Hill and Oakdale. Constitution Hill and Oakdale have yet to receive budget approval for the construction phase.

11. Purchase of existing houses: This budget was approved in order to give the HRA the flexibility to repurchase ex-local authority stock when there are specific circumstances that would make this beneficial for the HRA. We currently do not expect this budget to be utilised in 2026/27.

12. Planned maintenance programme: This covers capital maintenance such as kitchen, bathroom and boiler replacements. The current forecast assumes that the capital contingency budget will not need be utilised during the year.

CABINET

Report subject	**Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public
Executive summary	This report seeks approval for the publication and delivery of the Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031, which sets out the shared priorities for supporting people with a learning disability in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole to live fulfilled lives. The Plan has been developed through the Learning Disability Partnership Board, in partnership with people with lived experience, families, carers, providers, voluntary sector organisations, BCP Council and NHS Dorset. It reflects the Council's commitment to co-production, person-centred support and the duties set out in the Care Act 2014. The Big Plan has been shaped through extensive engagement and consultation. Engagement events in 2024 involved over 150 people, followed by formal consultation between February and March 2026, which received 97 responses across online and paper formats. Feedback was broadly supportive of the Plan and its vision, while highlighting the need for clearer communication, more joined-up services, earlier support, greater consistency and a stronger focus on delivery and real-life impact. The final Plan is structured around seven Big Aims: Where I Live; Staying Healthy; Having a Good Life; Right Care and Support; Keeping Safe; Becoming an Adult; and Support for My Family. These aims focus on improving housing choice, health outcomes, community inclusion, personalised care and support, safety, transition into adulthood and support for families and carers. Delivery will be overseen by the Learning Disability Partnership Board, with action groups responsible for progressing the agreed priorities and reporting progress quarterly. Further work is required to confirm the delivery arrangements for Right Care and Support and Having a Good Life, including whether dedicated groups are needed or whether actions can be embedded within existing governance structures. Cabinet is asked to approve the Learning Disability Big Plan for publication and delivery, enabling continued co-production with local people, families and partners and supporting a clearer framework for improving outcomes for people with a learning disability across BCP.

Recommendations	**RECOMMENDED that Cabinet approve the Learning Disability Big Plan for future publication and delivery against the priorities set within**.
Reason for recommendations	To co-produce services with people with lived experience and carers, ensuring people with a learning disability in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole are supported to live fulfilled lives.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor David Brown – Health and Wellbeing
Corporate Director / Directors	Laura Ambler, Corporate Director for Wellbeing Zena Dighton, Interim Director of Adult Social Care Commissioning
Report Authors	Siobain Hann – Head of Strategic Commissioning Disabilities
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

1. Background

1.1 BCP Council is committed to working with people with a learning disability and autistic people to ensure their voices inform local priorities and that services support people to live fulfilled lives within their communities.

1.2 Learning Disability Partnership Boards were established following the Government's *Valuing People* White Paper (2001), supporting local authorities to work in partnership with people with learning disabilities, families and carers.

1.3 Following Local Government Reorganisation in 2019, the Bournemouth and Poole Partnership Boards and advocacy groups merged to form the BCP Learning Disability Partnership Board and People First Forum.

1.4 The LDPB is co-chaired by BCP Adult Social Care and People First Forum.

1.5 The LD Big Plan was first developed for 2012–2015 and reviewed in 2018 to run until 2024. The LDPB Board later agreed to extend the strategy to 2025 to allow time to co-produce the next version.

1.6 The previous strategy included an Easy Read principles document and supporting information on data, budgets and performance. This report focuses on the co-produced main strategy for 2026–2031.

2. Co-Production of the Plan

2.1 Co-production is central to Adult Social Care Commissioning and supports the Council's duties under the Care Act 2014 by ensuring that services are shaped by people's lived experience and focused on outcomes that matter to them.

2.2 The Learning Disability Big Plan (2026–2031) has been developed through the Learning Disability Partnership Board (LDPB), bringing together BCP Council, NHS Dorset and a wide range of partners, including people with lived experience, carers, providers and voluntary sector organisations.

2.3 The starting point for the new Plan was engagement in 2024, where people were asked what matters most to them. This feedback, alongside a review of the current Big Plan and learning from other areas, was used to develop the early draft.

2.4 Work has then progressed through a structured programme overseen by the Big Plan Project Group, with regular updates and discussions at LDPB. This supported a co-produced approach and kept a strong focus on lived experience.

2.5 Engagement took place in stages between 2024 and 2026 to inform, test and refine the Plan.

2.6 In 2024, engagement events across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole involved over 150 people, including people with learning disabilities, carers, providers and staff. Feedback informed the seven Big Aims and draft actions.

2.7 LDPB meetings were used to review the draft Plan through facilitated discussions with people with lived experience, carers and professionals. Feedback from these sessions was incorporated before public consultation.

2.8 The consultation was designed to be accessible and inclusive, using Easy Read, digital and paper formats. The focus was on proposed actions and new areas of work rather than reopening the overall vision.

2.9 Formal consultation took place from 17 February to 29 March 2026 through online and paper surveys, promoted through community channels, newsletters, posters, social media and local media.

2.10 Consultation feedback was broadly supportive and highlighted the need for clearer communication, more joined-up services, earlier support, consistency and a stronger focus on delivery and practical impact.

2.11 There were 97 consultation responses: 41 online and 56 paper. Respondents included people with learning disabilities, carers, family members, providers and voluntary sector organisations.

2.12 The consultation confirmed support for the vision and aims, while emphasising the need for visible progress and accessible communication about delivery.

Key cross-cutting themes included:

- Need for better joined-up services and earlier support
- Inconsistent experiences across services
- Importance of clear, accessible, non-jargon information
- Desire for real choice and independence, balanced with support needs
- Significant reliance on families and carers to coordinate support, particularly where services are difficult to navigate
- Strong emphasis on co-production continuing beyond strategy development.

3. Strategic Delivery and Governance

3.1 Further work is required to confirm delivery arrangements for Big Aim 3, Having a Good Life, and Big Aim 4, Right Care and Support. Options include establishing dedicated action groups or embedding actions within existing governance arrangements.

4. Summary of legal implications

4.1 The Council holds statutory responsibility for Adult Social Care functions, including the roles of Director of Adult Social Services and Principal Social Worker.

4.2 The Care Act 2014 requires the Council to promote wellbeing, safeguard adults with care and support needs, support choice and control, and ensure effective, sustainable and value-for-money care and support services.

4.3 Continued co-production will support the Council to discharge these duties effectively and strengthen its approach to quality, safeguarding, personalisation and market shaping.

5. Summary of financial implications

5.1 Delivery of the Plan will be managed within the relevant service and team budgets.

6. Summary of human resources implications

6.1 Relevant Human Resources processes will be followed where delivery requires recruitment, workforce changes or additional staffing arrangements.

7. Summary of sustainability impact

7.1 There are no sustainability implications within this report.

8. Summary of health implications

8.1 NHS Dorset is a key partner in delivering health-related actions within the Big Plan, including through joint commissioning and the Health Action Group.

8.2 Regionalisation of ICB arrangements may affect local delivery structures and will require further agreement on how health-related actions are progressed.

8.3 Further discussion will take place through the review of the Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Steering Group and the wider governance review.

9. Summary of equality implications

9.1 Equality Impact Assessment was completed on the co-production and future delivery of the strategy.

9.2 It noted that The Big Plan – Learning Disabilities Strategy demonstrates a clear commitment to inclusive engagement, co-production and improving outcomes for people with learning disabilities across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

9.3 Consultation activity was designed to be accessible and representative, with involvement from people with lived experience, carers, advocates, providers, Adult Social Care and NHS partners.

9.4 The review identified positive equality impacts through its focus on lived experience, accessibility and community-informed priorities. However, gaps remain in demographic data collection and targeted engagement across some protected characteristics.

9.5 Strengthening monitoring, widening reach to under-represented groups and maintaining inclusive communication methods will be important to ensure the updated strategy reflects the diverse needs of local people and supports fair, equitable participation.

10. Summary of risk assessment

10.1 The principal delivery risk relates to capacity across people with lived experience, carers and statutory partners to support additional action groups. The LDPB currently has five of the seven action groups in place.

10.2 Options include establishing a dedicated Right Care and Support action group and embedding Having a Good Life actions within existing governance arrangements.

10.3 Regionalisation of the ICB-chaired Health Action Group may also affect local delivery. This will be addressed through further governance discussions with NHS Dorset and wider partners.

11. Recommendations

11.1 It is recommended that Committee approves the formal publication and delivery of the Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031.

Background Papers:

Big Aims High Level Delivery Plan **(Appendix 1)**

Learning Disability Big Plan **(Appendix 2)**

Appendix One

Priority	Outcomes	Delivery
1. Where I Live	Expand supported living and Shared Lives options Increase housing choice and availability Use care technology to support independence Improve access to housing information and pathways	1. Increase the choice of housing options for people with Learning Disability 2. Improve Housing Standards and Accessibility for people with Learning Disability 3. Availability and understanding of Assistive Technology 4. Helping to make it easier for people to search for different types of accommodation.
2. Staying Healthy	Improve quality and uptake of annual health checks Focus on prevention and reducing health inequalities Strengthen mental health support and reduce admissions Increase health staff understanding of learning disabilities Promote healthy lifestyles (diet, exercise, vaccinations)	1. Help make health services for people with learning disabilities better so that fewer people die early 2. Increased advice and guidance on healthy eating. Including how to prepare and cook food. 3. Reduce the number of people with a learning disability going into mental health services through training and providing accessible services. 4. Help and advice on ways to keep fit.

3. Having a Good Life	Increase community inclusion (incl. evenings/weekends) Improve employment and volunteering opportunities Support social connections and reduce isolation Expand day opportunities and flexible provision Improve accessibility and community infrastructure	1. Support and share information for those people with a learning disability who want to set up their own business. 2. Helping people to have better access to the community. 3. Help to find and keep paid employment of volunteering opportunities. 4. More access to the community in the evenings and at weekends. 5. Helping to make new friends and meet new people.
4. Right Care and Support	Embed person-centred approaches (3 Conversations) Increase the number of people who have personal budgets and increase choice/control Improve consistency and continuity of care Strengthen communication and accessible information Develop workforce capability and training Improve system tools and processes (e.g. case recording using magic notes)	1. Ensuring providers have the right training, culture and staffing to provide well-rounded, consistent person-centred care. The new framework should set the standards and monitor performance. 2. Help people to use Individual Service Funds. This means that people can have more choice and control over their care and support, but their care provider looks after the money to pay for this.

		3. Better information and advice, not just on accessing and getting support, but continued management for Direct Payments, but also for personal health budgets, benefits, outcomes planning etc.
5. Keeping Safe	Strengthen safeguarding and safety awareness and reporting Increase Safe Places and community safety initiatives Improve online safety and awareness Enhance visibility of policing and environmental safety Support safe relationships and independence	1. Helping people to have safe relationships including online. 2. Safety awareness and safeguarding training for people with learning disabilities, including for people with dementia. 3. Helping people to keep safe when they are out in the community including safe places, lighting and technology. 4. Building relationships with safety partners such as Police, Anti-Social Behaviour Team, Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS).
6. Becoming an Adult	Improve transition planning and coordination Provide earlier and clearer information Align with SEND and 0–25 pathways Improve mental health transitions	1. Make sure young people and families can get the right information. This will include money management, lasting power of attorney and deputyship, and understanding benefits.

		2. Make it easier for young people to move from children's to adult mental health services by reviewing and co-producing clear pathways. 3. Make sure that the Big Plan matches with the aims of the plans that Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council have for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities. 4. Do more work on Preparing for Adulthood and how services are organised for people when moving from childhood to adulthood. 5. Improve how children's and adult social care services are organised so they focus more on each person's needs and choices.
7. Support for My Family	Expand carer support (training, advice, emotional support) Increase access to respite and short breaks Improve carer identification and early intervention Increase carer assessments and direct payments	1. Increase the number of direct payments for carers and improve choice of support that is personal to them. We will do this by providing better support and information for Direct Payments, and to help carers understand how to use them.

	Strengthen carer voice in system planning	2. Increase the number of carers assessments. 3. Consider people with a learning disability who may also be carers. 4. Work with GP surgeries for early identification and better support for carers. 5. Work with carers and follow the Ideas of the New Valuing Carers In Dorset Strategic Vision. 6. Provide carers with advice training and support.

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The Learning Disability BigPlan

2026 – 2031

DRAFT

A Plan for adults with learning disability in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

Contact us if you would like help to read or understand this information.

To get help from Adult Social Care fill in our online form:

https://bcpportal.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/start/?product=adultsocialcarecontactus

Telephone: 01202 123654

If you are deaf, have hearing loss or you find it difficult to speak:
Text Phone: 01001 01202 123654

SignVideo

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Content

Content

Content

What is the Learning Disability Big Plan?

The Learning Disability Big Plan is about the work of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and NHS Dorset.

It is about how we want to work together on health and social care services for adults with learning disabilities.

In this document the Learning Disability Big Plan will be known as The Big Plan.
It tells you -

The work that BCP Council and NHS Dorset do in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

This work is listed under 7 Big Aims.

Background information about Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset.

What is the Learning Disability Big Plan?

You can find out more about the Big Plan on the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Learning Disability Partnership Board web pages at:

www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/adult-social-care-and-health/support-for-adults-with-a-disability/support-for-adults-with-a-learning-disability/bcp-learning-disability-partnership-board-ldpb

Our Vision

This is what we want:

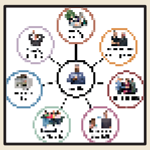
Everyone with a learning disability treated with dignity and respect.

Services making sure that people with a learning disability and their families are at the centre of everything.

People have choices and rights and are responsible for their own lives.

Accessible information for people with a learning disability including easy read and digital access.

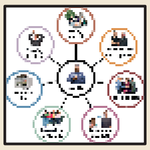
People's lives are getting better with services supporting them to reach their hopes and dreams.



The 7 Big Aims

In 2024 we began by asking people with learning disabilities, carers, providers and the Learning Disability Partnership Board what they thought was most important.

We then chose these 7 Big Aims as our main areas of work:



The 7 Big Aims

Each Big Aim is linked to:

The Transforming Care Programme. This is about making care and support better for people with learning disabilities and/or autism.

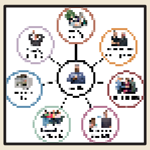
The Bill of Rights Charter for people with learning disabilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

The Quality-of-Life Framework.

Fulfilled Lives – Adult Social Care Transformation Programme.


HM Government
NHS
Fit for the Future
The 10 Year Health Plan for England
July 2025

NHS Frameworks including the 10 Year Plan. This is about the 3 stages from treatment to prevention, hospital to community and analogue to digital.



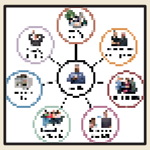
The 7 Big Aims

Each Big Aim tells you:

What we have been doing
Some of this work is done, but some of this work will carry on.

What we are still working on

What new work we want to do



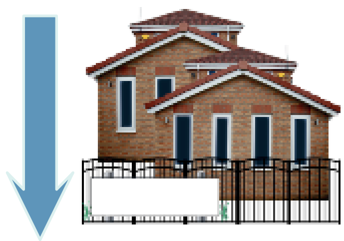
The 7 Big Aims

In 2024 we reviewed the 7 Big Aims in the Big Plan, and we asked people again what they thought.

The Big Plan has been now updated and includes the things that people told us they thought were most important.

Big Aim: Where I live

What have we been doing?



Relying on fewer residential homes for new placements.

Look at more independent living options for people as a first choice for their accommodation.

Work on housing and care for people. To include people with complex needs, whose behavior may challenge services.

- This means behaviour that might cause harm, damage or might stop people from doing things.

Big Aim: Where I live

What are we still working on?

Continue to work with housing associations and private landlords.

Review of housing related support accommodation.

Increase the Shared Lives services.

- This service matches people to carers who they then live with.

- To also include other services Shared Lives offer.

Big Aim: Where I live

What are we still working on?

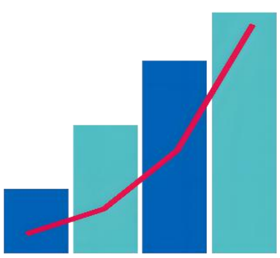
Helping to make it easier for people to search for different types of accommodation.

Big Aim: Where I live

What new work do we want to do?

Increase the use of Care Technology when you are out and about.

Use Care Technology when you are at home.



Increase the choice of where you live. In particular, supported living and shared lives.

Big Aim: Staying healthy

What have we been doing?

Helping people to have health checks and make sure they have health checks every year.

Make sure health checks are of a good quality.

- Check their consistency in GP practices.

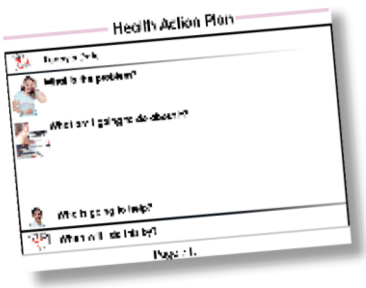
Make sure outcomes are met.

Planning and checking that mental health services work for people with learning disabilities.

Improved information for patients in acute and mental health hospitals with input from learning disability champions.

Big Aim: Staying healthy

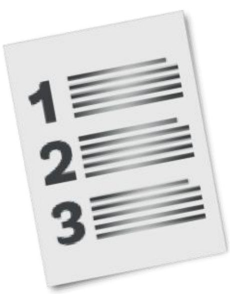
What are we still working on?



Making sure more people have Health Action Plans.

Helping people to have health checks.

Look at using Experts by Experience to check health services. These are people with learning disabilities or carers who have their own experience of health services.



Keep a list of people who are at risk of going into a specialist hospital.

Checking Community Mental Health services meets the needs of those with a Learning Disability and Mental Health condition.

Big Aim: Staying healthy

What new work do we want to do?

Increased advice and guidance on healthy eating. Including how to prepare and cook food.

Help and advice on ways to keep fit.

Making it easier and more comfortable when you go for a vaccination.

Big Aim: Staying healthy

What new work do we want to do?

Help make health services for people with learning disabilities better so that fewer people die early. **This is called prevention.**

- To improve training and understanding for staff who carry out screening for people with learning disabilities:

Reduce the number of people with a learning disability going into mental health services.

Big Aim: Having a good life

What have we been doing?

Supporting people to use Day Opportunities. Including greater flexibility of opening times, choice and options for older people.

Supporting people to do activities in the community that are for everyone.

Helping more people get information about relationships and sexual health.

Holding courses on sexual health.

Big Aim: Having a good life

What are we still working on?

Putting in better toilets and more Changing Places. Changing Places are large, accessible toilets that have extra equipment.

Checking the quality of day opportunities and carrying out the new Day Opportunities plans.

Supporting people into work.
Designing and planning for this work.

Helping people to have safe relationships.

Big Aim: Having a good life

What new work do we want to do?

Support and share information for those people with a learning disability who want to set up their own business.

Helping people to have better access to the community.

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Help to find and keep a job.
Help to find paid work
Help to find voluntary work

Big Aim: Having a good life

What new work do we want to do?

More access to the community in the evenings and at weekends.

Helping to make new friends and meet new people.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What have we been doing?

Making sure there is better information for people with learning disabilities and their families.

Paying for services to help people speak up.

Using our 3 Conversations Model. We use 3 conversations to help us understand what really matters to people and to help people to live their best lives.

Supporting communication in a way that is right for each person.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What have we been doing?

We also support people and their families if they have complex needs.

Supporting people with a Learning disability who may have done a crime.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What are we still working on?

Increasing the number of people who have personal budgets and personal health budgets. This is money to spend on social care or health needs.

Make sure we use person centered planning. This is where we place the person at the centre of all that we do for them.

Support the use of Intensive Interaction. This is a way to help people with complex needs learn to communicate with the people around them.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What are we still working on?

Planning and checking future housing needs.

Help people to use Individual Service Funds. This means that people can have more choice and control over their care and support, but their care provider looks after the money to pay for this.

Work on care and support and training as part of the Transforming Care Programme. This is about making care and support better for people with learning disabilities and/or autism.

Providing Oliver McGowan Training to all health and social care staff who work with people with learning disabilities and autism.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What are we still working on?

More information is available in Easy Read.

Training for health and social care staff, including doctors, on Learning Disability communication needs and Easy Read information availability.

Big Aim: The right care and support when I need it

What new work do we want to do?

Continue using our 3 Conversations Model.

We use the 3 Conversations Model to help us understand what really matters to people and to help people to live their best lives.

Work with Adult Social Care social workers to improve a new tool called Magic Notes.

Magic Notes is a system that helps to record conversations and improve case notes.

Big Aim: Keeping safe

What have we been doing?

Working to help keep people safe from abuse.

Working on keeping people safe when travelling on the buses.

Supporting people with a learning disability who are victims or witnesses of crime.

Big Aim: Keeping safe

What are we still working on?

Continue to talk to people about different types of crime to help keep them safe.

Increase the number of Safe Places.

Increase awareness of Safe Places and expand to include all people in the community.

Helping people to stay safe online including the use of mobile phones and other online options.

Big Aim: Keeping safe

What are we still working on?

Helping people to keep safe when they are out in the community.

Work with Community Safety Officers and the Anti-Social Behaviour Team.

Helping people to be aware of abuse and how to report it.

Big Aim: Keeping safe

What new work do we want to do?

Seeing more police officers out and about.

More street lighting as lighter areas make us feel safer.

Safety awareness training, including for people with dementia.

Helping people to have safe relationships.

Big Aim: Becoming an adult

What have we been doing?

Checked how young people move from Children's to Adult Social Care services.

Supported access to advocacy services to help people speak up.

Big Aim: Becoming an adult

What are we still working on?

Making it easier for young people to move from Children's to Adult's services.

Knowing what to expect when moving into Adult Social Services.

Earlier and better handover of information from Children's to Adult's heatth and social care services.

Big Aim: Becoming an adult

What new work do we want to do?

Do more work on how Children's and Adults' social care services are organised for people aged 14-25.

Make sure that the Big Plan Matches with the aims of the plans that Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council have for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.

Work on making it easier for young people to move from Children's to Adults' mental health services.

Big Aim: Becoming an adult

What new work do we want to do?

Make sure young people and families can get the right information.

This will include money management, lasting power of attorney, deputyship and understanding benefits.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What have we been doing?

Giving short breaks for carers.

Co-produced a new BCP carers plan.

Co-produced a review of carers assessments.

Supported information sharing with family carers.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What have we been doing?

Created a practical skill and learning book for carers.

Paid for a Carer Representation Support worker.

Bridgit - online self-help for carers

bridgit

LEARN, SHARE, CARE

Launched bridgit online support for carers.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What are we still working on?

Making more information available for carers. Including on the BCP Council Carers Support website.

Getting more carers from Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole to take part in the Learning Disability Partnership Board.

Life Planning.
Provide information for older family carers to help them plan for the future.

Short breaks for carers.

- Complete the short breaks strategy.
- Respite to include overnight respite.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What are we still working on?

Creating easier access to carers Direct Payments and options for short breaks and respite services.

Working on a project with Dorset Healthcare to improve the support carers, receive in a hospital setting.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What new work do we want to do

Work with carers and follow the Ideas of the New Valuing Carers In Dorset Strategic Vision.

Provide carers with advice training and support.

Increase the number of carers assessments.

Consider people with a learning disability who may also be carers.

Big Aim: Support for my family

What new work do we want to do

Work with GP surgeries for early identification and better support for carers.

Increase the number of direct payments offered to carers to give them a greater choice of support.

National background

We use these laws, plans, reviews and standards to help us plan and check our work.

Click in the pictures to find out more about these.

The Equality Act 2010

The Accessible Information Standard 2016

The Learning Disabilities Mortality Review

The Mental Capacity Act 2005

National background

The Children and Families Act 2014

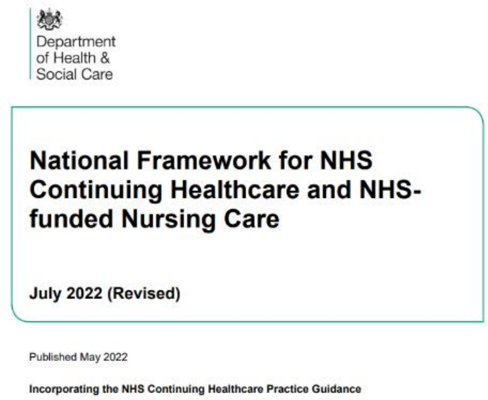
The Care Act 2014

The Children and Families Act 2014

10 Year Health Plan for England

National background

Think Autism



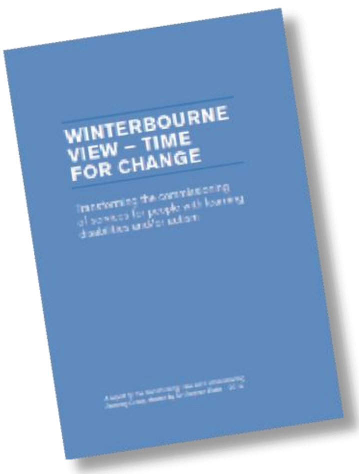
National Framework for NHS Continuing Healthcare and NHS-Funded Nursing Care 2022

National plan, Building the Right Support revised 2022

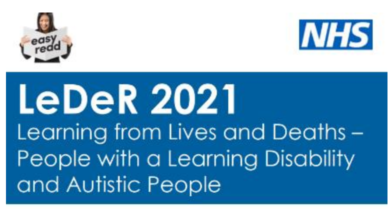
National background

State of Caring Survey

National response to Winterbourne View



Winterbourne View Time for change



Learning from Lives and Deaths LeDeR 2021

Local background

These things have also happened in Dorset to do with health and social care:

Making Dorset the healthiest place to live

Bill of Rights Charter

Together with Carers – A Dorset Vision

A Dorset Vision

Local background

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council work with other Councils in the south-west of England.

Social care and health services also work together to plan and check services in the south-west of England.

In April 2019 the number of Councils in Dorset changed. There are now 2 councils. This Big Plan is for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council.

Health services are looked after by NHS Dorset.

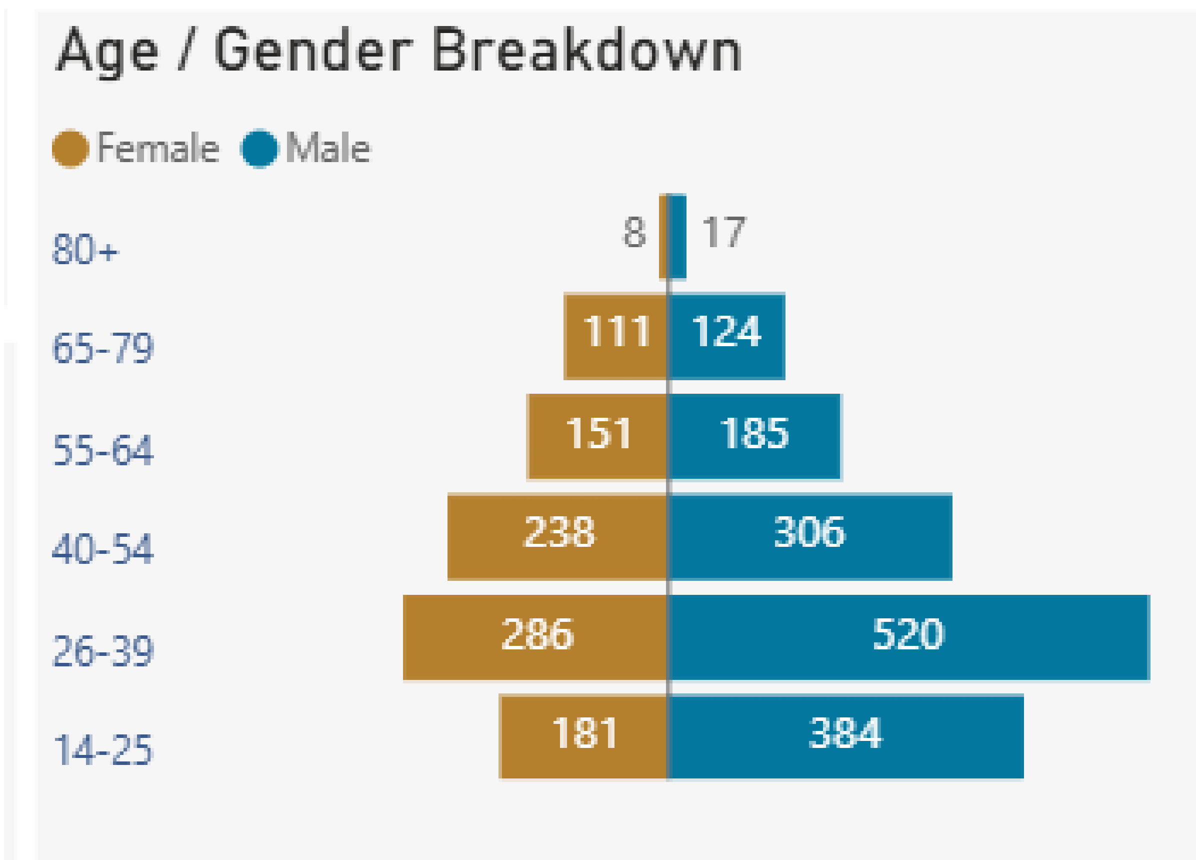
Specialist health services are looked after by NHS England.

Dorset Health Care University Foundation Trust runs local health and mental health services.

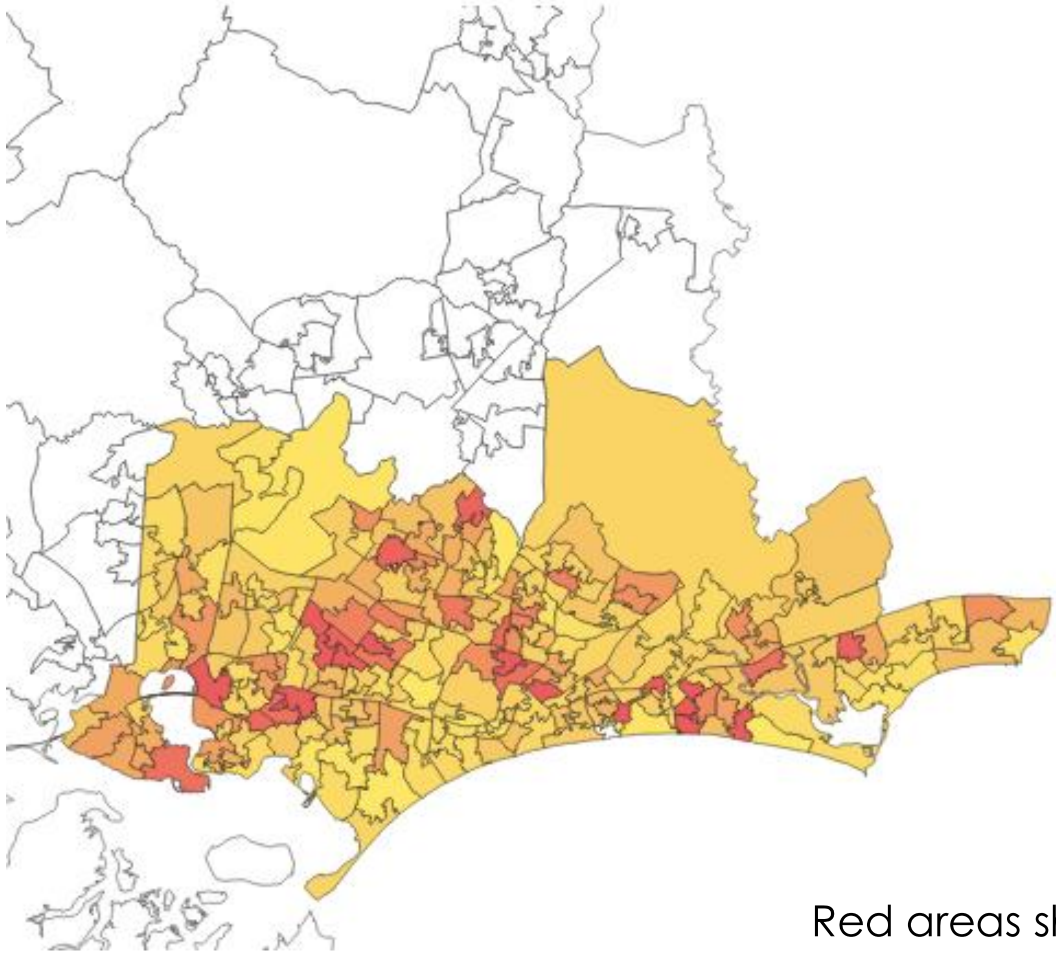
The learning disability population in BCP Council.

As at December 2025 we think there could be about 2511 people with learning disabilities in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.

Below is a graph that shows both the age and gender breakdown.



This map shows the areas where GPs know there are higher numbers of people with learning disabilities in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.



Red areas show high numbers
Yellow areas show low numbers

What do we know about people with learning disabilities in BCP Council?

Over the next 20 years:

- The number of people with a learning disability will go up.

- There will be more older people with learning disabilities.

The above information found at - Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI).

Money

In the financial year 2024 to 2025:

BCP Council had £61.6 million (gross) to spend on learning disability social care services.

NHS Dorset had £91.3 million to spend on care for people with learning disabilities and autism.

You can find out more here on the Bournemouth and Poole Learning Disability Partnership Board web pages at: https://www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/Adult-social-care-and-health/Types-of-support/Help-for-people-with-learning-disability-needs/Bournemouth-Christchurch-and-Poole- Learning-Disability-Partnership-Board-ldpb.aspx

We also expect that more people will want to use services.

This means that the services we buy or run might have to change.

Planning and buying services

Health and social care services across all of Dorset have been working together more closely.

Working together more can help to make sure people get the same service wherever they live in BCP Council. It is also a way to make sure we make the best use of money and staff.

NHS 10 Year Health Plan

The NHS has a 10-year health plan (2025). This builds on the work of the 2019 plan.

There are 3 new, important areas of work

- ➢ Hospital to community
- ➢ Analogue to digital
- ➢ Sickness to prevention

The Big Plan is working with the NHS 10-year health plan (2025).

Checking how we are doing

We will check how we are doing with the Big Plan and the 7 Big Aims by using Action Plans and the Big Plan Work Plan.

The work in the Action Plans and The Big Plan Work Plan have more details to help us make sure the work is done on time and completed correctly.

Regular reports are made to the Learning Disability Partnership Board which reviews this work.

June 2026. Draft Final Version

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CABINET

Report subject	**IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan 2026–2032**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report seeks approval for a multi-year IT Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan to maintain, modernise and secure the Council's core digital infrastructure over the period 2026 to 2032. The Council's IT infrastructure and end-user devices underpin the delivery of all frontline, statutory and corporate services and support approximately 6,500 users across multiple sites. A significant proportion of the current estate is reaching, or has exceeded, its effective lifecycle. Without planned investment, the Council faces increasing cyber security risk, rising maintenance costs, reduced system performance and a higher likelihood of service disruption, impacting the delivery of critical services to residents. Three options have been considered: extending asset lifecycles further, increasing use of revenue-funded models or continuing a structured lifecycle-based capital investment approach. The first two options are deemed to either increase risk or are not viable given the remaining IT infrastructure requirements. The recommended option is to continue a lifecycle-based investment programme supported by capital funding, totalling £11.2 million over six years. This approach will ensure technology remains secure, supportable and aligned to service needs. Approval of this plan provides a stable, resilient and cost-effective foundation to support BCP Council's strategic objectives and ongoing delivery of reliable, resident-focused services
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **a) Approve delegated procurement authority to Director of IT & Programmes.** **b) Recommend to Audit and Governance Committee to recommend to council to approve prudential borrowing of £11.2m to support delivery of the programme over 6 years.**

	It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend to Council: **c) To approve the business case for the delivery of a multi-year IT Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan to maintain, modernise and continue to secure the Council's core digital infrastructure.** **d) To approve recommendation for capital budget allocation of £11.2m over the period 2026–2032 to fund core IT infrastructure and a rolling program of end-user laptop replacement.** **e) To prioritise MTFP growth of £2.8 million over 6 years to fund the prudential borrowing cost of £11.2 million IT investment.**
Reason for recommendations	Approval of the recommendations is required to enable IT & Programmes to deliver a structured, multi-year investment programme that maintains and modernises its core IT infrastructure in a controlled and financially sustainable way. The proposed capital allocation of £11.2m and associated prudential borrowing provides the funding certainty needed to plan and deliver lifecycle-based replacements, avoiding a fragmented or reactive approach to investment. Prioritisation within the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) ensures that the revenue implications of borrowing are recognised and managed over the life of the programme, maintaining affordability and alignment with BCP Council's wider financial strategy. Delegated procurement authority is required to enable timely and efficient delivery of the programme within approved budgets, ensuring BCP Council can respond to market opportunities and maintain continuity of IT services. Recommendation to Audit and Governance Committee supports appropriate oversight and approval of prudential borrowing, ensuring the programme is delivered within BCP Council's financial governance.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Jeff Hanna
Corporate Director	Sarah Chamberlain, Service Director IT & Programmes
Report Authors	Marc Biondic, Head of IT Infrastructure
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. The IT & Programmes service provides the core digital platforms that support all Council services, including hosting, networks, end-user computing, telephony and cyber security, enabling approximately 6,500 users across the organisation to deliver services to residents.
2. BCP Council's IT infrastructure and laptop estate is now reaching the end of its supported lifecycle, creating increasing challenges in maintaining performance, supportability and compatibility with delivery of modern systems and services.
3. At the same time, demand for reliable digital services, agile working and increasing cyber security threats require IT infrastructure that is secure, resilient and capable of supporting consistently good service delivery.
4. Full detail on the current position, drivers for investment and the Council's infrastructure estate is set out in Appendix 1.

Options Appraisal

5. A number of options have been considered for managing the Council's IT infrastructure requirements. Full detail is provided in Appendix 1.
6. **Option 1 – Extend Asset Lifecycles Further**
7. Advantage: Reduces or defers short-term capital investment.
8. Disadvantages: Significantly increases cyber security exposure, reduces system reliability and increases the likelihood of service disruption and reactive costs as assets become unsupported.
9. Conclusion: Discounted as it introduces disproportionate operational and financial risk and is not consistent with maintaining and delivering reliable services.
10. **Option 2 – Increase Use of Revenue-Funded Models**
11. Advantage: Shifts some cost from capital to revenue and provides flexibility through "as-a-service" delivery of cloud IT.
12. Disadvantages: Does not remove the need for core infrastructure investment (e.g. networks, security and laptops) and is already utilised where viable. Further expansion would not meet service requirements.

13. Conclusion: Not recommended due to limited applicability and risk to service delivery.

14. Option 3 – Lifecycle-Based Capital Investment (Recommended Option)

15. Advantages: Maintains required IT infrastructure in a secure, supported and cost-effective state, reduces unplanned spend and supports reliable service delivery.

16. Disadvantage: Requires planned capital investment and associated borrowing.

17. Conclusion: Recommended as the most balanced and sustainable option, managing cost, risk and service continuity effectively.

Summary of financial implications

18. A breakdown of the IT capital investment required each year between 2026 and 2032 is provided below:

Financial Year	Capital Investment Requested (£000s)
2026/27	1,199 (of which 0.5 was approved with an Officer decision record and further 0.7 requires council approval – see para 19)
2027/28	2,752
2028/29	2,754
2029/30	1,367
2030/31	1,721
2031/32	1,400
Total	**11,193**

19. To provide clarity on the 2026/27 funding position, £0.5 million of the £1.199 million shown above has already been approved through an Officer Decision Record - Technology Security and Resilience Programme in May 2026, signed under delegated authority by the Chief Finance Officer and Corporate Director for Resources. This approved capital expenditure of £498,200 enabled IT & Programmes to proceed with the early purchase of 470 Microsoft Surface Laptop devices at £1,060 per device, ahead of the wider Council approval for the remaining programme funding. The decision was taken to secure a favourable price and avoid an anticipated increase of approximately £500 per device.

20. Between 2027 and 2032 the breakdown of what areas of the IT estate will utilise this funding is described within IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Forward Plan dashboard.

21. Additional detail on factors influencing the cost of BCP Council provided laptops is available within Appendix 2.

22. It is proposed that the IT infrastructure investment plan is funded from prudential borrowing. The table below shows the prudential borrowing requirement over the 6-year period. A total investment plan of £11.2 million requiring £2.8 million across the

6 years of revenue budget to repay the prudential borrowing, of which £1.1m is already factored into the MTFP and £1.7m requires further MTFP growth.

	2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31		2031/32		2032/33		Total
IT network and laptop replacement strategy	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	% Interest	£000	£000
CAPITAL INVESTMENT:															
- Total capital investment		**1,199**		**2,752**		**2,754**		**1,367**		**1,721**		**1,400**		**0**	**11,193**
COST OF BORROWING:															
- Total annual borrowing cost using prevailing PWLB interest rate and future years forecast				**342**		**682**		**666**		**329**		**415**		**337**	**2,772**
- Total included in MTFP				364		366		371		0		0		0	**1,101**
>>recommended MTFP adjustment				(22)		316		295		329		415		337	**1,671**
Alternative interest scenario using 6% BCP rate															
- Total alternative annual borrowing cost scenario				**350**		**716**		**716**		**355**		**447**		**364**	**2,948**
>>Alternative MTFP adjustment				(14)		350		345		355		447		364	**1,847**

23. Further detail on financial implications and assumptions, including sensitivity analysis, is available within Appendix 1.

Summary of legal implications

24. There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations set out in this report.

25. All procurement activity undertaken as part of the delivery of the programme will be carried out in accordance with BCP Council's procurement rules.

Summary of human resources implications

26. There are no direct human resources implications arising from the recommendations set out in this report.

27. The proposed programme will be delivered through existing IT & Programmes structures and roles.

Summary of sustainability impact

28. The proposed investment plan supports a structured, lifecycle-based approach to IT asset management, ensuring equipment is replaced at the optimal point to balance performance, supportability and longevity.

29. The programme will also ensure that all end-of-life IT assets are disposed of responsibly and in compliance with relevant UK legislation, including the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations, supporting reuse, recycling and the safe handling of materials.

30. No significant adverse sustainability impacts have been identified.

Summary of public health implications

31. There are no direct public health implications arising from the recommendations set out in this report.

32. The proposed investment supports the continued delivery of reliable and secure digital services, which indirectly enables staff to effectively deliver services that contribute to the health and wellbeing of our residents.

Summary of equality implications

33. The recommendations set out in this report relate to the maintenance and replacement of core IT infrastructure and do not propose any changes to service delivery, access to services or Council policy.

34. As such, no impacts on individuals or groups with protected characteristics have been identified, and a full Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is not required.

Summary of risk assessment

35. The principal risks associated with this programme are financial, operational and strategic. Full detail, including mitigation measures, is provided in Appendix 1.

36. There is inherent financial risk linked to market volatility and cost uncertainty over the life of the programme. This is managed through prudent baseline assumptions based on extensive experience and a continued annual refinement of cost profiles and ongoing supplier engagement as the years progress.

37. There is also a significant operational risk associated with ageing or unsupported infrastructure, including increased exposure to cyber threats and the potential for service disruption. This risk is a key driver for the proposed investment and is mitigated through timely asset replacement.

38. Additionally, there is a strategic risk that failure to invest appropriately may impact the Council's ability to deliver its Corporate and Digital Strategy ambitions, particularly in relation to reliable, modern and resident-focused services.

39. Overall, the recommended programme reduces these risks through a controlled, lifecycle-based approach supported by established governance, financial management and risk oversight arrangements.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan 2026–2032

Appendix 2 Factors influencing the cost of BCP Council laptops

Appendix 1

Appendix subject	**IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan 2026–2032**

Background

1. The IT & Programmes Infrastructure service underpins all Council services and provides critical platforms including data centre, cloud services, wired and wireless connectivity, telephony, end-user laptops and cyber security.

   The service supports approximately 6,500 users across every Council site and multiple partner owned sites (e.g. NHS).

2. The Council's core IT infrastructure and laptops underpin the delivery of all frontline, statutory and corporate services either directly or indirectly. It is therefore critical that this infrastructure remains secure, resilient and fit for purpose.

3. Over the next 6 years, most of the current IT infrastructure and laptop estate will, or already has, reached a point in its lifecycle where it needs to be refreshed or replaced, in line with normal asset management practices.

4. This includes key platforms across hosting, networking, telephony and end-user laptops. As assets age, they become increasingly difficult and costly to maintain, with reduced vendor support, limited availability of spares and growing compatibility issues with modern systems, software and services.

5. At the same time, the Council is operating in an environment of significantly heightened cyber risk. Public sector organisations continue to be a primary target for cyber-attacks and maintaining legacy or unsupported systems materially increases the Council's exposure to security vulnerabilities. This creates both operational risk and potential reputational and financial consequences in the event of a major incident.

6. In this context, the Council's end-user devices, specifically its laptop estate, represents a critical frontline in maintaining cyber resilience. With approximately 4,000 laptop devices in daily use by staff across a broad geographic range, these devices are the primary interface through which services are delivered and data is accessed.

7. As such, they must remain secure, reliable and perform well. Outdated or poorly performing devices increase the risk of security vulnerabilities, reduce the effectiveness of modern security controls and directly impacts the ability of staff to work efficiently. Maintaining a robust and up-to-date laptop estate is therefore

essential not only for productivity, but as a fundamental component of the Council's overall security posture and its ability to safeguard sensitive data and deliver trusted, resilient services to residents.

8. Most councils, including BCP, plan around a 4-year laptop refresh, this aligns to the standard warranty period for business devices.

9. In practice, at BCP this is sometimes flexed to 5 years. This allows IT & Programmes to sweat the assets longer, but only where devices remain reliable, supported and fit for purpose. The rationale is that:

10. After 4 years, devices are typically out of supplier warranty

11. Failure rates, repair costs and downtime increase substantially. Especially among staff who regularly move their devices between locations.

12. Security and compliance risk grows as vendor support reduces.

13. Demand on the Councils IT estate is also increasing. The Council's shift towards digital service delivery, greater reliance on cloud-based systems and continued adoption of hybrid working models all require IT that is scalable, performs well and is always available. The current estate has limitations in its ability to flex to meet these demands in a supportable and sustainable way.

14. Without planned investment, the Council risks moving towards a reactive operating model, where funding is driven by failure rather than strategic planning. This will result in higher overall costs, increases in service disruption and a reduced ability to prioritise limited investment effectively. It also constrains the Council's ability to support wider continuous improvement programmes, as legacy IT and older, slower laptops become a barrier to change rather than an enabler.

15. This investment plan is therefore required to transition from an annual process to a structured, lifecycle-based approach across 6 years. It will continue to ensure that the IT estate is maintained in a secure, supportable and cost-effective state, while enabling the Council to meet its strategic objectives and manage corporate risks appropriately.

Project Description & Justification

16. The Need/Problem:

The Council's core IT infrastructure and end-user laptops are subject to:

- Ageing assets approaching or exceeding end-of-life/end-of-support
- Increasing cyber security threats and compliance requirements
- Rising support and maintenance costs
- Limitations in scalability, resilience and performance

Failure to continue to invest will result in:

- Increased service outages and operational risk across the Council

- Heightened cyber risk exposure
- Inability to support our Digital and Continuous Improvement ambitions

17. Increased unplanned reactive spend

18. **The Solution:**

    The proposed programme of funding will deliver:

    - Planned lifecycle replacement of IT infrastructure and end-user laptops
    - Further migrations to cloud and hybrid hosting models where appropriate
    - Continued modernisation of network and telephony services
    - Enhanced cyber security controls and resilience
    - A platform on which to enable service led continuous improvement
    - An ongoing rationalisation of platforms and reduction in technical debt

19. **Alignment with Strategy:** The proposed programme of funding directly supports the Council's corporate ambition to deliver high-quality, reliable services that improve outcomes for residents and communities.

20. The Council's [Corporate Strategy] sets out a shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole as a place where people, communities and the environment thrive, with a clear focus on delivering services that put residents at the heart of everything the Council does.

21. This investment underpins that ambition by ensuring the digital systems and services relied upon by both residents and staff remain available, secure and responsive. Reliable IT infrastructure and laptops are essential to maintaining the everyday services that residents depend on, from accessing information and support, to enabling staff to deliver timely and effective interventions across a wide range of council services.

22. An example of how technology investment has supported wider Council priorities can be seen in the transition from desktop and fixed telephony to a laptop-based operating model following Local Government Reorganisation. This shift enabled more flexible and mobile working, which in turn supported the rationalisation of the Council's accommodation estate and the move to a single headquarters.

23. This demonstrates that investment in end-user laptops is not simply a technical requirement, but a key enabler of organisational efficiency and hybrid ways of working. Continued investment in the Council's laptop estate is therefore essential to sustain these benefits, ensuring staff remain able to work flexibly, securely and efficiently and will continue to support the ongoing delivery of modern, resident-focused services.

24. The Corporate Strategy also places strong emphasis on creating a modern, forward-thinking council that is open, transparent and accountable and focused on improving outcomes for people and communities.
    This investment contributes to that goal by providing the stable, resilient foundations required to support consistent service delivery, reduce disruption and maintain public confidence in the Council's operations.

25. In parallel, the Council's Digital Strategy sets out a clear ambition to create a more modern, efficient and customer-centred organisation, delivering seamless, accessible and intuitive services designed around the needs of residents.
    The infrastructure investment is a critical enabler of this vision, ensuring that systems are capable of supporting improved digital experiences, simpler interactions, and more responsive services.

26. By maintaining and modernising its IT estate, the Council will also be better positioned to:

    - Support staff to work efficiently and effectively, regardless of location
    - Enable data-driven decision-making to target resources where they are most needed
    - Deliver continuous improvement in service design and delivery

27. These outcomes align with the Digital Strategy's focus on using data, insight and innovation to improve services and outcomes for residents.

28. Overall, this investment ensures that the Council has the foundational capability required to deliver its strategic priorities. It enables better services for residents, supports staff to perform their roles effectively and helps the Council continue to operate as a modern, efficient and resilient organisation.

Market & Service analysis

29. Service Overview: Local government operates within a large and increasingly complex digital and service delivery environment. Across the UK public sector, over £26 billion is spent annually on digital technology (Source: *State of Digital Government Review 2025*), supporting millions of online transactions and services that residents rely on every day.

30. Demand for digital public services continues to grow significantly. Millions of citizens interact with public services online and expectations are shaped by the private sector, where users increasingly expect services to be simple, joined up and available on demand.

31. Alongside demand and financial pressures, the threat landscape is changing. Cyber threats to local government, including BCP Council, are increasing in scale and frequency, with attacks capable of disrupting essential services and creating significant financial and reputational impact.

32. At a national level, the UK now experiences regular, significant cyber incidents affecting organisations and public services, reflecting the growing dependency on digital systems.

33. This combination of rising user expectations, increasing service demand, constrained financial resources and evolving cyber risks means that maintaining and modernising IT infrastructure is essential to sustaining service delivery and meeting the needs of residents.

34. **Competitive Advantage:** While BCP Council does not compete in a traditional commercial sense, there is increasing expectation that councils deliver services that are efficient, accessible and comparable with the private sectors.

35. Investment in modern, resilient IT infrastructure is a key enabler of this, supporting improved performance across several areas:

36. **Improved efficiency and cost effectiveness**

37. Evidence from UK government and parliamentary research in 2025 shows that continuous digital innovation and improvement in local government can lead to:

- improved operational efficiency and reduced manual processing
- service efficiencies through streamlined systems and automation
- faster service delivery and reduced administrative burden

38. In an environment of constrained budgets, this allows BCP Council to maximise the impact of available resources and focus spend on priority services.

39. **Enhanced service quality and resident experience**

40. Modern IT infrastructure enables:

- faster and more reliable access to services
- fewer delays or service interruptions
- improved integration between systems

41. This directly supports a better experience for residents, aligning with rising expectations for simple, seamless and responsive services.

42. **Stronger resilience and risk management**

43. Continued investment in IT improves the Council's ability to:

- maintain services during system failures or cyber incidents
- protect sensitive resident data
- reduce the likelihood and impact of disruption

44. This is particularly important in the current threat environment, where cyber incidents will have significant operational and financial consequences.

45. **Better use of data and insight**

46. IT infrastructure modernisation supports improved use of data and analytics, enabling:

- more informed decision-making
- better targeting of services to need
- improved outcomes for residents

47. The ability to use data effectively is increasingly recognised as a core capability for modern local government and central to our digital strategy ambitions.

48. **Supporting workforce productivity**

49. Investment in modern IT systems, platforms and devices enables staff to:

- work more flexibly and efficiently
- reduce time spent on manual or repetitive tasks
- focus on higher-value activities

50. A growing set of evidence shows that digital capability and workforce enablement are key drivers of productivity and improved service outcomes

Options

51. A range of potential approaches to managing the Council's IT infrastructure requirements have been considered. However, due to the nature of infrastructure as a critical, enabling service, the scope for fundamentally different options is limited.

52. The Council already operates a mature and disciplined annualised approach to asset and service management. This includes:

- Structured lifecycle management of infrastructure assets
- Regular review of supplier support positions and warranties
- Planned maximisation of asset life, where it is safe and cost-effective to do so
- Ongoing optimisation of existing platforms and services, including cloud hosting services, where appropriate.

53. As a result, the current baseline already reflects a sturdy "just in time" approach, ensuring that value is maximised from existing investments before replacement is undertaken. This means there is limited opportunity to defer investment further without introducing disproportionate levels of risk.

54. **Option 1 – Do Nothing / Extend Lifecycle Further**

55. Continue to extend the life of existing IT infrastructure and laptops beyond current planned replacement timelines, minimising capital investment.

56. This will have the benefit of reducing the need for so much capital investment and would defer the need to borrow to fund the work.

57. However, as described previously, it risks:

- Increased exposure to cyber security vulnerabilities
- Increasing operational risk due to ageing or unsupported assets
- Higher reactive maintenance and support costs
- Increased likelihood of service disruption or performance degradation
- Reduced ability to support modern systems and digital services

58. **This option has been considered and discounted**. While it reduces short-term cost, it leads to higher overall cost and risk over time. It is not consistent with maintaining reliable and secure service delivery within a modern, digitally enabled Council.

59. **Option 2 – Increased Use of Revenue Funding Models**

60. A number of alternative approaches to delivering IT infrastructure and end-user laptop capability without direct capital investment have been considered. These include leasing or "as-a-service" models through increased use of revenue funding.

61. The Council has already made significant progress in adopting "as-a-service" delivery models as a core component of its IT strategy.

62. This approach underpins the Council's "Cloud First" principle, with a substantial proportion of applications, platforms and services now delivered via cloud-based or subscription models.

63. This transition has:

- Reduced the requirement for traditional on-premises infrastructure in a number of areas
- Enabled greater scalability and flexibility in service delivery
- Shifted sizable elements of our IT infrastructure cost from capital to revenue

64. As a result, the IT infrastructure investment requirement presented in this business case is already moderated by the huge extent of cloud adoption achieved to date.

65. However, there remains an ongoing and unavoidable need for the Council to maintain and invest in certain areas of infrastructure. This includes:

- Network connectivity and core infrastructure required to support access to cloud and digital services.
- Security, identity and resilience capabilities that underpin both on-premises and cloud environments.
- End-user computing (e.g. laptops and mobile devices), which are essential for staff to deliver services and require regular lifecycle replacement to remain secure, functional and supported.

- Legacy systems and applications which, through previous evaluation and first-hand experience, have been demonstrated as unsuitable or impractical to migrate to cloud-hosted environments.

66. **This option is therefore not recommended** as there is limited scope to extend this approach further without impacting service delivery.

67. The remaining elements of the infrastructure estate, particularly network connectivity, security and end-user devices, continue to require direct capital investment and tight asset lifecycle management.

68. **Option 3 – Continue Lifecycle-Based Asset Management Approach (Recommended Option)**

69. Under this option, IT & Programmes will continue to deliver a structured, lifecycle-based IT infrastructure and end-user laptop replacement programme, delivering capital investment on a "just in time" basis to maintain the Councils IT estate in a supported, reliable and cost-effective state.

70. The estimated cost of this approach is £11.2million between 2026 and 2032.

71. The benefits of this approach are:
    - Maintains secure, stable and reliable service delivery across the Council
    - Ensures IT infrastructure remains supported by suppliers and aligned with industry standards
    - Reduces reactive and unplanned expenditure
    - Enables continued delivery of digital services and continuous improvement

72. This option represents the most balanced and sustainable approach. It aligns with established asset management principles and ensures that investment is made at the optimal point in the asset's lifecycle, avoiding both premature replacement and excessive risk exposure.

73. **Conclusion and Recommended Option**

74. **The recommended option is to continue with a structured, lifecycle-based investment programme supported by capital funding, Option 3.**

75. Given the critical nature of IT infrastructure and employee productivity, there are limited viable alternatives beyond effective lifecycle management.

76. IT & Programmes technical teams already maximise the life and value of its existing IT assets through prudent management practices.

77. This proposal reflects investment only at the point where it is necessary to maintain service reliability and supportability.

78. Alternative delivery models, including leasing and cloud delivery models have been carefully considered and are already utilised selectively where they provide value.

79. However, these approaches do not remove the underlying requirement to maintain a modern, resilient IT infrastructure estate and, in many cases, shift costs to revenue or introduce additional constraints.

80. A “do nothing” or further deferment approach would not represent value for money, as it would increase operational risk, reduce service reliability, stifle service led continuous improvement and ultimately lead to higher costs through reactive replacement and incident response.

Summary of financial implications

81. A breakdown of the capital investment required each year between 2026 and 2032 is provided below:

Financial Year	Capital Investment Requested (£000s)
2026/27	1,199 of which 0.5 was approved with an Officer decision record and further 0.7 requires council approval
2027/28	2,752
2028/29	2,754
2029/30	1,367
2030/31	1,721
2031/32	1,400
Total	**11,193**

82. Between 2027 and 2032 the breakdown of what areas of the IT estate will use this funding is described below within IT & Programmes Infrastructure Capital Forward Plan

83. Additional detail on factors influencing the cost of BCP Council provided laptops is available within **Appendix 2 Factors influencing the cost of BCP Council laptops.**

84. It is proposed that the IT infrastructure investment plan is funded from prudential borrowing. The table below shows the prudential borrowing requirement over the 5-year period. A total investment plan of £11.2 million over 6 years 2026/32.

IT network and laptop replacement strategy	2026/27 % Interest	2026/27 £000	2027/28 % Interest	2027/28 £000	2028/29 % Interest	2028/29 £000	2029/30 % Interest	2029/30 £000	2030/31 % Interest	2030/31 £000	2031/32 % Interest	2031/32 £000	2032/33 % Interest	2032/33 £000	Total £000
CAPITAL INVESTMENT:															
- Laptop replacement approved with Officer Decision Record		498													**498**
- Capital Investment over 5 years requiring Council approval:		701		2,752		2,754		1,367		1,721		1,400		TBC	**10,695**
- Total capital investment		**1,199**		**2,752**		**2,754**		**1,367**		**1,721**		**1,400**		**0**	**11,193**
COST OF BORROWING:															
- Annual cost of borrowing using 5 year prevailing interest rate as of 9/06/2026 and forecast future interest rates			5.34%	304	4.80%	682	4.20%	666	4.10%	329	4.10%	415	4.10%	337	**2,734**
- Borrowing adjustment for approved budgets brought forward				38											**38**
- Total annual borrowing requirement				**342**		**682**		**666**		**329**		**415**		**337**	**2,772**
- Total included in MTFP				364		366		371		0		0		0	**1,101**
>>recommended MTFP adjustment				(22)		316		295		329		415		337	**1,671**
Alternative interest scenario using 6% BCP rate															
- Annual cost of borrowing using BCP interest rate of 6%			6.0%	312	6.0%	716	6.0%	716	6.0%	355	6.0%	447	6.0%	364	**2,910**
- Borrowing adjustment for approved budgets brought forward				26											
- Total alternative annual borrowing				338		716		716		355		447		364	**2,936**
>>Alternative MTFP adjustment				(26)		350		345		355		447		364	**1,835**

85. The model is based on the prevailing PWLB interest rates of 5.34% as of 9 June 2026 for the 2026/27 expenditure and interest rates forecast for the following 5 years of 4.8% in year 1, 4.2%in year 2, then 4.1% for the remaining years. The borrowing period is assumed over 5 years. The cost of prudential borrowing is charged to the service in the following year expenditure is incurred therefore one year lag demonstrated in the table above.

86. The 2026/27 capital investment relates to laptop replacement only. Whilst the requirement was included in the MTFP during the 26/27 budget approval, a formal council approval was required as part of a longer-term IT infrastructure plan. The initial £498,000 expenditure was approved using the Officer Decision record route to secure favourable prices.

87. Previous years borrowing assumptions have been refreshed using the current interest rates estimates and borrowing period of five years instead of four years.

88. The change of borrowing period from five years instead of four years results in a MTFP reduction of £22,000 in 2027/28.

89. The total cost of prudential borrowing for the £11.2 million investment over 6 years is £2.8 million. As £1.1 million is already reflected in the MTFP, the growth from MTFP perspective is £1.7 million.

90. The previous MTFP included the laptop replacement assumptions only, this investment plan includes the full IT network infrastructure as well as the laptop replacement strategy, therefore the MTFP growth is mainly due to the inclusion of network infrastructure.

91. **Sensitivity Analysis:** The model above shows an alternative cost of prudential borrowing using the BCP internal rate of 6%. This would require a cumulative MTFP growth of £1.8 million instead of £1.7 million. The 6% interest rate is more reflective of longer-term borrowing periods; therefore, it is recommended that the

current PWLB prevailing rate for 5-year borrowing periods and corresponding future years forecast is used for MTFP purposes for this investment.

92. The financial forecasts set out within this business case represent a baseline position, based on current assumptions regarding the Councils known IT infrastructure requirements, market pricing, inflation and borrowing costs.

93. These assumptions have been developed using the best available information at the time of writing and are considered robust for the early years of the programme.

94. Confidence in cost estimates is strongest in the initial years of the programme (particularly 2027/28 and 2028/29), where requirements are clearly defined and based on known asset lifecycles, supplier pricing and committed project delivery plans.

95. As the programme progresses into later years, there is a greater degree of uncertainty, reflecting the inherent pace of change within the technology sector and the influence of external market factors.

96. The IT and digital technology market is particularly sensitive to global economic, political and technological trends. Recent evidence across the UK public sector highlights a number of factors that can influence cost assumptions over time:

- Rapid growth in emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence and data-driven services, is increasing demand and cost for compute, storage and network capacity across both public and private sectors.
- Cyber security threats continue to increase in scale and frequency, driving often reactive additional investment requirements and influencing supplier pricing across the sector.

97. These factors contribute to a dynamic cost environment where:

- Technology hardware and infrastructure pricing does fluctuate.
- Supplier costs will increase over time.
- New regulatory or security requirements will introduce additional investment needs.
- New projects or programmes created by the Council will also introduce additional investment needs.

98. To manage this uncertainty, the programme will continue to employ it’s structured and iterative approach to financial planning.

99. **Annual refinement of cost profiles:** Investment requirements will be reviewed and refined each year as part of the Council’s budgeting and capital planning processes.

100. **Alignment to asset lifecycle reviews:** Replacement timing and scope will continue to be assessed based on asset condition, supplier support status and operational requirements.

101. **Market awareness and supplier engagement:** Ongoing engagement with suppliers and frameworks will ensure that pricing reflects current market conditions and opportunities for efficiency are maximised.

102. In conclusion, the proposed investment programme has been developed on a prudent and evidence-based basis, with robust assumptions for the near term and appropriate recognition of uncertainty in later years.

103. The approach set out ensures that:

- The Council maintains control and flexibility over its investment decisions.
- Financial forecasts are continuously refined and improved over time.
- Any material changes in cost or requirement are subject to appropriate governance and approval.

104. This provides confidence that the programme can be delivered in a controlled, affordable and adaptable manner, while continuing to respond to changes in technology, market conditions and service demand.

VAT Implications:

105. Any VAT incurred in relation with the IT infrastructure capital programme will be fully recoverable as valid invoices will be obtained and addressed to BCP Council.

Governance:

106. The IT Infrastructure Investment Plan will be delivered within an established governance framework that reflects the Council's existing operating model for IT and Programmes, which is described below.

107. This governance will continue to ensure clear accountability, effective decision-making and robust financial and risk management throughout the lifecycle of the infrastructure programmes.

108. **Approval processes:** Where material changes to cost assumptions or investment requirements are identified, these will be brought forward through established governance routes to secure appropriate approval and funding adjustments.

109. **Executive Accountability:** The IT & Programmes Service Director retains overall accountability for the delivery of the programme, including financial oversight, risk management and alignment to the Councils current priorities.

110. **Operational Responsibility:** Day-to-day responsibility for delivery and budget management is devolved to:

- Head of IT Infrastructure: accountable for all infrastructure-related capital investment, including hosting, network, security and core platforms
- Head of Modern Workplace: accountable for end-user computing, including the laptop replacement programme

111. **Decision-Making Structure:**

112. This is aligned to existing IT & Programmes (IT&P) management structures, ensuring decisions are made at the appropriate level:

- **Strategic Direction and Escalation:** IT&P Senior Management Team (SMT), chaired by the IT & Programmes Service Director.
- **Operational Decision-Making:** Heads of Service (Infrastructure and Modern Workplace) with delegated authority within approved budgets
- **Programme/Project Coordination:** Delivery managed through existing service management and project delivery structures and governance.

113. This approach ensures that decisions will continue to be made efficiently while maintaining appropriate financial oversight and control.

114. **Financial Management and Controls:**

115. The programme will be delivered within a well-established financial management framework.

116. Regular financial monitoring is already undertaken through routine engagement with the Capital Accountancy team, including:

- Budget tracking and forecasting
- Regular validation of profiling of available capital
- Identification of variances and pressures

117. These existing governance arrangements will continue to provide:

- Early visibility of any deviation from planned spend
- The ability to take corrective action where required
- Alignment with the Council's Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) processes

118. This ensures that financial performance is actively managed throughout the programme lifecycle, rather than reviewed retrospectively.

119. **Risk Management and Escalation:**

120. Risks associated with the programme will be managed through established IT and corporate risk management processes:

- Risks will be identified, assessed and monitored at the service level
- Regular review will take place through IT&P management structures
- Significant risks or issues will be escalated to the IT Service Director and the IT&P Senior Management Team.

121. Overall, the governance approach for this programme builds on existing, well-established IT and financial management structures within the Council.

122. Clear accountability is defined at both strategic and operational levels, with:

- Strong financial oversight
- Defined escalation routes
- Ongoing monitoring and reporting

123. This ensures that the capital programme can be delivered in a controlled, transparent and accountable manner, with appropriate oversight maintained throughout its lifecycle.

Risks:

124. This business case already recognises that investment in IT infrastructure carries a range of financial, operational and strategic risks.

125. These risks have been considered in the development of this business case and are actively managed through established governance, financial controls and delivery practices.

126. The key risks and associated mitigation strategies are outlined below.

127. **Financial Risk: Cost Uncertainty and Market Volatility**

128. As set out in the Sensitivity Analysis, the IT market is subject to fluctuation due to external factors including technological change, supply chain pressures, cyber requirements and wider economic conditions. This creates uncertainty in cost forecasts, particularly in later years of the programme.

129. Our mitigations to this risk include:

- Financial forecasts are based on a controlled baseline, with higher confidence in early years.
- Annual refinement of cost profiles through budget-setting and capital planning processes.
- Ongoing engagement with suppliers and frameworks to ensure competitive pricing.
- Established governance routes to seek approval for any material changes in funding requirements

130. **Operational Risk: Service Disruption from Ageing Infrastructure**

131. As highlighted in earlier sections, the threat landscape continues to evolve, with BCP Council increasingly targeted by cyber-attacks. Ageing or unsupported infrastructure increases exposure to this risk.

132. Furthermore, a failure to invest in IT infrastructure at appropriate lifecycle points increases the risk of system failure, degraded performance, or service outages. This risk underpins the “do nothing” option, which has been discounted and will be mitigated to a large degree by approval of the recommended capital funding programme.

133. **Strategic Risk: Inability to Deliver Corporate and Digital Strategy Outcomes**

134. Failure to maintain and invest appropriately in IT infrastructure may limit the Council's ability to deliver the ambitions set out in both its Corporate Strategy and Digital Strategy.

135. These strategies place a strong emphasis on delivering modern, efficient, and resident-focused services, supported by digital capability, data-driven decision-making and improved customer experience.

136. Without a stable, secure and scalable IT infrastructure foundation, there is a risk that the Council is unable to:

- Deliver reliable and responsive digital services for residents
- Support staff to work efficiently and effectively across services
- Enable integration between systems and improve service design
- Realise the intended benefits of digital transformation, continuous improvement and modernisation initiatives.

137. This risk is successfully mitigated through the approval and delivery of a phased, lifecycle-based IT infrastructure capital investment programme, ensuring our systems remain fit for purpose and able to support our Councils strategic objectives.

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Appendix 2

Appendix subject	**Factors influencing the cost of BCP Council laptops**

The cost of BCP laptops reflects the need to provide secure, reliable and manageable technology that supports service delivery across the organisation. While the Council continues to identify opportunities to reduce costs, these must be balanced against the need to maintain security, compliance and operational performance

BCP Council provides laptops to enable staff to deliver services securely, reliably and efficiently. Device pricing in the global market is currently highly volatile (June 2026) and can change quickly based on supply chain, demand and technology factors. The typical cost of around £1,000 per device reflects recent procurement outcomes and is considered representative of the pricing that BCP has been able to achieve through competitive processes over time.

Council laptops are specified using a structured approach that balances cost, security, performance and long-term value. A standard baseline specification is applied across most of the workforce to ensure consistency, reduce complexity and support efficient management at scale. Higher specification devices are only provided where there is a clear business need.

The price of each device includes more than the physical laptop. It covers the full enterprise provision, including warranty, technical support, secure build and configuration, and essential peripherals. It also reflects the systems and processes required to manage devices consistently across the organisation.

Devices are procured through national frameworks and competitive processes to ensure value for money. While BCP secures discounts through these arrangements, its purchasing volumes are much smaller than those of large global organisations, which directly affects the unit price that can be achieved.

Lower-cost alternatives have been explored in recent months. While some options indicated potential savings, they were not deliverable at scale or over time, or introduced practical issues such as longer lead times and reduced flexibility to meet business needs. Thorough market testing will be conducted before any procurement to ensure all viable options are considered.

Maintaining a standardised device estate is a deliberate choice. Introducing multiple device types would increase complexity in support, maintenance and security management, and place additional pressure on IT services. This would increase overall operational risk and cost.

Council laptops must meet higher standards than consumer devices. They are designed to support secure access to sensitive data, integrate with corporate systems, and operate reliably across a wide range of roles, including mobile and frontline services. These requirements result in a different cost base to retail devices.

The Council manages cost over the full lifecycle of each device, typically four to five years. Value is extended through reuse and refurbishment where appropriate, and specifications and contracts are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain proportionate and cost-effective.

CABINET

Report subject	**BCP Homes Performance and Regulatory Compliance Update**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report provides performance information on how services provided through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) are delivered to council tenants to support councillors oversight in ensuring that the council: • Provides good quality homes and services to all tenants • Makes best use of its resources to deliver what it is required to do as a landlord • Resolve issues promptly and effectively when things go wrong. It provides an update against key performance indicators for quarter 1, 2026-27 and the Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM's) for 2025-26. This report also sets out how BCP Homes ensures that the council, in its role as a Registered Provider of Social Housing, is meeting its regulatory responsibilities under the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 and is engaging with the Regulator of Social Housing.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** **(a) Cabinet notes the content of this report and raises any issues for consideration by officers.**
Reason for recommendations	To support councillors in ensuring that council services provided to tenants are managed effectively and that regulatory requirements are met.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Kieron Wilson - Housing and Regulatory Services
Corporate Director	Laura Ambler – Corporate Director for Wellbeing
Report Authors	Seamus Doran – Head of Housing Management
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Update

Background

1. BCP Homes is the council's inhouse housing management team providing services to approximately 10,700 council tenants and leaseholders. These services are funded through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) which is a ring-fenced account that records the income and expenditure associated with the landlord function in respect of the council's homes.
2. The range of services is varied and are also provided by other teams within the council. This primarily includes the Property Maintenance and Tenancy Advice and Repairs teams within the Customer and Property Directorate and the Anti-Social Behaviour team within Public Protection. New homes funded through the HRA are developed through the Housing Delivery team within the Investment and Development Directorate.
3. As a Registered Provider of Social Housing, BCP Council is responsible for the delivery of services to tenants and demonstrating that it is meeting the outcomes of the regulatory consumer standards for landlords as provided by the Regulator of Social Housing (the Regulator).
4. Following an inspection by the Regulator in 2025, the council was provided with a C1 judgement in January 2026 stating that overall, it was delivering the outcomes of the consumer standards. It had demonstrated that it identifies when issues occur and it puts plans in place to remedy and minimise recurrence.
5. The Transparency, Accountability and Influence standard requires registered providers to take action and deliver fair and equitable outcomes for tenants. It also contains a requirement to collect and provide information to support the effective scrutiny by tenants of their landlord's performance in delivering landlord services.
6. Services provided to council tenants and leaseholders include:
    - Customer services
    - Void management and lettings
    - Repairs and planned maintenance to homes and communal areas
    - Servicing and testing
    - Neighbourhood management

- Cleaning and gardening of communal areas
- Rent collection
- Tenancy sustainment and money advice
- Sheltered housing
- Anti-social behaviour
- Tenancy management
- Complaint handling
- Resident involvement

7. To support the council in meeting its responsibilities teams providing services to tenants and leaseholders report on performance to established resident panels and a Residents Committee. Quarterly performance reporting is also provided to the BCP Homes Advisory Board (Advisory Board) in the following areas:
    - Voids and lettings
    - Responsive repairs
    - Rent arrears and collection
    - Complaint handling times
    - Information governance
    - Call handling times
    - Anti-social behaviour

8. Quarterly performance reporting to support member oversight was previously agreed by Cabinet as part of the BCP Homes governance review. Capacity to fully implement this reporting has been challenging during the period of regulatory inspection, implementation of the new housing management system and delivery of a significant restructure of BCP Homes. These major programmes have placed substantial demands on operational and management capacity, but they also provide the foundations for stronger performance management and assurance. Members can now be assured that quarterly monitoring and reporting will be the established norm, supported by the newly agreed corporate strategy board oversight arrangements to ensure continued visibility of performance, regulatory compliance, risks and improvement activity.

9. In addition, newly agreed corporate strategy board oversight arrangements will provide a further route for assurance on BCP Homes performance, regulatory compliance and delivery of key improvement activity. This will support alignment between HRA priorities, the council's wider corporate strategy and senior leadership oversight, ensuring that emerging risks, dependencies and progress against agreed actions are visible and can be escalated where required.

10. Reporting on property compliance, for example gas servicing, is undertaken separately and is also reported quarterly to the Advisory Board. Property compliance is also reported to Cabinet annually through the Housing and Property Compliance Update Housing Revenue Account.

11. The Transparency, Accountability and Influence standard requires the council to carry out and report annually against the [Tenant Satisfaction Measures](#) (TSM's). These are collected according to requirements set out by the Regulator. They include information from the TSM perception survey of tenants and management information held by the council on areas including repairs, complaints, building safety and tenant engagement.

12. The TSM's are published and allow tenants to see how the council is performing against other landlords. They also provide the council with an opportunity to see where it might need to improve its services and enable the Regulator to gauge how well it is performing in meeting the outcomes of the regulatory standards.

13. Cabinet has previously received updates on performance against the TSM's most recently on the 29 October 2025 through the [BCP Homes Performance Update.](#)

Performance Scorecard

14. The quarterly performance scorecard to the end of quarter 1 2026-27, is set out in appendix 1. It is also provided to the Advisory Board and similar information is provided to the BCP Homes Residents Committee. Commentary on the key performance indicators is provided within the scorecard.

15. Benchmarking is obtained through a subscription service, Housemark, a data, insight and analysis provider for the housing sector in the UK.

16. The role of the Advisory Board is to oversee and scrutinise performance to ensure effective delivery of services provided through the HRA and to support officers and the Portfolio Holder for Housing and Regulatory Services in meeting the council's legal and regulatory requirements. Because of this more detailed operational information is often provided to the Board to help explain concerns with performance or to provide additional insight.

17. Performance on information governance is also provided to the Advisory Board but is not contained within this report as there are separate reporting arrangements within the council for this.

18. At the end of quarter 1 relet times for standard general needs voids was 57.61 days. This is slightly above the median quartile for similar sized local authorities. For sheltered housing voids, 46.21 days, is within the top quartile.

19. The overall re-let target for voids is 40 calendar days. This is measured from the date that a tenancy has ended to the date the next new tenancy commences and this target is within the top quartile of similar sized local authorities' performance.

20. The re-let process involves several stages and some of these can commence when tenants provide the required 28 days' notice of their intention to end their tenancy, for example a tenancy termination inspection and a request for the nomination of the new tenant from the housing register.

21. New reporting allows each stage of the void process to be recorded and performance measured.

22. This indicates that there have been some delays in scheduling the work. This can occur where properties have been vacated in very poor condition that requires clearance or needle sweeping before a thorough inspection can be undertaken by

the surveyor. There has also been an increase in the time taken by the contractor to complete void works including where they have been asked to undertake additional decorating. However, this does have an impact on the satisfaction of new tenants some of whom may find it difficult to undertake decorating even where vouchers are provided.

23. Rent collection rates are low at the beginning of the year as the arrears brought forward forms a higher proportion of the rent due. As the year progresses this forms a smaller proportion, and the collection figure will increase. The end of year figure provides the best benchmarking comparison. At the end of 2025-26 the collection rate of 95.38% was within the bottom quartile of performance. Top quartile performance for similar sized local authorities was 96.93%.

24. Current tenant rent arrears as a percentage of the rent due was 4.19%. This is above the bottom quartile but below the median. As set out in the scorecard there is a difference in performance between the two legacy areas of Bournemouth and Poole. Rent collection and performance monitoring is currently undertaken through two separate housing management systems. From December 2026, these will have moved to a single housing management system which will improve performance monitoring and help better understand where the issues are.

25. Over recent years more tenants have moved from receiving housing benefit paid weekly in advance directly to their rent accounts to universal credit (UC) where rent is paid monthly in arrears directly to the tenant. There is a further delay where tenants then have to arrange for payment to their rent account. This has had an impact on arrears as much less rent is paid in advance. Some work has been carried out that may allow an estimate of arrears caused by UC delays and this information will be provided in future reports.

26. Repairs satisfaction has fallen slightly. This is now gathered through text messaging, rather than telephone calls, which provides less favourable outcomes but is more efficient. Satisfaction remains high and above top quartile as reported through the TSM's. Performance in completing repairs remains high but below target. Performance for this area and the targets are to be reviewed.

27. Complaint handling times are set by the Housing Ombudsman. Performance is within the top quartile. This is a challenging area as indicated by the increased number of complaints received. This is partly due to increased awareness and a change in the definition of what must be recorded as a complaint in line with the Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code.

28. The number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) cases recorded in quarter 1 has fallen. Many cases are now defined as good neighbourhood management cases and not recorded as ASB. There has been an increase in the number of these other cases.

29. The classification of some complaints of ASB as good neighbourhood management cases reflects good practice identified by the Housing Ombudsman in its report Spotlight on: Noise Complaints -October 2022. Many reports involve everyday noise and activities and have been treated and managed as ASB leading to inappropriate responses, for example warning letters, when other actions such as checking sound insulation or mediation would be appropriate.

30. This also enables the ASB team to focus on the most serious cases. While they are responsible for enforcement action, they will also attend multi-agency meetings and work closely with partner agencies to identify solutions, share information, and safeguard vulnerable individuals where appropriate.

31. Where early intervention has not achieved the required outcome, or where the severity of the behaviour necessitates formal action, the ASB team will consider and pursue the most appropriate legal remedies. For the first quarter of this year, the following enforcement actions were undertaken:

Closure Orders	1
Injunctions	1
Community Protection Warnings(CPW)	9
Community Protection Notices (CPN's)	4
Notice of Seeking Possession	1

32. Call handling times have increased. Previously performance was within the top quartile. There has been a small increase in the number of calls and increase in the time taken to answer these. It is not clear why this is this case. Improvements to the housing management system will provide more opportunities for residents to self-serve where they can and reduce the reliance on telephone contact.

Tenant Satisfaction Measures

33. Information to report against the TSM's must be collected as specified by the Regulator in the Tenant Satisfaction Measures - Tenant survey requirements and the Tenant Satisfaction Measures - Technical requirements The council has procured an independent market research agency to undertake the perception survey on its behalf.

34. The perception survey must include the survey question wording and the response options available as set out in the requirements. Surveys may be carried out online, by telephone or post and additional questions may be incorporated.

35. Performance against the TSM's must be submitted annually and published so that tenants can see how the council is performing. Information on the survey results, summary of the survey approach (methodology) and the survey questionnaire are available on the council's website - BCP Homes performance

36. The council should be satisfied that the publication of TSM results, and summary approach meets the requirements as set out by the Regulator, Summary of TSM's publication requirements.

37. The Regulator publishes data on the Tenant Satisfaction Measures which allows benchmarking with other registered providers. Benchmarking is summarised in appendix 2. This also includes results of the 2021 survey of council tenants and

the perception questions that were asked at that time as well as performance up to 2025-26.

38. Appendix 3 provides a breakdown of the 2025-26 survey results by different sub-groups.

39. From 2025-26 the perception survey has been undertaken quarterly instead of at a single period of time once a year. Results from each quarter are combined to provide annual satisfaction levels. This provides an earlier indication of satisfaction and allows action to be taken where it is low. It also enables more regular benchmarking to be carried out.

40. National quartile data is provided by the Regulator and information for 2025-26 will not be available until later this year, usually October. Benchmarking is against the national quartiles as well as the top quartile for local authorities only. Performance is indicated as green where performance is at or above the national quartile and amber where it is above the medium. Red indicates where satisfaction levels are below the national medium.

41. Levels of dissatisfaction have been provided within this report as well as this is important when looking at the effectiveness of services.

42. Overall satisfaction amongst tenants (TP01) has fallen slightly in 2025-26 to 79.6% but is still within top quartile performance. 10% of tenants are dissatisfied with the remainder indicating that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

43. Overall satisfaction with the repairs service (TP02) has increased significantly over 2025-26. It had fallen during 2024-25 while the inhouse team started dealing with repairs across all homes in Poole. This was a significant undertaking and has the service has become embedded, satisfaction levels have improved. 8% of tenants were dissatisfied with this part of the service.

44. Other satisfaction measures related to repairs, (TP03 and TP04), show that levels of satisfaction have increased and are within top quartile performance.

45. TP05, satisfaction that the home is safe, has also increased. From previous surveys it is clear that tenants do not solely base their response to this from repairs and safety checks carried out to their homes. They also include other factors that impact on their safety such as security of communal areas and anti-social behaviour. 7% of tenants were not satisfied that their home was safe. 12% of tenants were also dissatisfied with how well maintained their home was. Whilst the main reason was damp and mould, anti-social behaviour and problems with neighbours was the second most common reason with security concerns also being expressed as a common reason.

46. Older people and those living in sheltered housing and bungalows are much likely to feel that their home is safe.

47. In relation to damp and mould there are detailed processes that are followed to deal with issues. Many of the incidents of damp and mould are reported by officers and operatives visiting tenant's homes. Performance in dealing with damp and mould will be reported through the annual Housing and Property Compliance Update to Cabinet and is also provide to the Advisory Board.

48. Satisfaction measures relating to engagement with tenants (TP06 and TP07) are still slightly below top quartile performance. A new Resident Engagement and Communication Strategy was approved by Cabinet last year and a Strategic Communication Plan has been developed to provide resident first, transparent, accessible and evidence led communication with all key stakeholders. This will include key campaigns for 2026-27 such as anti-social behaviour, damp and mould prevention and access for safety checks. There will also be ongoing messaging around performance and how we have acted on resident feedback.

49. A high proportion of our tenants, 84.1% believe that the council treats them with respect (TP08). The levels of satisfaction across most subgroups are high.

50. The level of satisfaction with complaint handling has fallen and at 31.1% is below the median quartile. However, complaint handling response times are high within top quartile or above the median. The main reasons for dissatisfaction are:

- No action taken/issue not resolved
- Never hard back/no updates/lack of communication
- Do not deal with anti-social behaviour/neighbour disputes

51. Whilst anti-social behaviour is a key reason for dissatisfaction additional questions may be required during future quarterly surveys. A recent restructure ensures that additional resources are made available for complaint handling and a small team will now report to a senior manager who will be focused on complaints and service improvement.

52. Satisfaction with the maintenance of communal areas (TP10) has increased and is now just below the top quartile. This was a priority for residents when BCP Homes was created, and a new Neighbourhood team was created to manage this area of work.

53. Satisfaction with how anti-social behaviour is managed has fallen slightly and remains below the median quartile. This was another area of priority for residents when BCP Homes was created, and additional resources have been made available to increase the capacity of the team.

54. There are subgroups where satisfaction is high and at or just below top quartile performance, older tenants, those living in sheltered accommodation and ethnic minority groups.

55. Reasons for dissatisfaction with anti-social behaviour include:

- No action taken/issues not dealt with
- General problems with neighbours
- Complaint about drug dealing/drug use

56. The breakdown by sub-groups provided in appendix 3 identifies where differences in the levels of satisfaction exist.

57. This is also broken down between the two main areas of Bournemouth and Poole. There are differences in the level of satisfaction particularly in relation to overall satisfaction, TP01, where satisfaction is 83% for tenants who live in Bournemouth and 76% in Poole. However, there has been a gradual increase in

satisfaction levels amongst tenants in Poole for most of the measures since the TSM's were introduced but is particular those relating to repairs and maintenance.

58. The remaining TSM's are based on management information. Performance against repairs and building safety are generally within or near to top quartile performance. There has been a greater focus in recent years across the housing sector and performance in relation to building safety is high.

59. The one red rating provided has been reported through the Advisory Board and was in relation to a water risk assessment for one new building which did not meet requirements and was undertaken again.

Proactive regulation by the Regulator of Social Housing

60. The Regulator uses inspections to judge how well a landlord is delivering the outcomes of the consumer standards. In January 2026 it provided BCP Council with a C1 judgement stating that overall, it was delivering the outcomes of the consumer standards.

61. The Regulator was provided with the HRA Delivery plan that was provided to Cabinet in July 2025. This set out the improvements to be made following work to assess compliance with the consumer standards undertaken by HQN. Feedback from residents was also used to inform improvements required. Notable achievements include:

    - Programme of tenancy reviews established to collect household data on our tenants to help understand diverse needs.
    - 30-year Business Plan and Asset management strategy in place for the HRA.
    - Review of governance arrangements of BCP Homes.
    - Development of a Resident Engagement and Communications strategy.
    - Resident Engagement Strategy for High Rise Buildings in place.
    - New service standards agreed and published.
    - Improvements on how performance information is made available to residents.
    - Enhanced approach to dealing with damp and mould and improved reporting.
    - Continued implementation of a new Housing Management system
    - Restructure of BCP Homes to provide additional resources for asset management, finance, performance and resident insight.

62. The continued implementation of the Delivery Plan is overseen through a monthly improvement programme meeting and a Housing Programme Board.

63. As part of the approach to regulation the council must provide the Regulator with the following annual returns:

- Local Authority Data return (since 2019-20) - to ensure compliance with the Rent Standard.
- Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM) return (since 2023-24).
- Fire Safety Remediation Survey (FRS) (since 2023-24)

64. There will also continue to be an annual engagement meeting with the Regulator where any issues can be discussed. The next programmed inspection to be undertaken by the Regulator is anticipated to be in the summer of 2029.

65. The council is responsible for ensuring that council services provided to tenants are managed effectively and that they deliver the outcomes of the consumer standards. The is expected to be open and transparent and inform the Regulator in a timely way about any material issues that it feels might result in its failure to deliver the outcomes of the standards, i.e., self-referral. Individuals and other organisations may also make a referral where a landlord is not delivering the outcomes.

Competence and Conduct Standard

66. The new Competence and Conduct Standard comes into force in October this year. The standard will require landlords to take steps to ensure that those staff involved in the provision of services to council tenants have the knowledge, skills and experience required to undertake their role to a high standard. This will be set out within a broad competency framework that the council will need to develop.

67. For senior managers there is a more specific requirement to hold an approved level four or five housing qualification that meets the requirement of the new standard as set out in the Policy Statement on Qualifications Requirements for Social Housing. There will be a transition period to allow existing staff to obtain any qualification required or to supplement existing qualifications with additional training.

68. The standard also requires the development of a formal policy outlining how continuous learning is supported and performance issues are managed. It also requires the development of a code of conduct setting out clear expectations and standards. These will be developed and incorporated into corporate policies in a way that continues to make them easily accessible to and understood by tenants.

69. Tenants must be given meaningful opportunities to shape and influence these documents.

70. External support has been sought to review progress to date and make recommendations to ensure compliance with the new standard. The People and Culture Team are also providing advice and support to ensure that any approach meets corporate requirements.

Chair of the BCP Homes Advisory Board Report

71. New governance arrangements following the review that was presented to Cabinet on the 29 October 2025, requires the Chair of the Advisory Board to provide a summary of Board activity over the last six months which is set out in appendix 4.

72. The Board was provided with regular information regarding performance, property compliance, risk management, resident engagement, governance improvements and meeting regulatory requirements. This helped ensure that services were delivered safety and effectively.

73. Property compliance remains a priority for the Board with assurance being sought on the approach to manging damp and mould and meeting the requirements of Awaab's law.

74. The work of the Board contributed to the C1 regulatory judgement, and it will continue to monitor improvements in key areas including resident engagement and continuing to meet the regulatory consumer standards.

Options Appraisal

75. Councillors should be aware of their responsibilities to ensure compliance with the regulatory consumer standards. They are supported in this by officers and the BCP Homes Advisory Board in its role to scrutinise services to tenants.

Summary of financial implications

76. Cabinet is aware that the need to meet regulatory requirements necessitates additional resources for staff. This has been addressed through the Housing Revenue Account Budget Setting report from a staffing perspective where an additional £615,000 was made available. This additional costs has been factored into the HRA 30-Year Business Plan ensuring continued viability.

77. The consultation on the new structure for BCP Homes has recently been completed and changes will now be implemented to ensure that there is greater emphasis on complaint handling, performance management, compliance and planning for our homes.

Summary of legal implications

78. There are no specific legal implications associated with this report. It sets out the requirements of the Social Housing (Regulation) Act 2023 and the steps the BCP Homes is taking to meet those requirements. Appropriate legal advice will be sought if clarity is required on an issue or where changes to policies are required

Summary of human resources implications

79. As set out above there will be a need to recruit additional staff to enable the council to meet its new legal and regulatory requirements. This has been included in the Housing Revenue Account budget. There will also be implications for staff training once a new standard relating to conduct and competency has been agreed.

Summary of sustainability impact

80. The requirements of a new Decent Homes standard will include measures relating to minimum energy efficiency standards potentially reducing the carbon emissions of the housing stock.

Summary of public health implications

81. The consumer standards focus on the safety of homes, listening to tenants and acting on their concerns. Ensuring the safety of council homes and meeting the requirements of a new Decent Homes standard will contribute to the physical health of tenants. Meeting the broader requirements to listen to residents and acting on their concerns to design services will also support wellbeing.

Summary of equality implications

82. There are no equality implications associated with this report. However, the consumer standards require landlords to understand their tenants needs and provide services that provide fair and equitable outcomes.

Summary of risk assessment

83. Councillors are responsible for ensuring that the council delivers the outcomes of the consumer standards when providing services to tenants. They should have assurance that the standards are being met and that actions are in place to deal with any gaps.
84. Failure to meet the new regulatory and legal requirements can result in enforcement action and damage to the council's reputation through poor regulatory judgements or inspection outcomes. The Regulator can take further regulatory action to address non-compliance through unlimited fines.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – BCP Homes Performance Scorecard Quarter 1 2026-27

Appendix 2 – Tenant Satisfaction Measures Summary 2025-26

Appendix 3 – Tenant Satisfaction Measures Respondent Profile 2025-26

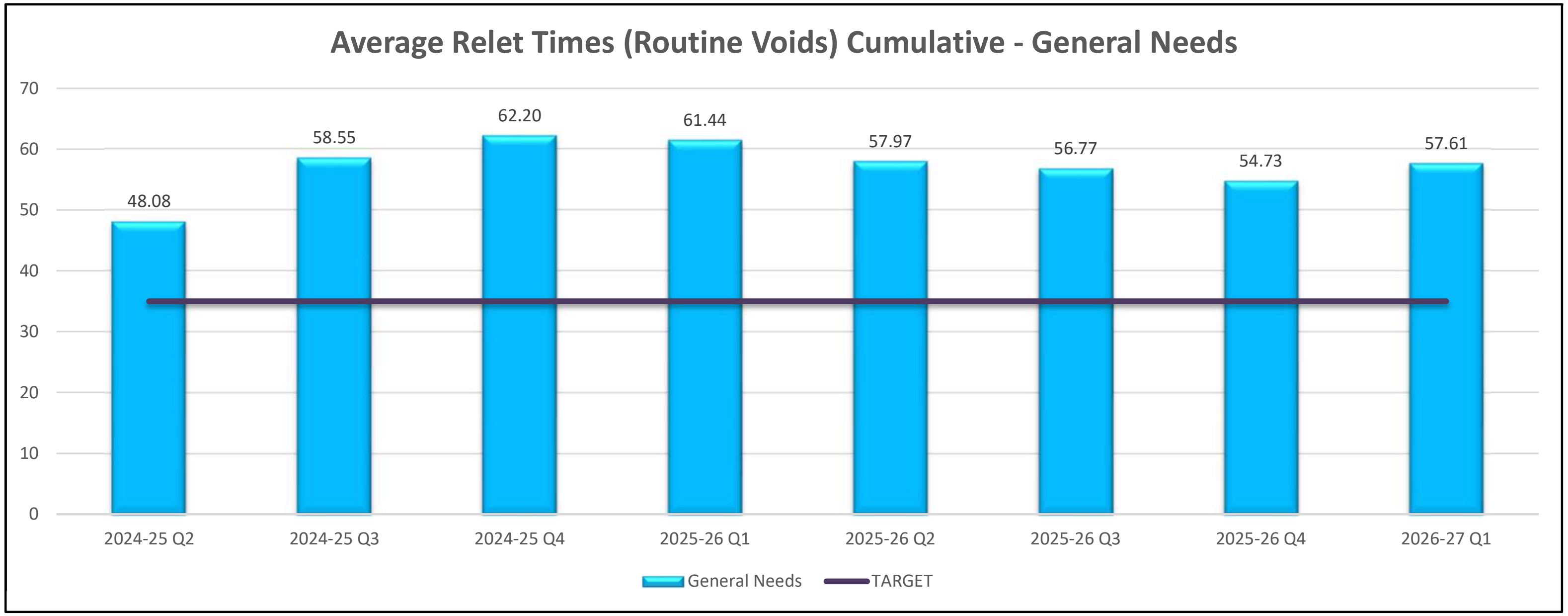
Appendix 4 - Chair of the BCP Homes Advisory Board Report

APPENDIX 1

BCP Homes: Key Performance Indicators

Quarter 1 2026-27

June 2026



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
48.00	56.49	91.90
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
29.81	41.00	72.14

Target	40 days

2024-25	62.20	↑
2025-26	54.73	
2026-27	57.61	

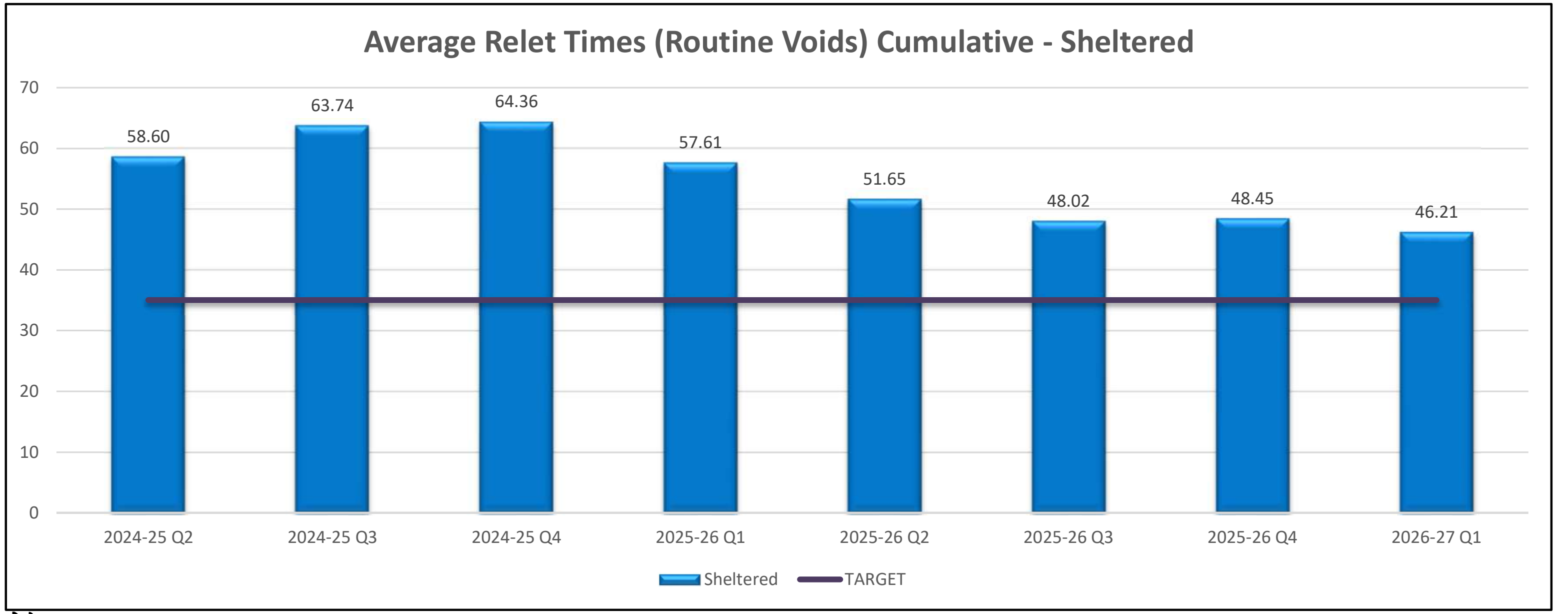
Cumulative	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
Number of voids	123	182	248	50	88	134	183	44
Total days void	5,914	10,656	15,426	3,072	5,101	7,607	10,016	2,535
Non Cumulative Re-let Time				61.44	53.39	54.48	48.14	57.61

Reason for level of performance

Reporting allows each stage of the void process to be measured and this indicates that there are some delays in surveyors scheduling void works and with the contractor completing the works. Additional performance information on the different stages has been provided as appendices to the main Performance Update report.

Actions taken or planned

Reports allow the stages of the void process to be monitored for current voids and not only those that have been re-let. Regular meetings are held to discuss the progress of current voids and further details of issues affecting re-let times are set out within the main body of the Performance Update report.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
48.00	56.49	91.90
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
29.81	41.00	72.14

Target	40 days

2024-25	64.36	↑
2025-26	48.45	
2026-27	46.21	

Cumulative	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
Number of voids	93	137	193	46	77	113	148	38
Total days void	5,450	8,733	12,422	2,650	3,977	5,426	7,171	1,756

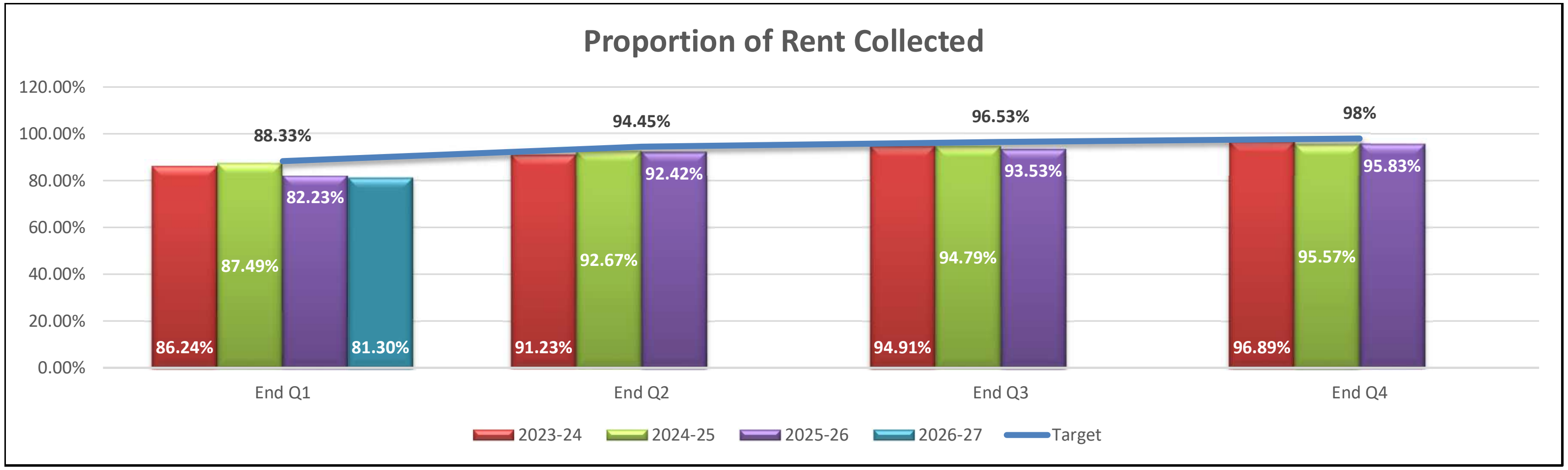
Non Cumulative Re-let Time				2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
				57.61	42.81	40.25	50.78	46.21

Reason for level of performance

Reporting allows each stage of the void process to be measured and this indicates that there are some delays in surveyors scheduling void works and with the contractor completing the works. Additional performance information on the different stages has been provided as appendices to the main Performance Update report.

Actions taken or planned

Reports allow the stages of the void process to be monitored for current voids and not only those that have been re-let. Regular meetings are held to discuss the progress of current voids and further details of issues affecting re-let times are set out within the main body of the Performance Update report.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
96.93	96.65	96.24
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
99.14	97.10	96.18

Target	98%

2024-25	95.57%	↓
2025-26	95.83%	
2026-27	81.30%	

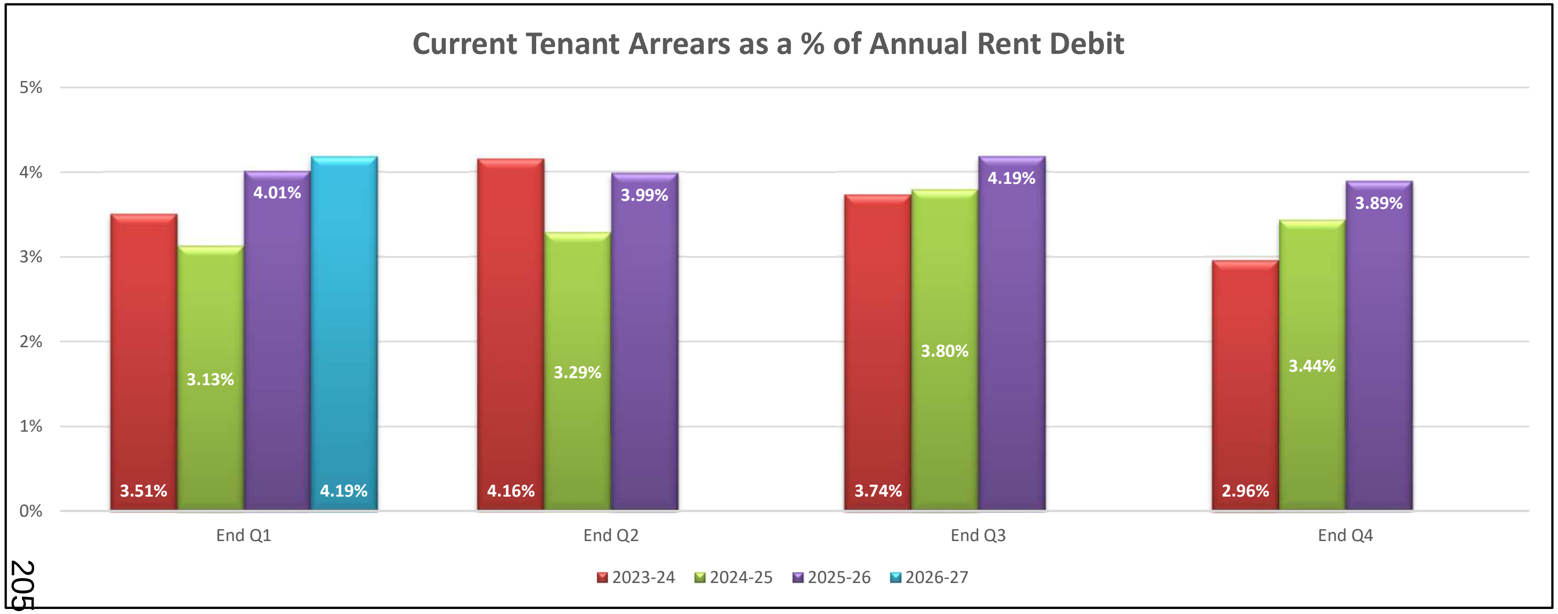
	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
Rent collected	£28,151,189	£41,904,376	£56,028,305	£12,629,480	£28,381,591	£41,053,486	£56,664,456	£13,190,923
Rent due	£28,713,217	£42,543,728	£56,960,164	£13,157,100	£28,507,451	£41,694,117	£56,931,683	£13,667,904
Arrears b/f	£1,663,279	£1,663,279	£1,663,247	£2,201,884	£2,201,780	£2,201,566	£2,199,281	£2,557,980
Void loss (YTD)	£278,175	£443,276	£621,769	£79,840	£201,154	£311,783	£436,845	£139,514
Current arrears	£1,883,842	£2,157,045	£1,967,211	£2,302,783	£2,288,907	£2,406,846	£2,234,437	£2,504,273

Reason for level of performance

Rent collection performance at the beginning of the financial year is always lower as the arrears carried forward figure forms a larger part of the rent due. As the year progresses the impact of arrears decreases and rent collection will improve. The benchmarking figures provided are at the end of the 2025-26 financial year. When broken down, the collection rate for Bournemouth at the end of Q1 was 85.34% and 77.03% in Poole. At the end of 2025-26 the collection rates were more aligned. The removal of rent free weeks in 2024-25 that was previously available to tenants in Poole is likely to be a contributing factor to a reduced collection rate within the first quarter.

Actions taken or planned

A new version of the NEC housing management system is being implemented. As part of this all functions currently undertaken on the legacy Civica Cx system are to be moved to existing NEC by December 2026. This will include reporting and enable greater assurance to be provided on performance reporting. It will also support more consistent performance monitoring.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
3.08%	3.58%	4.78%
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
1.98%	2.94%	3.56%

Target	3%

2024-25	3.44%	
2025-26	3.89%	↓
2026-27	4.19%	

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
Current arrears	£1,883,842	£2,157,045	£1,967,211	£2,302,783	£2,288,907	£2,406,846	£2,234,437	£2,504,273
Annual rent debit £	£57,273,358	£56,817,693	£57,218,023	£57,359,510	£57,421,600	£57,480,239	£57,368,528	£59,832,145

Reason for level of performance

There has been an increase in the amount of arrears owed by tenants. The move to universal credit will continue to have an impact. The current benchmarking figures have been changed and are based on actual arrears with no account taken for benefit delays.

Actions taken or planned

Staff involved in managing rent arrears are currently working on implementation of the new housing management system, rents (and arrears monitoring). This will ensure that this area of work is conducted on one system simplifying the collection and management of performance. Once there is some capacity work will begin on improving performance monitoring and reporting to identifying any trends that may assist in reducing arrears and help manage risks associated with peaks and dips in performance. This will also assist in providing assurance on the management information used.

Repairs Survey - % Satisfied (per quarter)

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Satisfied	90.72%	90.61%	90.89%	93.23%	94.04%	93.94%	88.30%	89.80%	↑	89.80%	95.0%
# Surveys	291	309	395	192	302	165	393	353			

% of Non-emergency Responsive Repairs Completed Within the Landlord’s Target Timescale (per quarter)

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Completed within target timescale	81.71%	83.50%	85.51%	82.38%	87.89%	87.86%	85.92%	86.21%	↑	86.21%	93.0%
# Repairs completed	3,932	4,655	4,686	5,816	5,416	6,449	6,407	5,445			
# Repairs in time	3,213	3,887	4,007	4,791	4,760	5,666	5,505	4,694			

% of Emergency Responsive Repairs Completed Within the Landlord’s Target Timescale (per quarter)

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Completed within target timescale	94.76%	96.29%	98.38%	94.40%	98.21%	98.23%	97.68%	98.34%	↑	98.34%	99.5%
# Repairs completed	2,254	2,883	3,026	2,198	2,453	3,391	3,239	2,464			
# Repairs in time	2,136	12,855	2,977	2,075	2,409	3,331	3,164	2,423			

% of Non-emergency Responsive Repairs Completed Within the Landlord’s Target Timescale Cumulative

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Completed within target timescale	81.43%	82.18%	83.07%	82.38%	86.22%	85.54%	87.40%	86.23%	↓	86.23%	93.0%
# Repairs completed	8,200	12,855	17,541	5,816	11,112	19,258	23,821	5,481			
# Repairs in time	6,677	10,564	14,571	4,791	9,581	16,474	20,819	4,726			

% of Emergency Responsive Repairs Completed Within the Landlord’s Target Timescale Cumulative

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Completed within target timescale	95.41%	95.76%	96.54%	94.40%	96.43%	97.01%	97.42%	98.35%	↑	98.35%	99.5%
# Repairs completed	4,314	7,197	10,223	2,198	4,648	8,257	11,179	2,492			
# Repairs in time	4,116	6,892	9,869	2,075	4,482	8,010	10,891	2,451			

% of Responsive Repairs Appointments Kept (per quarter)

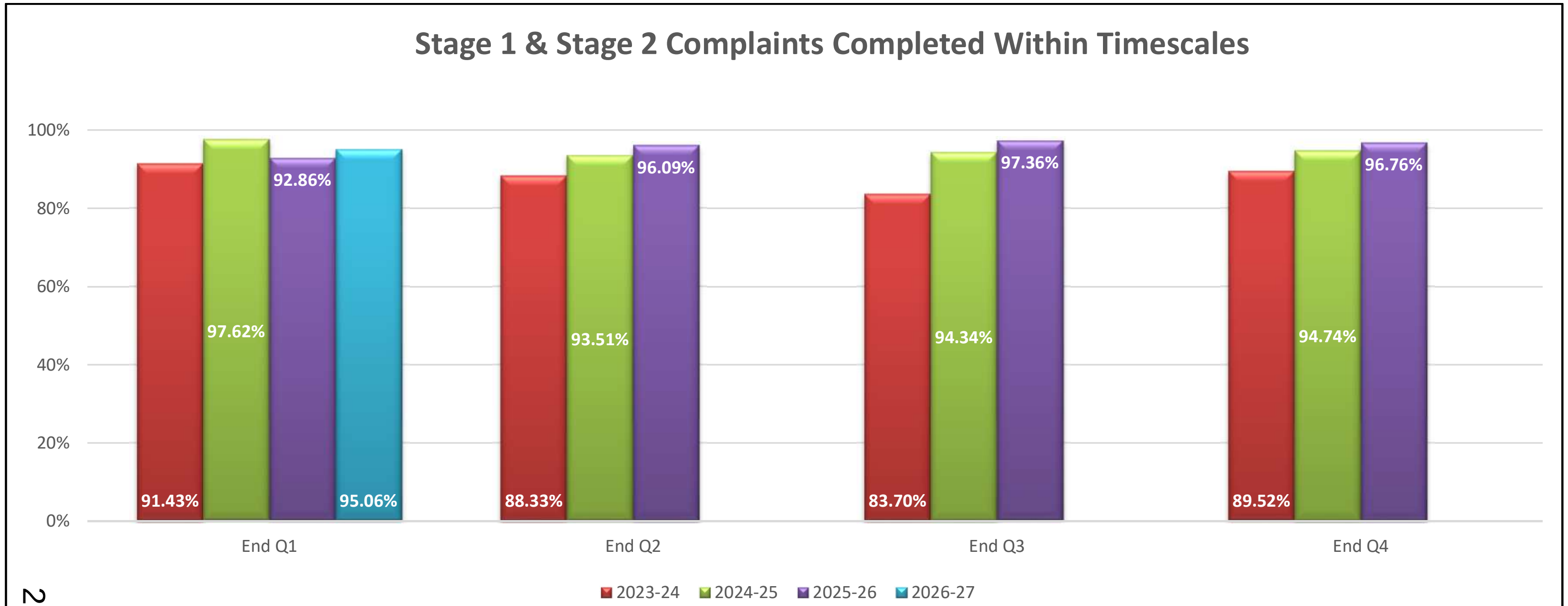
	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1	Trend	Quarter End	Target
% Appointments kept	99.77%	97.23%	97.08%	97.93%	Under Review	Under Review	Input Required	Under Review		Under Review	99.5%

Reason for level of performance

Satisfaction levels with the new automated GovMetric satisfaction surveys are increasing (new method started Q4 25/26). Also marked improvement on Q1 KPIs from last year. Previously surveys were undertaken by staff by telephone which was more likely to result in higher levels of satisfaction.

Actions taken or planned

KPI's to be reviewed.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
89.4%	84.8%	81.0%
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
100.0%	97.5%	85.8%

Target	90%

2024-25	94.74%	↑
2025-26	96.76%	
2026-27	95.06%	

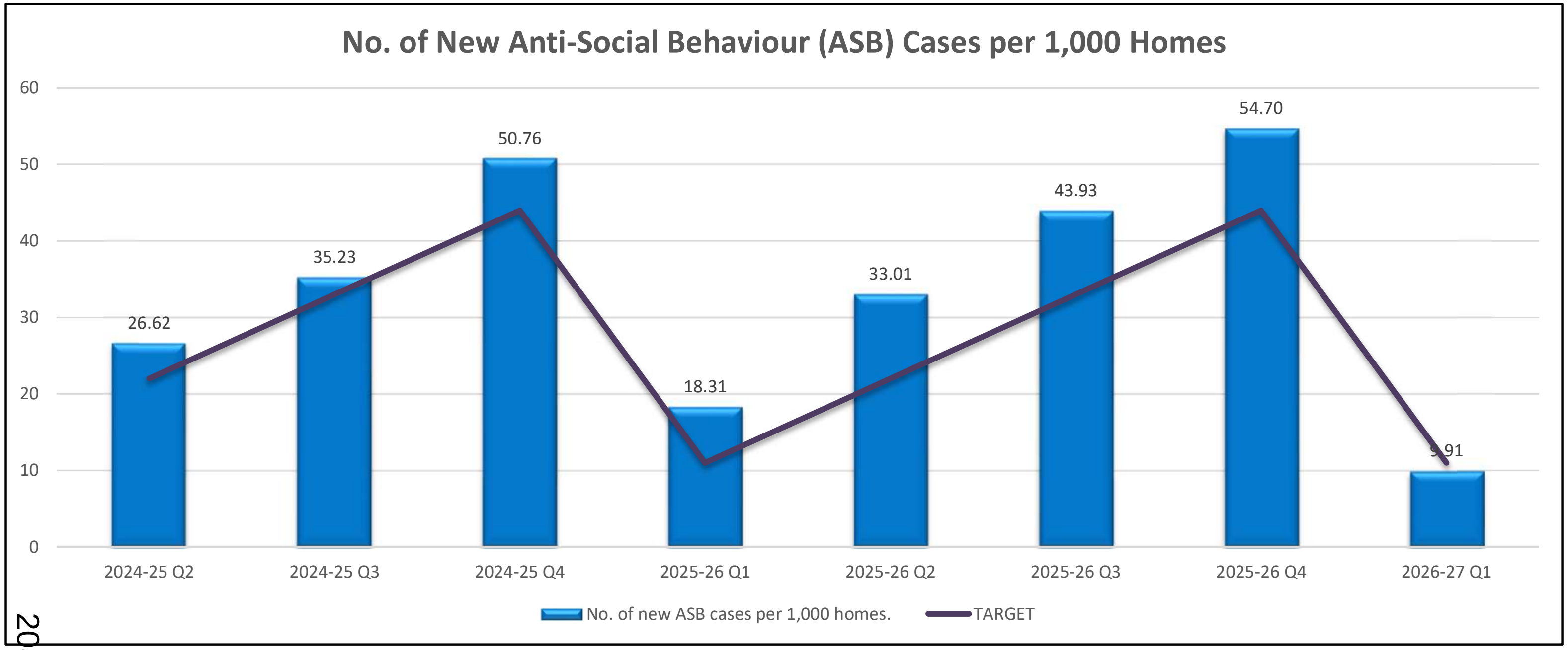
	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
% Completed on time	93.51%	94.34%	94.74%	92.86%	96.09%	97.36%	96.76%	95.06%
# Complaints due for response	77	106	152	56	128	227	340	162

Reason for level of performance

This indicator measures the response time for complaints due a response during the year. There has been a small dip in performance in Q1 and a significant increase in the number of complaints recorded following discussions with the Housing Ombudsman to ensure compliance with the complaint handling code. Performance is below top quartile but above the median for similar sized local authorities.

Actions taken or planned

The restructure of BCP Homes has been finalised and provides for additional resources for complaint handling. Overall management will sit with a senior manager who is also responsible for delivering improvements to housing management services. The assessment against the Housing Ombudsman Complaint Handling Code will be updated and provided to Cabinet through the annual complaints report.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
31.85	48.5	58.3
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
23.45	34.80	56.00

Target	44

2024-25	50.76	↑
2025-26	54.70	
2025-26	9.91	

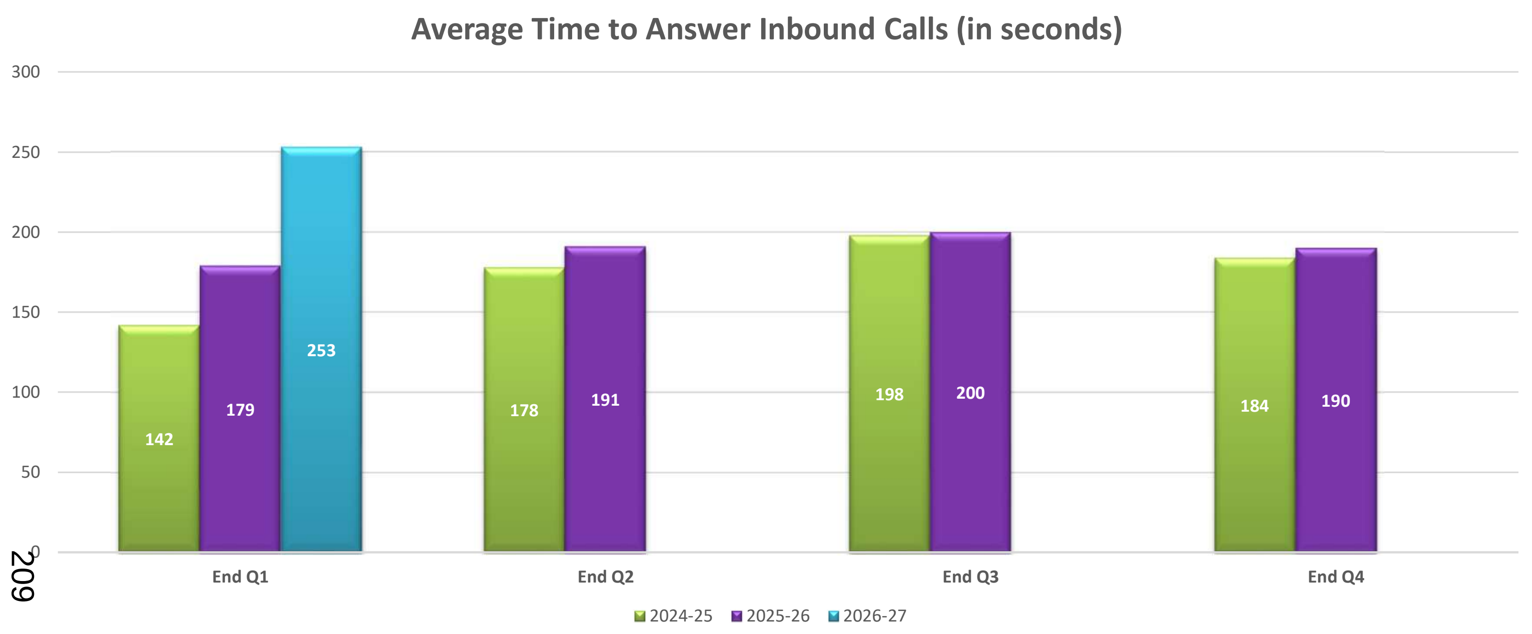
	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
ASB rate per 1,000 homes	26.62	35.23	50.76	18.31	33.01	43.93	54.70	9.91
New cases	255	338	487	176	317	421	524	95

Reason for level of performance

This KPI is reported as a cumulative figure throughout the year. Previously the rate was in keeping with similar sized local authorities. The Tenant Satisfaction Measures (TSM's) for 2024/25 provides a median of 36 cases which is in keeping with this benchmarking. However, cases are now also defined as good neighbourhood management and these are recorded separately. There has been an increase in these cases.

Actions taken or planned

The current range of indicators and management information is being reviewed to ensure reporting is meaningful and provides appropriate assurance. Performance management activity across both the Housing and ASB teams, who jointly manage ASB cases, has been proactive. Through this process, a number of cases requiring closure have been identified. The task of reviewing and closing these cases has been allocated to two Principal Officers in Housing and the Tenancy Advice Teams where those cases have been identified. The teams continue to work to actions set out within the ASB improvement plan.



Benchmarking (HouseMark) 2025-26		
LA's Over 10K Excl. London		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
223.50	307.00	466.00
National		
Top Quartile	Median	Bottom Quartile
90.80	190.00	377.00

Target	**240**

2024-25	**184**
2025-26	**190**
2026-27	**253**

	2024-25 Q2	2024-25 Q3	2024-25 Q4	2025-26 Q1	2025-26 Q2	2025-26 Q3	2025-26 Q4	2026-27 Q1
No. of calls	38,375	59,255	83,021	22,084	44,488	66,581	90,389	21,371
Total secs to answer	6,830,750	11,732,490	15,275,864	3,953,036	8,497,208	13,316,200	17,173,910	5,406,863

Reason for level of performance

This is a new performance indicator that reports on information from the council's call handling system. It shows the average time, in seconds, taken for calls to be answered by the Tenancy Advice and Repairs team. There has been a slight increase in the number of calls in comparison to the first quarter of last year, 1.76%, and an increase in the time taken to answer these. Just over 4,000 calls were missed during the quarter and 37% answered with 4 minutes.

Actions taken or planned

Further analysis needs to be undertaken to understand if there has been any change in the nature of calls being made. It is likely that there are more complex calls for customer services staff to deal with. More longer term the new housing management system will provide a residents portal to enable more to access services on-line.

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Appendix 2 - Tenant Satisfaction Measures Summary

TSM Perception Measures	BCP Homes Resident Survey 2021	BCP Homes 23/24	National Upper Quartile 23/24	National Lower Quartile 24/25	National Median 24/25	National Upper Quartile 24/25	LA's ONLY Upper Quartile 24/25	BCP Homes 24/25	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 1	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 2	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 3	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 4	BCP Homes 25/26
TP01: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with the overall service from their landlord.	78.0%	77.7%	78.4%	64.7%	71.8%	78.9%	74.8%	81.2%	79.0%	81.0%	80.0%	78.0%	79.6%
TP02: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the overall repairs service.	75.0%	83.4%	78.7%	66.8%	73.6%	79.6%	77.9%	80.8%	84.0%	89.0%	83.0%	81.0%	84.0%
TP03: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the time taken to complete their most recent repair.	n/a	81.8%	75.3%	63.0%	69.5%	76.5%	75.6%	81.3%	85.0%	85.0%	80.0%	80.0%	82.4%
TP04: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is well maintained.	n/a	80.9%	77.6%	65.5%	71.9%	77.8%	74.3%	79.3%	80.0%	81.0%	79.0%	81.0%	80.6%
TP05: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is safe.	82.0%	81.7%	82.5%	71.8%	77.6%	82.9%	79.9%	80.4%	87.0%	84.0%	83.0%	83.0%	84.4%
TP06: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord listens to tenant views and acts upon them.	n/a	66.8%	67.9%	54.1%	61.6%	69.3%	64.7%	66.7%	70.0%	67.0%	70.0%	68.0%	68.8%
TP07: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps them informed about things that matter to them.	69.0%	73.0%	75.9%	65.9%	72.0%	77.3%	74.3%	75.2%	78.0%	72.0%	75.0%	74.0%	74.6%
TP08: Proportion of respondents who report that they agree their landlord treats them fairly and with respect.	n/a	83.5%	82.8%	72.6%	77.9%	83.9%	80.3%	83.9%	88.0%	84.0%	83.0%	82.0%	84.1%
TP09: Proportion of respondents who report making a complaint in the last 12 months who are satisfied with their landlord's approach to complaints handling.	n/a	33.6%	41.1%	29.6%	35.5%	42.1%	36.8%	39.9%	39.0%	32.0%	27.0%	26.0%	31.1%
TP10: Proportion of respondents with communal areas who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps communal areas clean and well maintained.	69.0%	67.1%	71.7%	60.7%	66.7%	72.8%	69.6%	68.2%	67.0%	77.0%	72.0%	72.0%	71.6%
TP11: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord makes a positive contribution to the neighbourhood.	n/a	66.2%	70.4%	57.7%	64.6%	71.7%	67.9%	66.5%	71.0%	68.0%	63.0%	64.0%	66.6%
TP12: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with their landlord's approach to handling anti-social behaviour.	44.0%	55.6%	64.8%	54.7%	59.5%	66.4%	61.4%	55.8%	60.0%	50.0%	54.0%	54.0%	54.6%

Decent Homes and Responsive repairs		BCP Homes 23/24	National Upper Quartile 23/24	National Lower Quartile 24/25	National Median 24/25	National Upper Quartile 24/25	LA's ONLY Upper Quartile 24/25	BCP Homes 24/25	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 1	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 2	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 3	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 4	BCP Homes 25/26
RP01: Proportion of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes Standard.		0.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	6.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.04%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%
RP02(1): Proportion of non-emergency responsive repairs completed within the landlord's target timescale.		80.9%	89.2%	74.8%	82.5%	89.1%	90.8%	83.1%	82.4%	87.9%	87.9%	85.9%	85.7%
RP02(2): Proportion of emergency responsive repairs completed within the landlord's target timescale.		95.0%	98.7%	89.1%	94.9%	98.9%	98.9%	96.5%	94.4%	98.2%	98.2%	97.7%	97.1%
Responsive repairs that had not been completed (work in progress) at period end as a % of compelted responsive repairs													
Maximum target timescale for non-emergency repairs in working days		30	43			28		30	20	20	20	20	20
Maximum target timescale for emergency repairs in hours		48	24			24		24	24	24	24	24	24

Complaints		BCP Homes 23/24	National Upper Quartile 23/24	National Lower Quartile 24/25	National Median 24/25	National Upper Quartile 24/25	LA's ONLY Upper Quartile 24/25	BCP Homes 24/25	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 1	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 2	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 3	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 4	BCP Homes 25/26
CH01(1): Number of stage one complaints received per 1,000 homes. (LCRA)		11.9	65.1	34.3	53.5	72.2	64.2	14.0	3.87	10.46	7.86	10.99	28.5
CH01(2): Number of stage two complaints received per 1,000 homes. (LCRA)		2.3	9.9	5.2	8.3	13.6	11.7	3.1	0.84	3.24	2.31	3.25	8.8
CH02(1): Proportion of stage one complaints responded to within the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code timescales.(LCRA)		87%	92.9%	72.8%	89.9%	96.8%	93.9%	94.0%	91.9%	98.4%	96.1%	93.4%	98.2%
CH02(2): Proportion of stage two complaints responded to within the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code timescales.(LCRA)		86%	97.8%	70.4%	88.9%	100.0%	97.9%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.3%	96.4%

Anti-social Behaviour		BCP Homes 23/24	National Upper Quartile 23/24	National Lower Quartile 24/25	National Median 24/25	National Upper Quartile 24/25	LA's ONLY Upper Quartile 24/25	BCP Homes 24/25	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 1	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 2	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 3	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 4	BCP Homes 25/26
NM01(1): ASB cases opened per 1000 homes (LCRA + LCHO)		66.3	56.5	22.4	36.0	57.6	61.6	50.7	18.31	33.01	10.85	9.9	53.8
NM01(1): ASB cases that involve hate incidents opened per 1000 homes (LCRA + LCHO)		1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6

Building Safety Measures		BCP Homes 23/24	National Upper Quartile 23/24	National Lower Quartile 24/25	National Median 24/25	National Upper Quartile 24/25	LA's ONLY Upper Quartile 24/25	BCP Homes 24/25	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 1	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 2	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 3	BCP Homes 25/26 Qtr 4	BCP Homes 25/26
BS01: Proportion of homes for which all required gas safety checks have been carried out.		100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BS02: Proportion of homes for which all required fire risk assessments have been carried out.		69.6%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BS03: Proportion of homes for which all required asbestos management surveys or re-inspections have been carried out.		99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.7%	99.9%	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%
BS04: Proportion of homes for which all required legionella risk assessments have been carried out.		87.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.9%	98.9%
BS05: Proportion of homes for which all required communal passenger lift safety checks have been carried out.		100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%

Tenant Satisfaction Measures Survey Respondent Profile 2025-26

TSM Perception Measures	BCP Homes 25/26	National Upper Quartile 24/25	16 -34 years	35 - 54 years	55 - 74 years	75 + years	Female	Male	Bournemouth	Poole	General Needs	Sheltered	Bungalow	Flat	House	Other	Activities limited a lot/little	Activities not limited	White British	Minority ethnic groups
TP01: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with the overall service from their landlord.	79.6%	78.9%	75.0%	72.0%	83.0%	87.0%	78.0%	82.0%	83.0%	76.0%	78.0%	84.0%	77.0%	81.0%	79.0%	58.0%	78.0%	82.0%	80.0%	78.0%
TP02: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the overall repairs service.	84.0%	79.6%	71.0%	82.0%	88.0%	87.0%	83.0%	86.0%	87.0%	82.0%	84.0%	85.0%	84.0%	85.0%	83.0%	77.0%	83.0%	86.0%	85.0%	81.0%
TP03: Proportion of respondents who have received a repair in the last 12 months who report that they are satisfied with the time taken to complete their most recent repair.	82.4%	76.5%	81.0%	78.0%	84.0%	89.0%	82.0%	83.0%	84.0%	82.0%	81.0%	88.0%	79.0%	86.0%	78.0%	77.0%	83.0%	81.0%	83.0%	82.0%
TP04: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is well maintained.	80.6%	77.8%	80.0%	70.0%	84.0%	89.0%	78.0%	84.0%	83.0%	78.0%	79.0%	87.0%	80.0%	84.0%	76.0%	63.0%	78.0%	84.0%	81.0%	81.0%
TP05: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their home is safe.	84.4%	82.9%	76.0%	75.0%	89.0%	95.0%	83.0%	87.0%	85.0%	84.0%	82.0%	92.0%	90.0%	84.0%	85.0%	63.0%	82.0%	88.0%	85.0%	83.0%
TP06: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord listens to tenant views and acts upon them.	68.8%	69.3%	68.0%	61.0%	72.0%	76.0%	68.0%	71.0%	69.0%	69.0%	68.0%	73.0%	75.0%	68.0%	69.0%	52.0%	67.0%	73.0%	69.0%	71.0%
TP07: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps them informed about things that matter to them.	74.6%	77.3%	70.0%	68.0%	78.0%	79.0%	73.0%	78.0%	76.0%	74.0%	74.0%	78.0%	67.0%	77.0%	73.0%	67.0%	72.0%	79.0%	75.0%	79.0%
TP08: Proportion of respondents who report that they agree their landlord treats them fairly and with respect.	84.1%	83.9%	83.0%	78.0%	86.0%	90.0%	83.0%	86.0%	86.0%	82.0%	84.0%	86.0%	86.0%	85.0%	82.0%	75.0%	82.0%	89.0%	85.0%	82.0%
TP09: Proportion of respondents who report making a complaint in the last 12 months who are satisfied with their landlord's approach to complaints handling.	31.1%	42.1%	31.0%	24.0%	35.0%	34.0%	30.0%	33.0%	32.0%	31.0%	31.0%	32.0%	34.0%	33.0%	29.0%	0.0%	28.0%	38.0%	31.0%	49.0%
TP10: Proportion of respondents with communal areas who report that they are satisfied that their landlord keeps communal areas clean and well maintained.	71.6%	72.8%	70.0%	58.0%	74.0%	82.0%	68.0%	76.0%	75.0%	67.0%	66.0%	82.0%	51.0%	73.0%	53.0%	60.0%	71.0%	72.0%	72.0%	68.0%
TP11: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied that their landlord makes a positive contribution to the neighbourhood.	66.6%	71.7%	61.0%	59.0%	70.0%	75.0%	64.0%	71.0%	69.0%	64.0%	64.0%	78.0%	63.0%	70.0%	63.0%	60.0%	63.0%	73.0%	67.0%	67.0%
TP12: Proportion of respondents who report that they are satisfied with their landlord's approach to handling anti-social behaviour.	54.6%	66.4%	53.0%	46.0%	55.0%	68.0%	52.0%	59.0%	55.0%	54.0%	51.0%	67.0%	57.0%	57.0%	50.0%	54.0%	53.0%	57.0%	54.0%	66.0%

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Appendix 4 - Chair of the BCP Homes Advisory Board Report

1. **Purpose of this report**

I am pleased to provide this report as Chair of the BCP Homes Advisory Board. It sets out the work the Board has undertaken over the last six months and, importantly, the resident priorities that have shaped our scrutiny, challenge and advice. Our role is to support strong oversight of the landlord service, seek assurance on performance, compliance and risk, and make sure that residents' experiences remain firmly at the centre of how BCP Homes plans, delivers and improves its services.

2. **Board activity over the last six months**

Over the last six months, the Advisory Board has considered a wide range of issues that matter to tenants and leaseholders. These have included service performance, property compliance, risk management, resident engagement, governance improvement, the BCP Homes improvement plan, the new housing management system, the restructure of BCP Homes and the preparations for strengthened regulatory requirements. In each of these areas, the Board has sought to understand not just what is being done, but whether it is making a real and visible difference for residents.

A key part of our work has been to look carefully at how performance information is being used to drive assurance and improvement. We have reviewed quarterly scorecard information covering areas such as lettings, responsive repairs, rent collection, complaint handling, call handling, information governance and anti-social behaviour. We have also considered property compliance reporting in detail, including assurance around statutory safety checks, damp and mould, disrepair and wider health and safety responsibilities.

The Board has also had an important role in supporting stronger governance following the BCP Homes governance review. I welcome the clearer routes now being developed so that resident feedback can flow through resident panels, the Residents Committee, the Advisory Board and formal council decision-making. The move towards more regular performance reporting to Cabinet and the Corporate Strategy Board is also welcome, as it will give members stronger visibility of performance, regulatory compliance, risk and improvement activity.

3. **Resident priorities considered by the Board**

The priorities residents raise with us are clear and consistent. They want repairs to be carried out in a timely and reliable way. They want to feel safe in their homes and neighbourhoods. They want effective action on damp and mould, better communication, responsive complaint handling, clean and well-maintained communal areas, action on anti-social behaviour and meaningful opportunities to influence the services they receive. These are practical issues that affect people's daily lives, and they have rightly shaped the Board's discussions and forward work.

Repairs and maintenance remain central to residents' experience of their landlord. As a Board, we have continued to seek assurance that improvements are being sustained, that feedback from tenants is being acted on, and that the new housing management system and revised operating model will improve visibility, consistency and follow-up. We also recognise that residents need clear and honest communication about progress, particularly where improvements take time to deliver.

Complaint handling and anti-social behaviour have also been significant areas of concern for residents, and therefore important areas of focus for the Board. We have looked for assurance that the additional capacity being created through the restructure, alongside improved performance reporting and clearer service ownership, will lead to a better resident experience, stronger learning from complaints and more visible action when residents report problems in their homes or communities.

4. **Resident engagement and influence**

Over the last six months, the Board has seen continued progress in delivering the Resident Engagement and Communications Strategy. This has included clearer service standards, a resident communications plan, themed communication campaigns and greater use of digital engagement. Residents have helped shape priorities for communication activity, including anti-social behaviour and community safety, damp and mould, access for safety and compliance checks, fire and high-rise building safety, and the promotion of new digital engagement opportunities.

I particularly welcome the commitment to strengthen the “golden thread” between resident voice and decision-making. Residents should be able to see how their feedback influences priorities, service standards, investment decisions and improvement activity. The Board will continue to ask for evidence that engagement is inclusive, accessible and representative of the communities served by BCP Homes, including those groups where satisfaction or engagement may currently be lower.

5. Assurance, challenge and next steps

My view is that the Advisory Board has provided constructive challenge and assurance during a period of significant change for BCP Homes. We have welcomed the positive C1 judgement from the Regulator of Social Housing, while remaining clear that this must be a foundation for continued improvement rather than a reason to stand still. The regulatory inspection, the new housing management system and the restructure have all placed considerable demands on the service, but they also provide an important opportunity to strengthen assurance and improve outcomes for residents.

The Advisory Board held its annual away day in July, which provided a valuable opportunity to step back from the routine cycle of meetings and reflect on the Board’s evolving role. The session allowed Board members to consider how we can continue to add value in the context of strengthened regulatory expectations, the governance review, resident engagement arrangements and more regular member oversight. It also helped us to reaffirm the areas where the Board can have the greatest impact: constructive challenge, resident insight and assurance on performance, compliance, risk and improvement activity.

Over the next six months, the Board will continue to focus on the issues that matter most to residents: repairs, safety, damp and mould, complaint handling, anti-social behaviour, communication and neighbourhood standards. We will also monitor delivery of the governance review actions, the resident engagement strategy, the BCP Homes improvement plan and the benefits expected from the new structure and housing management system. Above all, I want the Board’s work to remain evidence-based, resident-led and firmly focused on continuous improvement.

Cllr Kieron Wilson

Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Housing and Public Protection and Chair of BCP Homes Advisory Board

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CABINET

Report subject	**BCP Civic Annexe service relocations**
Meeting date	2nd September 2026
Status	Public report
Executive summary	This report proposes the relocation of services currently accommodated within the BCP Civic centre Annexe, to allow for its disposal. Options are set out within the proposal detailing various approaches to reprovision services, supporting the Council's strategic direction for more efficient and effective use of its estate. The proposal forms part of the wider Estates and Accommodation programme and seeks to ensure that operational services are accommodated in locations that better support long-term estate planning. A range of relocation options have been considered across several Council assets, including the Civic Centre and West Wing, Civic Extension, Civic basement, Parkway House and other potential operational accommodation. These options have been reviewed against service requirements, statutory obligations, operational deliverability, financial implications, impact on other building users and alignment with the Council's wider estate strategy.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend to Council to:** **1. Approve the delivery of building improvements as set out in Option 3** **2. Approve a budget of £2.3m to support the activity detailed within Option 3.** **3. Approve the funding strategy proposed for option 3 for the delivery of the Annexe service relocations as set out in restricted Appendix 2 - Financial implications** **4. Approve the Health and safety related essential improvements, bringing the basement in line with the improvements delivered throughout the rest of the building within the earlier Phase 1 works**

	It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommend to Audit and Governance Committee to: **5. Recommend to council to approve short term prudential borrowing of £1.8m part of the funding strategy to deliver the Annexe services relocations.**
Reason for recommendations	The recommended option reallocates services from the BCP Civic Annexe allowing for its disposal
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Mike Cox, Portfolio Holder for Finance Cllr Jeff Hanna, Portfolio Holder for Transformation
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Matti Raudsepp, Director of Customer & Property Alistair Hoare, Senior Project Manager
Wards	Bournemouth central
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The BCP Civic Centre Annexe forms part of the wider Civic Centre campus. Originally designed as office and support accommodation, its age, layout and condition now limit its suitability for specialist operational, statutory or high-footfall public services. As a result, it has previously been identified as suitable for disposal and has been on the Bournemouth Development Company option agreement for some time. During COVID and throughout the time since, the space has proved invaluable hosting the services currently in situ and offering swing space while other work was undertaken throughout the campus.
2. The Estates and Accommodation programme provides the strategic framework for BCP council's rationalisation and reallocation efforts. Significant progress has been made through the programme, including rationalising office accommodation, developing the BCP Civic Centre as the Council's principal administrative and democratic hub, establishing hub offices across the conurbation and reviewing operational buildings for their most appropriate future use. The programme has also been responsible for releasing multiple assets for reuse for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities and Housing. In doing so it has established a clear direction to make better use of Council assets, consolidate activity where appropriate and release or repurpose buildings no longer required for their current use.
3. The relocation of staff and services from the BCP Civic Centre Annexe is one of the next stages in this ongoing programme. The Annexe currently accommodates a

number of operational services and support functions, Dorset Coroners Service jury court provision and associated accommodation, Elections operational space, Parking Enforcement, Events and related storage, welfare and support requirements. Some of these services are located in the Annexe as a pragmatic response to previous accommodation pressures; however, continued reliance on the building does not represent the most effective long-term use of the Civic Centre Annexe building and site.

4. The proposal is therefore driven by a combination of strategic, operational and estate planning considerations. Strategically, it supports the Council's direction of concentrating core civic, democratic, customer and back-office activity within the Civic Centre campus, while ensuring that operational services are located in accommodation that reflects their functional requirements. Continued occupation of the building would create a significant cost pressure to the Council due to the investment required in buildings electrical and network infrastructures - See option 4 detailed within appendix 2 financial implications.

5. A range of options have been considered across several assets, reflecting the complexity of the services currently accommodated within the Annexe and the need to balance service requirements, statutory obligations, cost, deliverability and impact on other building users. These options have included different approaches to reprovisioning services within the Civic Centre, Civic Extension, Civic basement and other operational accommodation. The options appraisal has considered the needs of statutory, customer-facing and operational services, as well as the wider dependencies across the estate.

6. The proposal also seeks to maximise opportunities within the BCP Civic Centre itself. The Civic Centre is the Council's principal civic and administrative hub and has already benefitted from investment resulting in a modern compliment of accommodation, democratic spaces, meeting rooms, technology and hybrid working spaces. Relocating services from the Annexe provides an opportunity to use existing space more effectively.

Annexe based services

7. **The Coroners Service** accommodation within the Annexe currently provides jury court provision and associated support space for coronial activity, including waiting, administrative and ancillary functions. As host authority for the Dorset Coroners Service, BCP is required to adhere to the terms and conditions of the inter-authority agreement for the office and court provision of the service.

8. **The Elections team office and operations space** is currently hosted on the ground floor. Elections activity requires flexible, secure and accessible space for the receipt, checking, storage, preparation and dispatch of electoral materials, together with sufficient capacity to support peaks in activity during electoral events.

9. **Parking Enforcement** team are currently accommodated within the Annexe on a temporary basis following their relocation from 6 Braidley Road. The teams support a range of parking-related operational, enforcement and customer service functions and require access to suitable office, welfare, storage and operational support space.

10. **Events** require flexible accommodation that can support both office-based planning activity and operational preparation for events across the conurbation. The team

needs access to suitable workspace, storage for event materials and equipment, welfare provision and practical loading or movement arrangements to support the timely deployment of resources.

11. **Sustainable travel facilities**. The annexe hosts shower and cycle storage provisions and is still used by Civic campus based staff, albeit on a lesser degree over more recent times. Provisions are mirrored within the main Civic centre building.
12. **Parking provision** The Annexe currently supports staff working within the wider Civic Centre campus, with some staff relying on on-site parking due to operational requirements, shift patterns, personal circumstances, accessibility needs or limited alternative travel options. The Annexe carpark also hosts a fleet of 24 BCP vehicles and the associated charging points.

Other services directly affected

Civic Extension E0

13. Options involving the reuse of E0 for Elections or Jury court will have a direct operational impact on Housing, Customer and Citizens Advice Bureau services, particularly where the recommendations require a reduction in the current E0 footprint and the relocation of back-office activity to other floors. E0 currently provides the principal face-to-face customer engagement space, within the Civic Centre campus and is used heavily by Housing customers, with available evidence indicating that use is largely appointment-based rather than casual drop-in.
14. Housing have highlighted the importance of maintaining sufficient capacity for teams who support the Welcome Point and wider customer-facing activity.
15. Customer and Citizens Advice Bureau services will also be affected by any reduction in engagement space and any reconfiguration of E0 The project team will work with services to minimise the impact of space reallocation, It is expected both services will be reallocated space within the E0 footprint.
16. The recommendations will be delivered through a phased, service-led relocation plan, with temporary moves, decant arrangements and revised working patterns agreed in advance with affected services and managed in accordance with Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015.
17. The project and delivery teams will work closely with services, Facilities Management, Health and Safety and the appointed contractor to mitigate noisy or disruptive activity wherever possible to maintain service continuity.

Civic Town Hall Basement

18. Some services, in particular Facilities Management have already been relocated to make way for parking enforcement and Health and Safety improvement works. The health and safety improvement works within the Civic Town Hall basement will have a direct impact on users and services currently operating from, or reliant on, the basement during the construction period. This also includes the accessible route from the carpark to within the Extension and the main building.

Council Chamber and democratic offices

19. Option 3 will have a direct impact on the Council Chamber, member resource room, Leaders office and Cabinet meeting rooms, as it proposes to accommodate the Coroners jury court and associated break out rooms within that compliment of rooms within the west wing. This will require the daytime use of the Chamber and additional rooms to be set aside for coronial activity on agreed sitting days (approx. 70% of normal working days), reducing their availability for wider civic, democratic, member, officer and meeting use during those periods. Members' Resource Room, Leader's office and Cabinet meeting rooms are required to support jury court operations, waiting, private discussion, secure circulation, and separation of parties attending proceedings.

20. The project team will engage with Cabinet and key nominated councillors to establish what alternative arrangements and provisions need to be made in order to minimise disruption and maintain provision. The project team will work with Democratic Services, the Coroners Service, Facilities Management, Information Technology, elected member support and other affected users to agree operating protocols, protect essential democratic business, maintain appropriate dignity and confidentiality for coronial proceedings and minimise disruption to member and civic functions.

Disposal of BCP Civic Annexe

21. The relocation of services currently provisioned within the civic annexe, allows for its disposal. The disposal being a priority of the overall project, a subsequent report will be presented to cabinet in due course but in the meantime the benefits associated with disposal are

    - Capital receipt
    - Revenue savings associated with operational costs
    - Cost avoidance – anticipated health and safety and essential maintenance work
    - Release of site for development purposes

Options Appraisal

22. In line with the requirements detailed above we have explored and evaluated the following options

Option 1

23. This option supports release of the Annexe, provides a clearer long-term location for the Coroners Service, which satisfies the Coroners services needs and is a best fit for the remainder of Annexe based services operationally.

    - Coroners Service – relocated to Parkway House.
    - Elections – allocated space in E0.

- Customer and housing services – front of house accommodated in E0, with a reduced footprint and back office accommodation on E3.
- Parking Enforcement – relocated to the Civic basement.
- Events – allocated Civic Centre space, To Be Confirmed.

Option 2

24. This option supports the release of the annexe, provides Coroners Service Jury court space within E0 and keeps Elections close to the Civic Centre, but reduces flexibility in customer/housing accommodation and requires careful management of shared-use space.
    - Coroners Service – Jury court provisioned on E0.
    - Elections – Relocated in part to Parkway House and in part within meeting rooms within floors 2 and 3 in the Main town hall building.
    - Customer and housing services – front of house accommodated in E0, with a reduced footprint and back office accommodation on E3.
    - Parking Enforcement – relocated to the Civic basement.
    - Events – allocated space in Civic centre To Be Confirmed.

Option 3

25. This option supports the release of the Annexe, increases use of Council Chamber, meeting rooms, public access, security and room-booking arrangements. But balances operational needs with financial pressures.
    - Coroners jury court – accommodated in the Council Chamber and neighbouring West Wing rooms.
    - Elections – Relocated in part to E0 and in part within meeting rooms within floors 2 and 3 in the Main town hall building.
    - Customer and Housing –back-office activity moved to E3 and a reduced E0 presence.
    - Parking Enforcement – relocated to the Civic basement.
    - Events – allocated space in Civic Centre To Be Confirmed.

Option 4

26. This option does not release the annexe but does minimise immediate service disruption and avoids short-term displacement.
    - Coroners Service – remain in the Civic Annexe.
    - Elections – remain in the Civic Annexe.
    - Customer and Housing – remain in the Civic E0, where applicable.
    - Parking Enforcement – remain in the Civic Annexe.
    - Events – remain in the Civic Annexe.

27. The table below shows the estimated capital commitment of the four options

Annexe Services relocation	Option 1 Coroners - Parkway House Elections - E0		
	BCP £	Dorset £	Total £
Project summary:			
Capital outlay	3,286,929	1,697,496	4,984,425
Revenue outlay	708,964	188,611	897,575
Total	**3,995,893**	**1,886,107**	**5,882,000**
	Option 2 Coroners - E0 Elections - Parkway house		
	BCP £	Dorset £	Total £
Project summary:			£
Capital outlay	3,588,566	743,665	4,332,231
Revenue outlay	683,355	82,629	765,984
Total	**4,271,921**	**826,294**	**5,098,215**
	Option 3 Coroner - Chambers Elections - E0		
	BCP £	Dorset £	Total £
Project summary:			£
Capital outlay	2,055,438	51,578	2,107,016
Revenue outlay	229,528	4,586	234,114
Total	**2,284,966**	**56,164**	**2,341,130**
	Option 4 All remain in situ		
	BCP £	Dorset £	Total £
Project summary:			£
Capital outlay	1,577,812	525,938	2,103,750
Revenue outlay	193,261	183,319	376,580
Total	**1,771,073**	**709,257**	**2,480,330**

Recommended option

28. Option 3 is recommended as the most proportionate and financially responsible approach to enabling the vacation of the Civic Centre Annexe. While this option does not provide every occupying service with its preferred or ideal accommodation outcome, it reflects the Council's current financial position and the need to prioritise affordability, deliverability and strategic estate rationalisation over bespoke service solutions.

29. The recommended option requires a degree of compromise from all affected services. The Coroners Service, Elections, Parking Enforcement, Customer and Housing services, and Events will each need to adapt to revised accommodation arrangements, shared spaces, reduced footprints or alternative operational layouts. These compromises are recognised, but they are considered necessary in the context of the Council's wider financial pressures and the need to avoid more costly relocation solutions that would place additional strain on limited capital and revenue resources.

30. Option 3 also supports the release of the retail and commercial units within Parkway House, allowing these spaces to be marketed, let or considered as part of a wider asset review rather than being absorbed into internal Council occupation. This preserves the opportunity to generate income, support commercial use of the building, and avoid committing valuable lettable space to services where alternative, lower-cost accommodation arrangements can be achieved within the retained Civic Centre estate.

31. The recommendation therefore reflects a balanced position: it enables the Annexe to be vacated, supports the wider Estates & Accommodation programme, limits the level of required investment, and protects the opportunity to secure value from Parkway House.

Summary of financial implications

32. The project costs are shared between BCP Council (51.32%) and Dorset Council (48.68%) based on population proportions, with Dorset funding its share independently. For BCP, the proposed financing strategy combines existing capital receipts and short-term borrowing, with the intention that proceeds from the future sale of the Annexe will be used to repay the borrowing as early as possible. Revenue costs associated with the project are expected to be funded through the flexible use of capital receipts.

33. Under the recommended Option 3, BCP would require a capital outlay of £2.3m, this would initially be financed using approximately £530,000 capital receipts and £1.8m in short-term borrowing, with up to the full borrowing amount expected to be repaid from the Annexe sale.

34. The financial model includes borrowing costs calculated over 50 years using interest rates of 6.0% BCP internal low risk rate and 6.23% the prevailing PWLB interest rate as of 20 July 2026.

35. Interest rate volatility remains a risk in the model. Any budget assumptions should be made on the model using the prevailing PWLB interest rate. On this basis, the project is forecast to generate an initial net annual saving of £35,000, rising by a further £148,000 per year if the borrowing is repaid early. As a result, the current Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) growth pressure of £210,000 from 2027/28

could be removed and replaced with a £35,000 saving, creating an overall reduction of £245,000 for 2027/28.

36. More detail of the financial model is available in the restricted Appendix 2 – Annexe services relocation – financial implications.

Summary of legal implications

37. As host authority for the Dorset Coroners services BCP are required to adhere to all terms and conditions of the inter-authority agreement for office and court provisions of the service.

Summary of human resources implications

38. There are no redundancies restructures or Transfer of Undertakings(Protection of Employment) Regulations implications with the proposal.

39. The impacts of service space reallocations will be managed through appropriate change management, staff engagement and communication, ensuring service continuity.

40. Where appropriate all affected staff will have their contracts Terms and conditions amended to reflect their new base location, in line with best practice and previous office relocations.

Summary of sustainability impact

41. The proposal supports the Council's estate rationalisation and climate objectives by reducing reliance on the Civic Centre Annexe as an operational building and consolidating services within the retained Civic Centre campus.

42. The Annexe has a photovoltaic solar array on its roof, which provides both carbon reduction and financial benefits through renewable electricity generation, reduced utility costs and potential income from export or tariff arrangements.

43. The proposal maintains suitable sustainable travel facilities for staff using the Civic Centre campus, including cycle storage, shower provision and lockers. Maintaining these facilities will support staff wellbeing, encourage sustainable commuting choices and align with the Council's wider climate and sustainability commitments.

Summary of public health implications

44. There are public health considerations with this proposal

Summary of equality implications

45. The recommended option supports the wider Estates and Accommodation Strategy by enabling closure of the BCP Civic Centre Annexe and relocating affected services into alternative accommodation. The proposal may deliver positive equality impacts by improving use of the modernised estate, supporting clearer access arrangements and creating an opportunity to review service accessibility. However, there are potential negative impacts for older people, disabled people, pregnant people, carers, people on low incomes, people with limited digital access, people who need interpretation, bereaved families and vulnerable residents. These impacts relate mainly to changes in location, accessibility, travel, privacy, service continuity

and understanding where to access support. The closure of the Annexe car park may also affect staff access, travel time, travel cost, walking distances, safety and wellbeing, particularly for colleagues with disabilities, health conditions, pregnancy or maternity needs, caring responsibilities, shift patterns or equipment requirements. Mitigation will include accessibility checks, service consultation, clear communications, reasonable adjustments, assisted access routes, staff parking and travel mitigations, post-move monitoring and confirmation of an operationally safe Elections solution before implementation.

Summary of risk assessment

46. The proposal carries a number of risks typical of a complex estate rationalisation and service relocation programme, but these are considered manageable with appropriate governance, phasing and engagement. The principal risks relate to maintaining continuity of statutory, operational and customer-facing services while the Annexe is vacated and works are delivered within the Civic Centre campus. This includes the need to ensure that the Coroners Service continues to have suitable accommodation for jury inquests and associated support functions, that Elections operations retain secure and flexible space for election-period activity, and that Parking Enforcement, Events, Customer, Housing and other affected services are able to continue operating effectively during transition.

47. Key delivery, communications and financial risks relate to coordinating works across the Civic Centre basement, E0, West Wing and other receiving areas while maintaining live services, managing staff, member, partner and service-user expectations, and controlling costs linked to design development, construction market conditions, unforeseen building issues, enabling works and the timing of any capital receipt or cost avoidance from the Annexe. These risks will be managed through detailed design, construction phasing, service readiness planning, clear communications and engagement, procurement and financial monitoring, contingency planning and escalation through project governance.

Background papers

48. Estates and Accommodation - BCP civic space.docx

49. 20201028 Accom Project v1.0.docx

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Business case - Exempt
Appendix 2 – Detailed financial appraisal - Exempt
Appendix 3 - Coroners break out rooms - Exempt
Appendix 4 – Coroners chamber use – Exempt
Appendix 5 – Elections Operations space and E0 layout – Exempt
Appendix 6 – Public meeting room and E0 layout - Exempt

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CABINET

Report subject	**Disposal of farmhouse and farm buildings at Hicks Farm, Bournemouth.**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report seeks approval for disposal of the majority of the Council-owned property and land forming the Hicks Farm buildings complex, Bournemouth. Securing a future use for these assets has been under review as the various outbuildings are in a significant state of disrepair and have been for many years. There is a current disrepair claim against the Council on the tenanted farmhouse, and the Council is unable to fund the necessary repairs required to bring the site back into use. The proposed transactions shall secure best consideration in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972. The disposals are expected to secure capital receipt of c. £1m that can support an improved facility in the western parcel as well as Councils finances.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** Cabinet approve the disposal of the land and buildings at Hicks Farm as per the attached plans
Reason for recommendations	The disposals resolve the long-standing issues with the farm buildings being in poor condition and with unknown future usage. This releases the buildings and land for external investment that will benefit the overall quality of the local environment of Throop which is a noted concern of the local community. The sale of the farmhouse mitigates the impact of high costs of repair and remedial works. Independent valuation advice confirms that the proposed disposals represent best consideration. Future business case to seek capital investment in the remaining parcel of land to enable continued use by the countryside team as an important location adjacent to countryside sites. Red book valuation of May 2026 estimates the market value of between £820,000 and £1.2m.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Andy Hadley (Climate Response, Environment and Energy)

Corporate Director	Glynn Barton – Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Martin Whitchurch, Strategic Lead for Green Space
Wards	Muscliffe and Strouden Park
Classification	For Information

Background

1. Hicks Farmhouse is listed Grade II and a number of the outbuildings fall within the curtilage of the listing. Hick's farmhouse dates to around 1800 and was Grade II Listed in 1976. The statutory listing covers the farm and any buildings within its curtilage which pre-date 1948. As a result, the brick buildings on the site, which date from the Victorian period, would be covered by the listing. Hicks farm is also located in the Throop and Muccleshell Conservation Area which was designated in 1975.
2. The site has an agricultural land use and is in designated Green Belt. The site was in agricultural use until 2014 when it was returned to the Council. Various schemes for the site have been proposed since, with the farmland now being a SANG and the buildings considered surplus.
3. As the site is covered by the listing and in a Conservation Area there are greater planning restrictions on what can and can't be done. For example, there is a presumption against the demolition/removal of any of the historic buildings.
4. The farmhouse is leased to Seascape Homes and Property Ltd (SHP) a wholly owned council company. SHP sub-let it to a residential tenant. The residential tenant has made a claim for disrepair. Repair remains BCP's responsibility. The disrepair issue will require significant investment (estimated in excess of £60k) to resolve fully for continued residential use
5. The outbuildings have been fenced off for safety, boarded or propped over the last 10 years and are all now classed as dangerous and not fit for use or access. Most of the buildings have not been used for an active agricultural business in this time.
6. Local residents and the Throop and Holdenhurst Parish Council have requested action to improve the former farm holding over the last few years. Previous local engagement suggested residents would support some housing on the site and want to see any form of improvements rather than the current derelict condition.
7. The Corporate Estates team have provided an indicative valuation report (not a full red book valuation) that suggests there will be a market for asset disposal, despite the planning complexities. These include:
   - I. The site is in the Throop conservation area
   - II. See Appendix 2 for details of the heritage listing and curtilage.
   - III. Land to the rear of the site is in Flood zone 3, the site itself is in zone 2 for river flooding.
   - IV. The farm is within designated Green Belt.
8. Valuation key points:

I. Scope for residential redevelopment (barn conversion and new build) but the risk is relatively high due to Listed building status and local planning policies.

II. An Overage Clause (within any sale contract) would ensure BCP capture any future uplift in value generated by the grant of planning permission.

III. The property naturally lots itself into three parcels, dwelling/house, larger yard and buildings (1 acre) and a smaller courtyard with barns. Splitting the site could generate a higher overall value than if the site were sold as a single entity.

9. The valuation SWOT analysis highlights are:

I. Strengths: Good connectivity. Semi-rural setting enhances amenity value and long-term desirability. Coherent farmstead layout with multiple outbuildings offering flexibility

II. Weaknesses. Farmhouse requires refurbishment to meet modern standards. Outbuildings in poor condition, with some requiring significant repair or replacement. Listed status restricts alterations and increases compliance costs. The farmhouse's EPC rating is E and we note the certificate has expired.

III. Opportunities. Potential to refurbish the farmhouse to enhance value and marketability. Scope for selective repurposing of outbuildings for ancillary, agricultural, or low intensity alternative uses (subject to planning permission). Small scale residential development; subject to planning permission.

IV. Threats. Potential volatility for interest rate rises due to global economic circumstances, which may have a material impact on rents and capital values. Planning and heritage constraints may limit viable redevelopment options. Risk of further deterioration if repairs are deferred, impacting long-term value.

Future use of retained area

10. Historic use by the Countryside team has been for the storage of materials related to livestock grazing and countryside management, including space for animals if required, albeit rarely used. A barn fire in early 2024 destroyed one of the barns and subsequent health and safety issues has rendered the remaining barns inaccessible.

11. The retention of a parcel to the west of the site ensures continued access to the SANG from the site, along with storage space for materials and equipment, as before.

12. The site is important for the team's wider management of nature reserves and associated ground maintenance and conservation land management. A single replacement barn is recommended towards the rear of the site.

Options Appraisal

13. Option 1: Retain the land and undertake remedial works to meet the disrepair claim, followed by additional works to ensure the property is in good order, compliant and can be re-let in an improved condition. This option does not provide any future funding for extensive and costly remedial works to the farmhouse or any of the

outbuildings. There is no identified future use of the majority of site by the Council which would need ongoing investment and management.

14. Option 2: Agree disposal (Recommended). Secures disposal, an income for the site, mitigates the issues with the buildings that are beyond current Council finances and seeks to secure future improvement funding for the remaining land parcel.

Summary of financial implications

15. With Vacant Possession the market value of the central Farmhouse and eastern parcel has been externally assessed at £820,000. (Appendix 2). This valuation is related to the central and eastern parcels only, subsequent to the valuation wider consideration has been given to the whole site and the area for disposal widened to include all buildings.

16. An early indicative valuation suggested a value of £1.2m for the whole site, it can therefore be taken that c. £1m for the area for disposal is a reasonable market value

17. The outstanding insurance claim for the barn that was subject to a fire in early 2024 is being resolved with a cash settlement enabling funds to be redirected for a new barn in a different location, to be confirmed.

18. The proposed disposals represent best consideration reasonably obtainable in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Summary of legal implications

19. The proposed disposals are required to comply with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 and will be supported by independent valuation advice to evidence best consideration. Legal advice will be obtained to ensure that appropriate protections, conditions, and safeguards are secured within the transaction documentation.

20. The Council has received a disrepair claim for the farmhouse from the tenant. This matter is being assessed by respective legal teams, alongside the notice for termination of the lease being made.

Summary of human resources implications

21. No specific implications identified.

Summary of sustainability impact

22. The farm buildings and associated land have been dormant for ~10 years pending a decision on future management and options by the Council. The disposal of these assets is intended to secure a future use of the site which is beyond the means of the council to deliver. The future sustainability of the various buildings, appearance of the site within the context of the village, its agricultural heritage and future sustainability are all therefore dependent on the private sector to bring forward a viable scheme that can meet the site constraints and a sustainable future.

23. The Asset Management Plan recognises the estate should be sustainable and carbon neutral and will play a key role in the council achieving these targets.

Summary of public health implications

24. No specific impact or implication on public health as the site is not open to the public, nor providing a public facility.

Summary of equality implications

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

Summary of risk assessment

26. Retaining the farm buildings creates risk from the existing building condition issues and no identified means of making the necessary improvements to them. There are significant health and safety issues with the current barns and outbuildings through risk of potential collapse has led to them being closed off to any form of access and use. Mitigated through disposal.

27. The Farmhouse is let to Seascape Homes & Property Ltd who in turn sublet to a tenant. On termination of the lease to Seascape H&P they have grounds to end the tenancy with their tenant after 4 months' notice.

28. There is risk to the future operation of the countryside team with reduced access and storage related to the management of the surrounding nature reserves and SANG. Securing a new storage barn, improved access and site security is important for the future operation of the site.

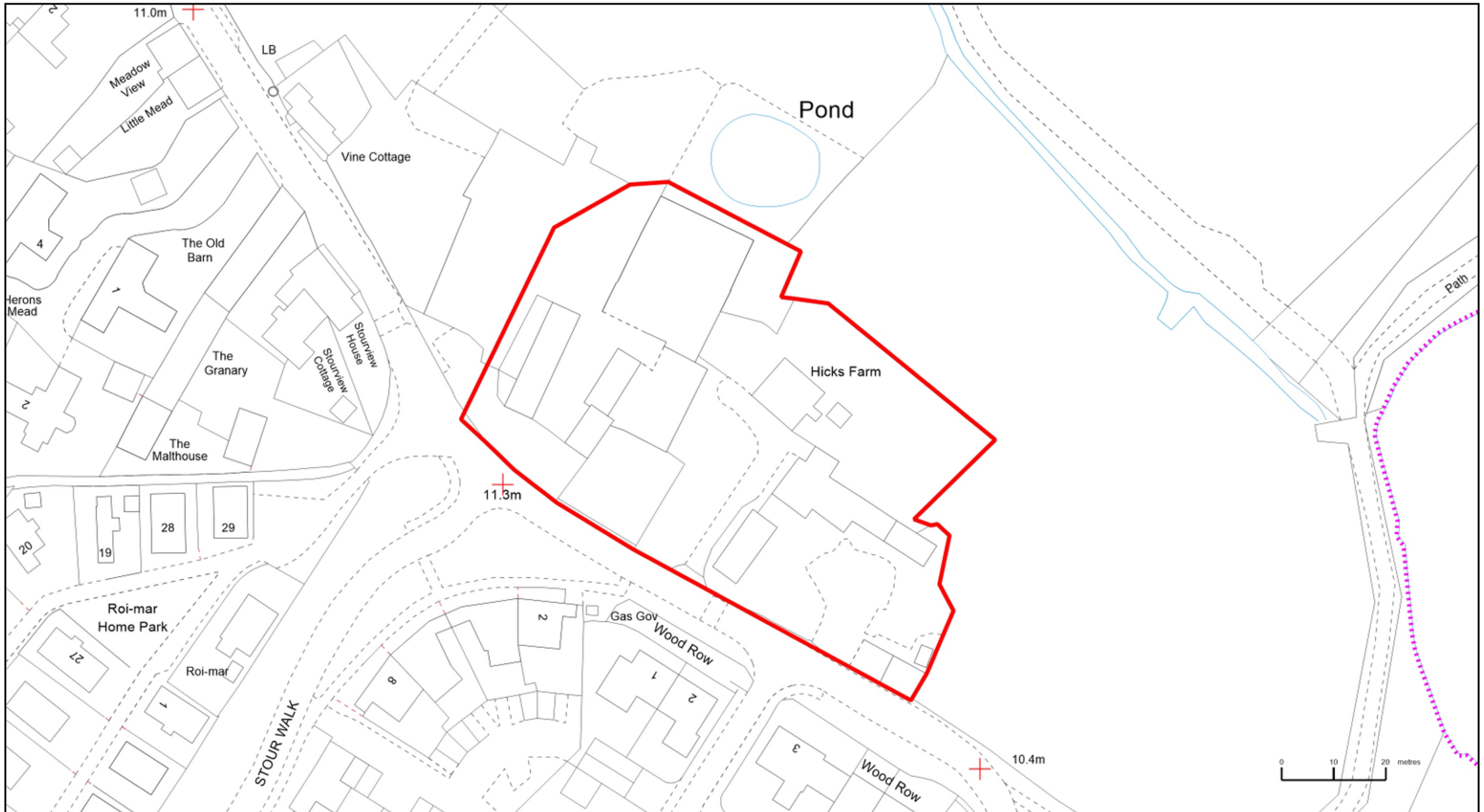
Background papers

n/a

Appendices

1. Area proposed for asset disposal and location
2. Hicks Farm, Throop Road - Heritage Planning team Historic Building Assessment 2 February 2017.

Appendix 1 Area proposed for asset disposal and location



Hicks Farm and outbuildings
Area for asset disposal

BCP_Boundary

Greenspace

Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

Date: 09 June 2026

Creator: Environment- Greenspace

N

Hicks Farm and outbuildings
Area for asset disposal

BCP_Boundary

Greenspace

Aerial Photography

AP-25CM-GB-LATEST

Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

Date: 09 June 2026

Creator: Environment- Greenspace

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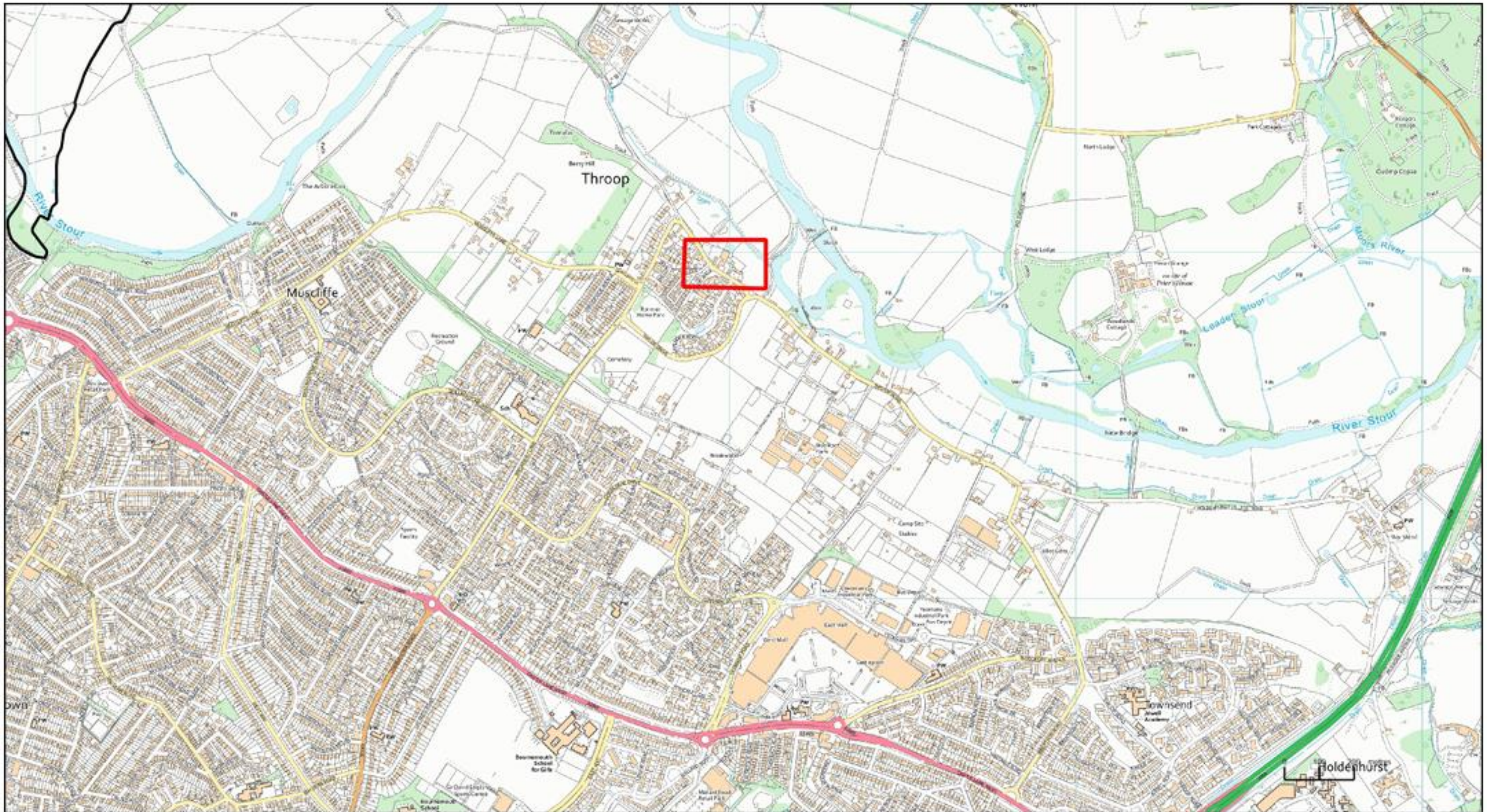

Hicks Farm location

BCP_Boundary

Greenspace

BCP Council

Scale: 1:15000 @ A4

Date: 18 June 2026

Creator: USER NAME

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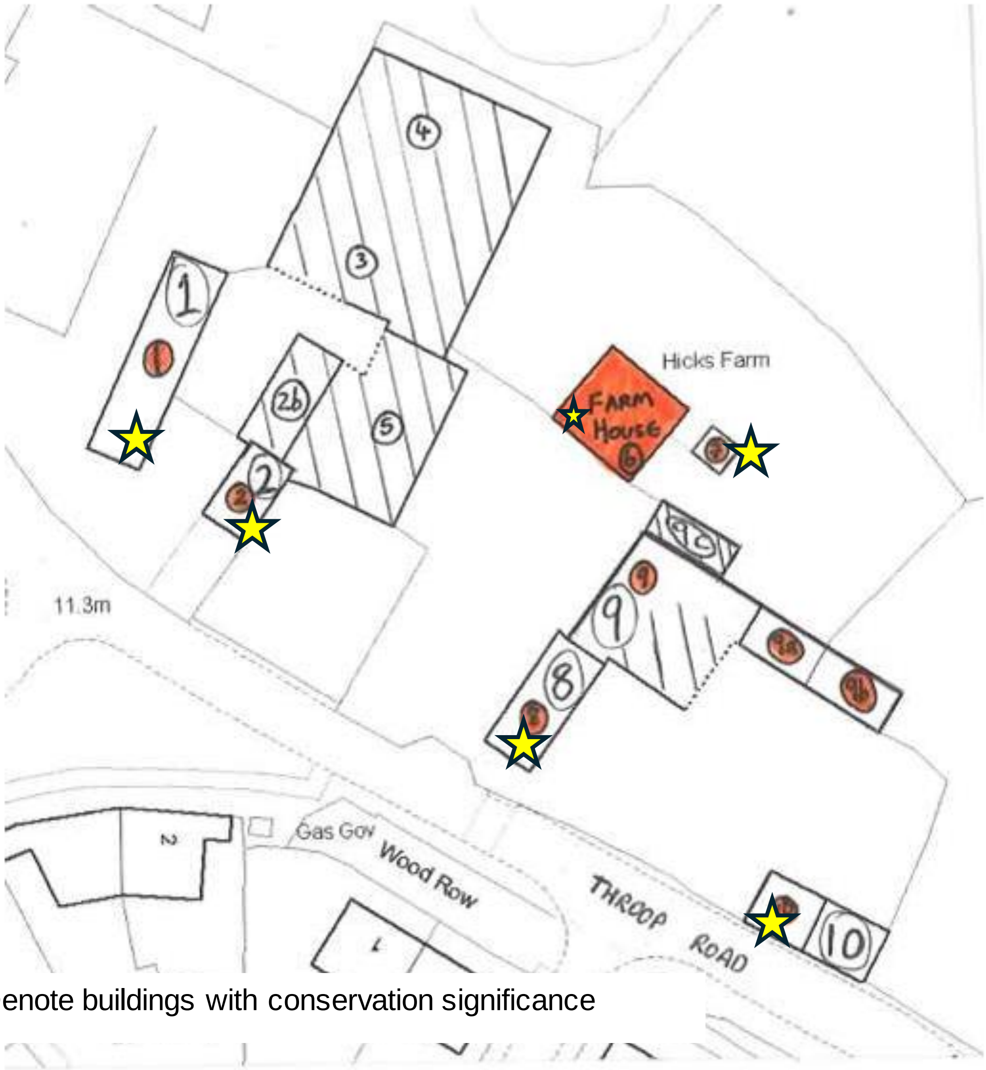
Appendix 2.

Hicks Farm, Throop Road - Heritage Planning team Historic Building Assessment 2 February 2017.

Hicks farmhouse dates to around 1800 and was Grade II Listed in 1976. The statutory listing covers the farm and any buildings within its curtilage which pre-date 1948. As a result, the brick buildings on the site, which date from the Victorian period, would be covered by the listing. Hick's farm is also located in the Throop and Muccleshell Conservation Area which was designated in 1975.

As the site is covered by the listing and in a Conservation Area there are greater planning restrictions on what can and can't be done. For example, there is a presumption against the demolition/removal of any of the historic buildings.

Although some of the buildings are in a poor state of repair their condition would not be a justification for their removal. However, there is clearly scope to remove several large modern structures on the site. It is important that any future proposals for the site retain and integrate with the existing historic structures. A map showing the buildings which should be retained are noted in red on the map below.



Denote buildings with conservation significance

A brief description of each building is noted below - although lack of reference to a feature does not mean that it is not important.

Building 1 The barn is of significant value and should be retained. Although there is scope to improve the roof covering the brick construction and timber roof structure and supports are important.

Building 2 The building is of significant value and should be retained. Although there is scope to improve the roof covering the brick construction, roof structure and openings are important.

Building 2b There is no objection to the loss of this flat roof breeze block building.

Buildings 3 & 4 There is no objection to the loss of these modern metal framed buildings.

Building 5 There is no objection to the loss of this modern timber clad building.

Building 6 The listed farmhouse should be retained.

Building 7 The brick outhouse/laundry, with slate roof, is associated with the farmhouse and of significant value and should be retained.

Building 8 The barn is of significant value and should be retained. Although there is scope to improve the roof covering the brick construction and timber roof structure and supports are important.

Building 9 Whilst there is no objection to the removal of the more modern aspects of this building the original brick walls and timbers should be retained.

Buildings 9a & 9b Whilst there is no objection to the removal of the more modern aspects of these buildings the original brick walls should be retained. Original timbers may also be present and consideration should be given to their retention.

Building 9c There is no objection to the loss of this modern flat roof structure.

Building 10 The barn is of significant value and should be retained. The brick construction, roof covering and timber roof structure and supports are important.

COUNCIL

Report subject	**Future land use options at Upton Park Farm, Poole.**
Meeting date	2 September 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	This report summarises options for the future use of land at Upton Park Farm following the cessation of the farm tenancy on 2 April 2026. It sets out a coordinated approach to align capital receipt, sustainable commercial revenue, community benefit and environmental impact across the retained land parcels, supporting both the tenancy purchase and longer-term strategic outcomes.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** **(a) Cabinet approve the recommendations in this report:** **(i) to enable land disposal and capital receipt to fund the farm tenancy purchase.** **(ii) delegates authority to the Director of Finance acting in his capacity as Corporate Property Officer, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance and Monitoring Officer, to finalise the detailed terms of the disposals and their sale price.** **(iii) for future land management to be developed accordingly and to allocate £489,900 of Heathland Infrastructure Project funding for the delivery of additional Suitable Alternative Natural Green space.**
Reason for recommendations	The future use of the land drives long term revenue growth for Upton Country Park, expanding the commercial offer to generate sustainable income in support of the MTFP, while maximising social value through improved access, wellbeing and community benefit in line with the corporate strategy. The future use of the land protects and enhances its role as accessible public open space, supporting recreation, access to nature and biodiversity, and contributing to nature recovery in line with the corporate strategy.

	The sale of the residential properties and adjoining land is required to fund the farm tenancy purchase. Independent valuation advice confirms that the proposed disposals represent best consideration that can reasonably be obtained (market value) under S123 of the Local Government Act 1972. Use of a reserve price if applicable to ensure sufficient capital receipt is received. Enables investment in the remaining parcel of land and assets.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Andy Hadley (Portfolio Holder for Climate Response, Environment and Energy) Cllr Richard Herrett (Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations)
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton – Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Martin Whitchurch - Strategic Lead for Green Space Dan Stone - Head of Commercial Operations Helen Wildman - Head of Leisure and Events Miles Phillips – Head of Estates
Wards	Creekmoor;
Classification	For recommendation

Background

1. Upton Park farm has historically been managed as a tenanted farm and the fields and agricultural buildings, yards and barns, are the last remains of the once larger farmed area. The farm fields are contained within the existing Upton Country Park area and regaining these fields provides an opportunity to consider whole-site management and new opportunities.

2. To support decision making, the following guiding principles have been set out for the asset disposal and future use of the farmland:

    I. Seek asset disposal to meet the financial requirements from the purchase of the farm tenancy.

    II. Put nature first into design and implementation, with provision of specific wildlife areas, conservation-focussed management to create corridors, wetlands and conservation grazing.

    III. Preserve the agricultural heritage of the farm, through appropriate development of the farm holdings and associated land, and future management of the fields to include grazing, where appropriate.

    IV. Secure and scale commercial opportunities to expand Upton Country Park and generate new, sustainable revenue, including agri-environmental schemes, Biodiversity Net Gain and additional viable leisure use such as camping and active play.

V. Improve access, active travel and circulation into and through the expanded Country Park, including from the fields north of the A350.

VI. Future management to be financially viable.

Farm Cottages and associated land

3. The farm is made up of the original farmhouse, three cottages known as 1, 2 and 3 Pentre Cottages, a range of traditional and modern farm buildings and agricultural land extending to a total of 36.30 hectares (89.7 acres).
4. An independent sales agent has been appointed to dispose of the buildings and land by public auction on behalf of BCP Estates. They have recommended disposing of the buildings and land in various lots, with the specific allocations and parcels to be confirmed, subject to advice on the best value available to the Council.
5. Lots would be sold on an 'as is' basis so the purchasers would be responsible for obtaining planning permission for any future development. It is expected that prospective purchasers would be interested in re-developing these sites for housing. A reserve price will be included if applicable to ensure sufficient capital receipt is received.
6. The condition of the cottages and outbuildings are poor, but as the lots have redevelopment potential it is anticipated that any prospective purchasers would demolish these buildings and redevelop the sites.
7. The farm buildings are in the Dorset Council area, along with some of the retained land. The majority of the farm fields to be retained are within the Creekmoor ward.

Heathland Mitigation policy

8. The farmhouses are within the 400m boundary of Upton heath SSSI, this means there is a presumption against any net increase in residential development within a straight-line distance of 400m from the boundary of a protected heath. This is applicable to Use Classes C3 (dwellings, houses, flats) and C4 (HMOs), as well as student accommodation and holiday lets.
9. The purpose of this restriction is to prevent the immediate impacts of urban living—such as fires, pet predation, fly-tipping, and general recreational disturbance—from impacting the heathland. It is therefore likely that developers will be able to retain and develop the 4 dwellings across the site on a 1 for 1 basis.

Retention of barns

10. The Countryside and wider Environment service require future use of the barns and area to the east of the area to be disposed. The barns are valuable to retain within BCP Council ownership to support future service delivery.
11. The main cattle barns will be used for grazing animals' welfare space and feed storage. Animals will be housed in the main barns when necessary if they have welfare issues and cannot remain out on other grazing land. All livestock live out on the heaths and meadows all-year round so it is not expected to house livestock on site on a permanent basis. Hay barn for food storage, including the hay cuts from the farm fields, either for internal use, or sale.
12. The barn closest to Upton Country Park is ear-marked for commercial use, supporting year-round leisure, active play, potential for camping amenities and

hospitality opportunities enabling financial sustainability in line with the work on future use of Upton House. Two of the fields currently support large events and overflow parking for the Country Park would need to be retained.

13. The barns will predominantly be used for the storage of materials, machinery and equipment.

Farm land

14. The removal of the farm tenancy means that Upton Country Park can effectively be expanded to encompass all fields that sit within the full extents of the Country Park area. Comprised of the main field between the farm holdings and the Country Park, two fields to the east of the house, and two further fields between the A350 and the Holes Bay. To the north of the A350 there are three fields that adjoin other BCP owned land.

15. Options are explored and recommended below for their respective future uses. The main considerations have included:

    I. Additional SANG - Suitable Alternative Natural Green space (SANG) capacity to be increased to meet expected demand in the forthcoming Local Plan and to offset the impact of development on protected nature sites. Adding to the current 30Ha will provide greater capacity, attract more visitors away from more sensitive sites and link to the existing Country Park offer. Upton Country Park SANG is held by Natural England as best practice and an exemplar site for SANG design and mitigation, and this should be further expanded and improved upon to ensure it continues to provide sufficient capacity and avoid pressure returning to protected sites.

    II. Commercial opportunities - Concept proposals to expand Upton Country Park and diversify its offer, with potential to generate new year-round, sustainable revenue. This could include use of a barn to support an enhanced camping offer, with complementary amenities, leisure, catering and active play, alongside wider land use. Opportunities should also seek to maximise social value, improving access, wellbeing and community benefit. Retain current use of fields used to support larger commercial events and overflow parking requirements at peak times during the season to limit impact to local highway network.

    III. Biodiversity Net Gain supply sites - The fields to the east of the country park are known to be important sites for wildlife, notable roosting birds use the fields as safe refuge from Poole Harbour. Having been grazed and managed under agricultural use, there is a good opportunity for uplift in nature value.

    IV. Agri-Environmental management - The BCP Council countryside team manages large areas of nature reserve under agreement with Defra and secures income for conservation grazing and other management techniques to secure benefits for wildlife. All fields could benefit nature by being managed in this way, under 5-year agreements, typically using low stocking density grazing to allow nature to thrive.

V. Public Open Space - Designating the fields as public open space (POS) will support protection against future development and loss, whilst ensuring public access for recreation and events. Maintaining and adding to the heritage setting of the Country park is also important, with landscape tree planting, retention of vistas of the house and appropriate pathways and information.

Land North of the A350

16. Site allocation and detailing is required to understand all constraints, options and opportunities for the parcels of land north of the A350. This work needs to be developed further and will therefore be brought to Cabinet in a subsequent report.

17. For context, the current Local Plan allocation states land use shall be for "A new school and playing fields if required in the plan period. Possible access from Northmead Drive. Explore how the development can facilitate the possibility of a pedestrian/cycle link across the A35 to connect Creekmoor to Upton Country Park". However, the BCP Council School place Planning Strategy 2021-2024 suggests that a school is no longer required due to declining birth rates and reduced pressure on school places. The proposed wording for the withdrawn BCP Local Plan for this land was "for Sports, recreation, education and/or community uses…any residual land would be appropriate for residential development…Proposals must provide pedestrian and cycle connections to Creekmoor Local centre and improved connections between Northmead Drive and Upton Country Park, which should include the exploration of a bridge over the A350".

Local Nature Recovery Strategy considerations

18. The Local Nature Recovery Strategy identifies ecological potential across the farm fields and as specific proposals come forward for future use the LNRS will be of material consideration. Promoting the use for most of the fields either as Public open space, SANG or for more specific countryside management will be consistent with the strategy.

19. Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) provides important context on the future use of the surrounding fields, especially those closest to the harbour:

    a. Field parcels 6 and 7 are 18 m and 16 m away from Poole Harbour SPA, while 8a is 340 m away. These fields are used by Black-tailed Godwit, Curlew and Little Egret for feeding and roosting and these birds are part of the reason why the Harbour is designated as a SPA., The SPA is in place to protect rare, vulnerable, and migratory bird species, as well as their supporting habitats such as these fields.
    b. Natural England's SPA supplementary advice states that it "should allow birds to distribute themselves optimally within (and, sometimes, outside) the SPA boundary. This is perhaps particularly relevant for food availability; extent and distribution of supporting habitat; quality of supporting habitat; predation; and disturbance caused by human activity".

Active Travel

20. Linking to popular existing routes and creating new recreation routes for pedestrians and wheeled use will be important. Potential schemes, all subject to design and funding, include:

I. Improving the vehicular entrance at the A350 slip way to better accommodate people walking, wheeling or cycling to, from and through the park. This could include a new pedestrian/wheeled route into the main field between the farm and Country park, which would provide safer access and build on recent highway improvements.

II. A link over the A350 with a pedestrian bridge that would provide access into the Country Park and Holes Bay and beyond, from Creekmoor could act as a welcome to the BCP area and provide a nature corridor.

III. These schemes and the park extension will strengthen the local active travel network by enhancing existing links to the Castleman Trailway and Roman Road to the North, link to Hamworthy train station to the south, Holes Bay Poole harbour links and to a proposed westward route towards Lytchett Minster and Sandford. These links have been identified in the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan as being important for local journeys and would help support the council's aim to reduce reliance on the private car to access amenities, leisure opportunities, employment and education.

21. These potential changes will make the Country Park (and beyond) more accessible to a range of residents who may currently find it difficult or impossible to visit due to mobility restrictions, lack of confidence or perceived lack of safety, or because they don't have access to a car or suitable bus service By providing safer and more convenient options for sustainable travel to the park, car use may be reduced which would reduce pressure on the site's car parking and surrounding highway network.

Options Appraisal

22. Option 1 – Do nothing, BCP Council could keep the land as it is. With the need to reclaim the capital receipt and the costs associated to keep unused buildings secure, this is not considered as a financially viable option and has been discounted. Future management decisions are required on the farm fields and buildings.

23. Option 2 – Sell all the land. Selling all of the land is likely to achieve a higher capital return c.£ in capital receipt. Whilst in the short term this will bring income into the Council it does not consider the future needs of the Environment team in terms of storage and grazing space, the need to identify SANG locations for the Council or the future financial stability of Upton Country Park. This option has therefore been discounted.

24. Option 3 – Sell part of the land. The recommended option is to sell the land, as shown in Appendix 2, in lots to be determined by Corporate Estates and valuation advice. Barns to the east are to be retained and fields are to be used for a mixture of land uses to maximise wildlife conservation, income generation and the heritage value of the wider Country Park and the agricultural setting. The final details of land parcels are to be developed, pending further land valuation advice.

25. Each parcel of land has options proposed and explained in Appendix 4. These land use options have been developed across a number of Council services and will be developed in more detail, with design proposals brought forward to include nature conservation, public access, active travel and any commercial opportunities. Local engagement and further consultation will be developed as required.

Summary of financial implications

26. **Land for Disposal:** The market value of the Farmhouse and associated land has been externally assessed and is likely to provide sufficient income to fund the tenancy purchase costs. The proposed disposals represent best consideration reasonably obtainable in accordance with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972.

27. **Farm fields:** Dorset Heathlands Infrastructure Project (HIPs) budgets have funds available to support the creation of additional SANG areas at Upton Country Park and to secure mitigation for future housing growth in BCP. It is recommended to:

    I. Allocate £489,900 of HIPs funding towards delivery of additional SANG as detailed in Appendix 5. The funding is available from the Heathland Mitigation CIL funds, ring-fenced for delivery of HIPs.

    II. A maintenance budget from HIPs will be required for those areas actively managed as SANG. The appropriate maintenance sums will be brought forward as part of the pending republication of a strategy to replace the current Heathland Mitigation SPD (2020-2025) as part of a wider review of all SANG maintenance costs on BCP managed sites.

28. Countryside Stewardship can be sought for 5-year agreements. Potential income per annum if up to 32Ha put into agreement would be up to £33,000 pa, depending on fields, habitats and land options taken up.

29. All future maintenance is required to be within current operational budgets.

30. SANGs typically require free car parking to attract visitors, with a free car park on Poole Road added in an earlier SANG phase, while the main Country park car park charges for parking which is essential to remain in place to support the future financial sustainability of the Country Park. If additional free car parking is deemed to be required, then this will need to be considered in more detail as the future land usage and schemes develop.

Summary of legal implications

31. The proposed disposals are required to comply with Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 and will be supported by independent valuation advice to evidence best consideration. Valuation advice should be obtained to confirm whether a sale by public auction would achieve best consideration and whether reserve prices should be set for the auction lots. Legal advice will be obtained to ensure that appropriate protections, conditions, and safeguards are secured within the transaction documentation.

32. All land is within BCP Council's freehold ownership.

33. The agricultural fields are used to provide nitrogen mitigation, which means they are land parcels taken out of intensive farming in order to reduce nutrient loading into Poole Harbour. 55.2 ha of former farm fields previously used for arable, managed grassland and rough grassland have been managed as rough grazing with no inputs and low stocking densities.

34. If these land parcels are altered in the future through farming intensification or other land change then the Council will need to provide the equivalent land area for

mitigation elsewhere or purchase nitrogen credits, subject to Natural England agreement with this alternative mitigation delivery. Specific calculations and assessment will be required should further mitigation be required.

Summary of human resources implications

35. No implications.

Summary of sustainability impact

36. The principles set out in point 2 reflect the importance of the site for nature conservation and the retention of agricultural heritage within the wider Country Park. The future management of the Country Park estate will continue to contribute positively to sustainability, be managed to promote active travel, for the benefit of the local community and with a focus on health and well-being.

37. Access to nature is increasingly playing a role in eco-tourism, and Upton Country Park and this expansion plays a strategic role in accessing Poole Harbour and providing education to its visitors.

Summary of public health implications

38. The retention of the farm fields and use for public access provide an enlarged and enhanced green space for all visitors. Be those from local communities and residential areas surrounding the park, those accessing by active travel or visitors from further afield, they will benefit from greater access to our natural environment.

39. A range of evidence comments on the importance access to green space: "Disadvantaged groups appear to gain a larger health benefit and have reduced socio economic-related inequalities in health when living in greener communities. Access to green spaces that enable contact with nature and regular play supports a range of positive mental and physical health outcomes. (Defra, 2017 report).

40. The increased access to the farm fields supports the evidence that "living in a greener environment can promote and protect good health, and aid in recovery from illness and help with managing poor health. People who have greater exposure to greenspace have a range of more favourable physiological outcomes. Greener environments are also associated with better mental health and wellbeing outcomes including reduced levels of depression, anxiety, and fatigue, and enhanced quality of life for both children and adults. Greenspace can help to bind communities together, reduce loneliness, and mitigate the negative effects of air pollution, excessive noise, heat and flooding (Public Health England, 2020).

Equalities Impact

41. An EIA has been completed, Appendix 6, relating to the recommendations in this report. Subsequent project delivery will bring forward individual EIA's as they are developed.

42. Impact assessment summary: The addition of new green space, with related active travel, infrastructure and access improvements will provide benefits for all users of the Country Park and wider green spaces and corridors. The additional land will provide greater opportunities for time spent in nature and for recreation and these are well known to benefit health and well-being. No negative aspects have been

discussed as a result of these proposals, but the project will continue to be assessed to deliver best practice and high-quality delivery as it progresses.

Summary of risk assessment

43. There is a risk that the disposal of the farm buildings and associated land do not raise sufficient funds to cover the farm tenancy purchase

    a. The allocation of Lots for auction and sale should provide sufficient income, supported by red book valuations and from independent land valuations.

    b. A reserve price will be used if is felt necessary to secure appropriate level of capital receipts to cover the farm tenancy purchase costs.

    c. For areas to be managed as SANG in the future, there are Heathland Mitigation funds available to further support land purchase costs if required, effectively under-writing the changes in land management.

44. The Heathland Mitigation SPD provides constraints to development within 400m of heathland.

45. Future uses of fields 1, 4 and 5 will need to consider the wider setting of the Grade II* listed Upton House as they are important landscape features, offering a parkland setting in approaching the property and key views outwards from the property

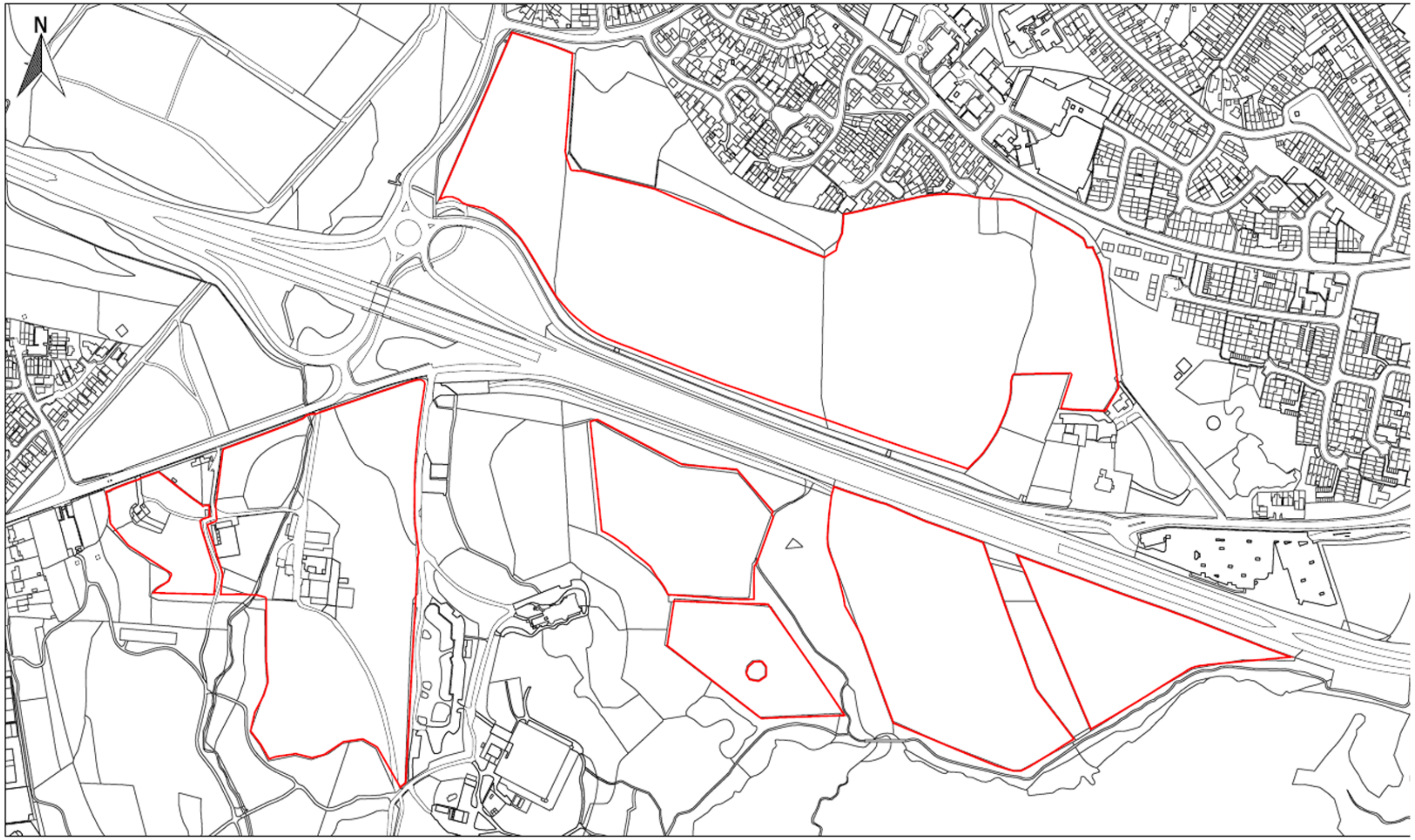
Background papers

- Cabinet and full council re purchase of farm tenancy - 25.10.17 Cabinet Report Upton Park Farm vAR 005.pdf

Appendices (below)

1. Former lease demise of Upton Park farm
2. Area for disposal
3. Farm fields
4. Field parcels options analysis and recommendations
5. SANG delivery indicative budget
6. EIA

Appendix 1: Former lease demise of Upton Park farm



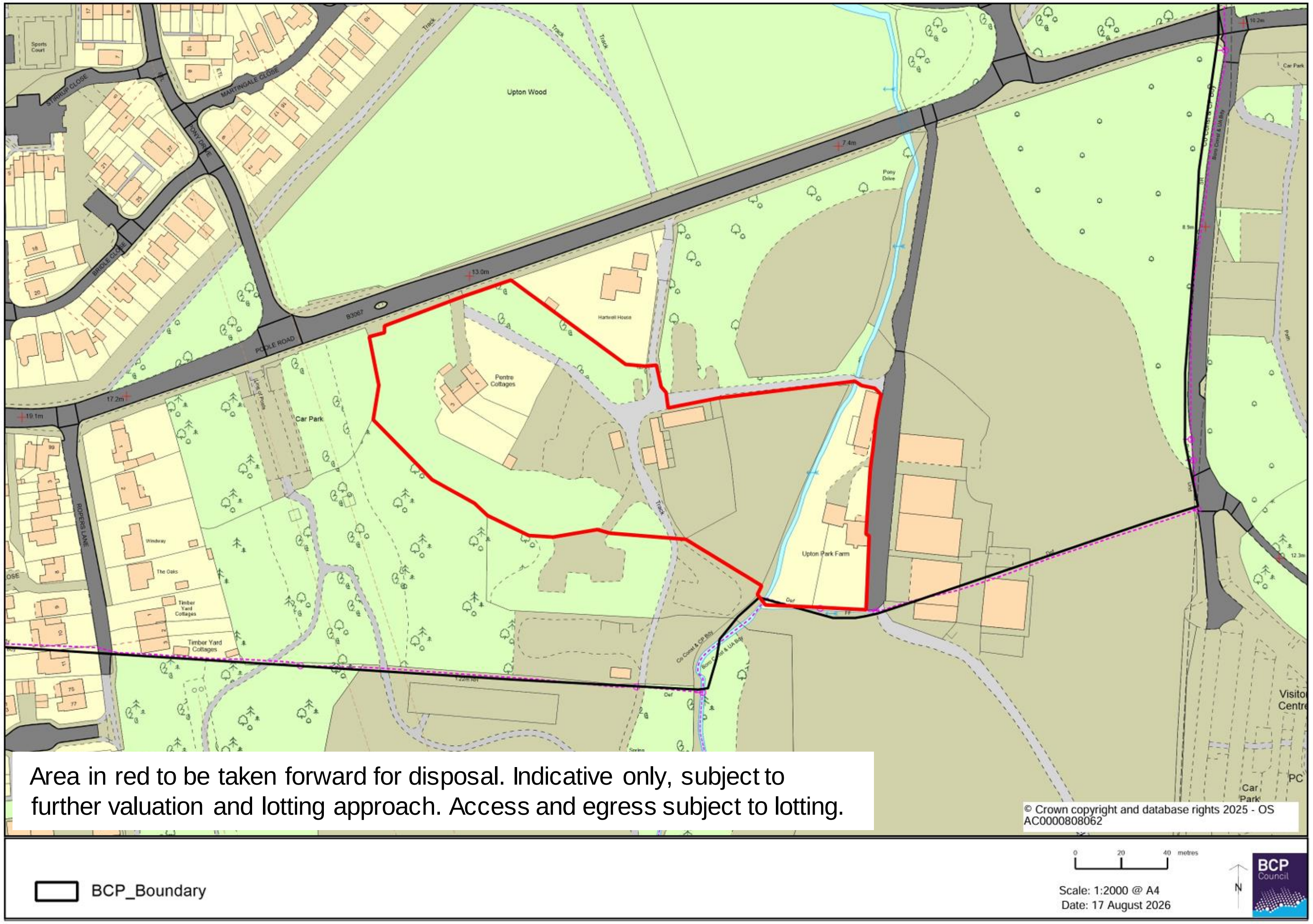
Corporate Estates
Financial Services
Borough of Poole
Civic Centre
Poole
Dorset
BH15 2RU
Tel: 01202 261274
Text Relay: 18001 01202 261274

Upton Park Farm

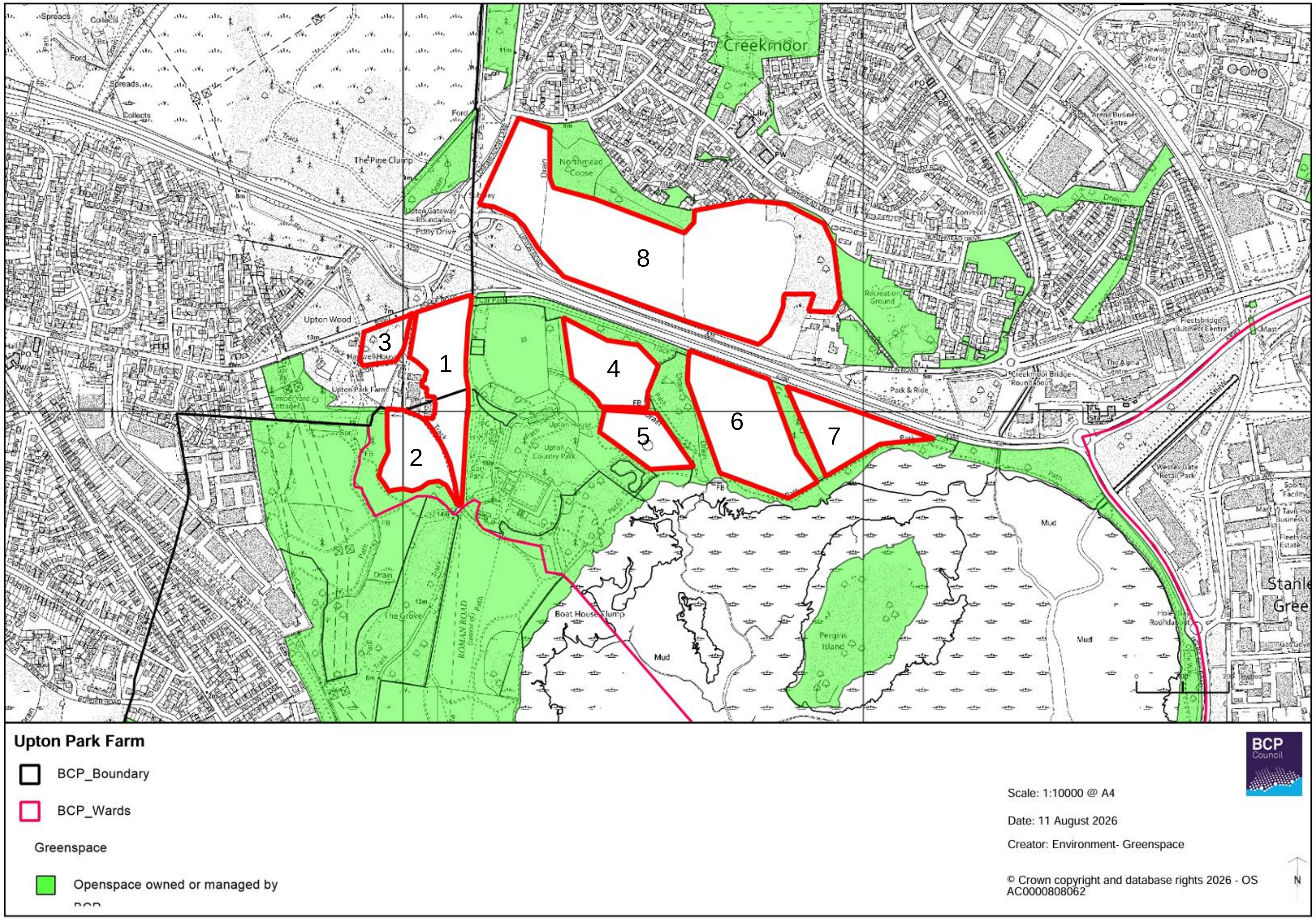
Scale: 1:4000 True@A3L
Date: 15/01/2019

BCP Council

Appendix 2: Area for disposal



Appendix 3: Farm fields



Appendix 4 Field parcels options analysis and recommendations

Field 1.

Option	Usage	Detail
Public Open Space (POS) and commercial opportunities	Extension to the Country Park with public access.	• Potential for a seasonal or year-round camping offer, leveraging close proximity to the proposed commercial barn and direct access via the main car park • Ability to link up to existing business case for phase 2 heritage lottery application for Upton House • Enable event parking as required to maintain current income • Publicly accessible • Could be grazed outside of summer event season • Retains flexibility for alternative uses • Install new active travel route to connect trailway to car park • Managed under conservation mowing regime and hay cuts to maximise biodiversity, with winter conservation grazing • Appraise the whole field to maximise opportunities
Other options:	SANG	• Would restrict event parking and access. • To be explored to consider if SANG use could also be allocated. • Could risk income from paid for car park?
	Countryside Stewardship	• Does not provide flexibility of usage and support for commercial activity
	Housing	• Green belt and agricultural use, no dwellings or history of residential use.

Field 2

Option	Usage	Detail
SANG	Extension to the current SANG	• Publicly accessible, adds to existing routes and areas • Increases SANG capacity to mitigate housing development.
Other options:	Commercial use	• For camping or related activity.

	Countryside Stewardship	• Retain grazing next to current SANG and retain agricultural heritage, linked to barns.
	POS	• Does not secure any future funding and misses opportunity to provide alternative use.

Field 3.

Option	Usage	Detail
Countryside stewardship / BNG	Nature conservation	• Field floods and is a separate parcel to the residential buildings. • Conservation value as wet woodland and potential income source. • Valuable secure compartment for livestock and welfare unit for conservation grazing.
Other options:	Linked to land disposal	• Provide additional land as part of disposal but unlikely to be developed as within 400m of SSSI heathland; close to stream and wet woodland.

Field 4

Option	Usage	Detail
Public open space or Countryside stewardship	POS primarily to limit restrictions on usage. Countryside Stewardship	• POS would enable use for events and other income generating activity within the country park. Outside of events use, the land could be managed for nature. • Countryside stewardship would secure external funding for the land management as habitat improvements are made and maintained.
Other options:	SANG	• Additional land for SANG could be created to increase capacity, this would limit other uses and would be detrimental to wildlife.
	Commercial use	• No uses currently identified and distant from existing centres of activity.
	Food Growing	• Retaining agricultural heritage, options to be explored
	Natural burial ground	• To be retained as POS, managed as a meadow, with sale of plots for natural burial. No visual impact, sympathetic to the setting and income generation.

Field 5, 6, 7

Option	Usage	Detail
Countryside Stewardship and or BNG supply sites	Conservation management	• Lightly graze the fields, retaining a link to agricultural heritage and actively managing to increase biodiversity. • Whether managed under Countryside stewardship agreement or using for BNG supply site unit sales, the land management and options would self-fund future maintenance and improvement for nature. • Limited access for public, with viewing hides and interpretation, or other features to highlight the importance of these areas for nature.
Other options:	SANG	• Additional land for SANG could be created to increase capacity, this would limit other uses and would be detrimental to wildlife.
	Commercial use	• No uses currently identified and distant from existing centres of activity.
	Food Growing	• Retaining agricultural heritage, options to be explored
	Natural burial ground	• To be retained as POS, managed as a meadow, with sale of plots for natural burial. No visual impact, sympathetic to the setting and income generation.

Field 8

Option	Usage	Detail
Yet to be defined or agreed	To be brought forward in subsequent cabinet report.	See wording re current Local Plan in points 17-18. Officers to consider options and opportunities for this area and bring forward. Current management is as grassland habitat with hay cuts being taken. No current public access.

Appendix 5 SANG delivery budget requirements

- SANG extension to be delivered by end of 2026-27.
- Improvement to existing SANG provision to be funded at the same to secure cost efficiencies through delivery.
- Future SANG expansion dependent on land use decisions at reference 9 and further funding may be required.
- Subject to detailed design, user engagement surveys and stakeholder engagement.
- £1m of HIPs funding has been identified in the forward programme for Heathland Mitigation delivery which is to be used to fund the SANG extension and related improvements.

Ref	**Item**	**Estimate £**
Field 1	Access from slip road Fencing c. 500m of path Benches, trees, signage and landscaping	25,000 20,000 30,000 30,000
Sub-total		**105,000**
Field 2	Fencing Benches, trees, signage and landscaping Emergency fire access upgrades	25,000 30,000 100,000
Sub-total		**155,000**
Current SANG	Paths in need of resurfacing following c.10 years of use. Replacement infrastructure above annual maintenance budget provision, eg wayfinding	100,000 25,000
General costs	Monitoring to meet SPD requirements	15,000
	Design costs for new phases at 10% Project management fees are directly funded.	26,000
Sub total		**166,000**
Contingency	15%	63,900
Total		**489,900**

Appendix 6 EIA

Equality Impact Assessment Form

1	**What is being reviewed?**	Future land use options at Upton Park Farm, Poole
2	**Details about the decision:**	The land and farm tenancy at Upton Park Farm has come back in to BCP ownership and the asset disposal of part of the farm holding, alongside future BCP management of the farm fields is now being determined.
3	**Service Unit**	Operations – Environment and Commercial services; Corporate Estates
4	**People & roles involved in the process**	Martin Whitchurch – Lead Miles Phillips – Estates Lead Dan Stone – Commercial Lead Nicky Hawkins - service champion
5	**Relevant meeting date(s)**	24/4/26 – site visit and multi-service workshop discussing future management, impacts and decision making
6	**Who are your key stakeholders?**	**Asset Disposal** – this is a Council-led decision to recover the costs of the farm tenancy purchase. The farm buy out was the subject of a previous cabinet decision, so is not relevant here. The farm buildings are therefore now empty, so no impact. **Future use of farm fields** – the current report is setting out a high-level proposal for the future management of the fields south of the A351, those adjacent to the Country Park. These fields are currently dormant having been handed back from the previous tenant. There are only positive impacts on future users of these fields through increased access to green space and the related benefits for health and wellbeing. The friends of Upton Country Park, volunteers and other stakeholders such as ParkRun, will be consulted as more detailed designs come forward.
7	**What are the different needs and experiences of these protected groups?** age, disability, gender reassignment,	The benefits of creating new and expanded green spaces for the public to enjoy are generally regarded to only have positive benefits for any specific group. Rather than list each characteristic, a few examples are chosen: Age – creating different lengths of walks, on different surfaces, with resting spaces and appropriate benches with arm rests is an important aspect of future design.

	marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, sex members of the armed forces community, socioeconomic status, children in care and care-experienced young people, carers, local businesses, any human rights issues	Ensuring routes are well signposted, along shady routes and that are well maintained will be part of detailed design in future work stages. Disability – as above, considering a variety of needs is important to ensure that spaces are accessible to as many people as possible. Well surfaced paths, legible and easy to access signage and arrival information are all important. Where possible design process will seek advice from those with lived experience to ensure highest standards are met. Religion or belief – the needs and experiences of this group have been considered and no specific different needs and experiences have been identified. Socio-economic status – the green space is free to access for all users (parking charges apply in the main car park) and is located to support a number of nearby communities. From further afield the expanded green space is accessible by the Holes Bay/Poole Town and easy links in to Hamworthy, Upton and Creekmoor. Not all socio-economic groups find it easy to use or access green spaces as they often do not feel like they fit in or belong in those spaces. Pre-visit information, sign posting and on-site messaging all needs to promote that access is available to all groups, show evidence that a wide variety of people use these spaces, and that anyone do the same.
8	**What are the positive equality impacts from your decision?**	As above, the enhanced and enlarged green space should be a positive addition for local communities and users of the existing Country Park. Benefits for health and well-being from time spent in nature Benefits from enhanced active travel routes and connections in to the Country Park Enhanced movement and physical activity from longer and more varied walks.
9	**What are the negative equality impacts from your decision?**	None identified.
10	**Will colleagues be impacted?**	The expansion of green space will have an impact of existing teams having to use the same level of resource to manage larger areas. Careful design will be required to mitigate these impacts and ensure that good quality provision is made that does not add to the maintenance burden.

11	**How are you going to mitigate against the negative impacts identified?**	n/a
12	**How will you monitor the impacts, both positive and negative?**	Visitor numbers are monitored The creation of additional green space as Suitable Alternative Natural Green space will be monitored and assessed. Upton Country Park visitor monitoring and feedback via the welcome centre.
13	**Summary of Equality Implications**	The addition of new green space, with related active travel, infrastructure and access improvements will provide benefits for all users of the Country Park and wider green spaces and corridors. The additional land will provide greater opportunities for time spent in nature and for recreation and these are well known to benefit health and well-being. No negative aspects have been discussed as a result of these proposals, but the project will continue to be assessed to deliver best practice and high-quality delivery as it progresses.

You should ask an Equality Champion to review this EIA to ensure that equality considerations and impacts have been documented appropriately. Have you involved an Equality Champion?	**Yes** / no

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CABINET FORWARD PLAN – 1 SEPTEMBER 2026 TO 31 DECEMBER 2026

(PUBLICATION DATE – 24 August 2026)

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)?
2026/27 Council budget monitoring at quarter 1	To update cabinet on financial position at quarter 1 2026/27	No	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026 Council 13 Oct 2026	All Wards	CMB	CMB	Matthew Filmer	Open
Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031	This report seeks approval for the publication and delivery of the Learning Disability Big Plan 2026–2031, which sets out the shared priorities for supporting people with a learning disability in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole to live fulfilled lives.	No	Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee 20 Jul 2026 Cabinet 2 Sep 2026	All Wards			Zena Dighton, Ross Hague	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)?
IT & programmes Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan 2026-2032	To seek approval of laptop replacement strategy and approve budget allocation.	Yes	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026 Council 13 Oct 2026	All Wards			Fiona Hughes	Open
BCP Homes Performance and Regulatory Compliance Update	To provide information on BCP Homes performance against key indicators and compliance against regulatory standards.	No	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026	All Wards			Kelly Deane, Seamus Doran	Open
BCP Civic Annexe service relocations	To seek approval to proceed with service relocations	No	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026	Bournemouth Central			Debbie Cliff, Alistair Hoare, Matti Raudsepp	Open
Disposal of Hicks Farm	To recommend the disposal of Hicks farmhouse and related barns and outbuildings.	No	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026	Muscliff & Strouden Park			Martin Whitchurch	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)?
Future land use options at Upton Park Farm, Poole.	This report summarises options for the future use of land at Upton Park Farm following the cessation of the farm tenancy on 31 March 2026. It sets out a coordinated approach to align capital receipt, sustainable commercial revenue, community benefit and environmental impact across the retained land parcels, supporting both the tenancy purchase and longer-term strategic outcomes	No	Cabinet 2 Sep 2026	Creekmoor			Martin Whitchurch	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 - Q1	BCP Council adopted 'A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 2024-28' in May 2024. The shared vision is the Corporate Strategy, which incorporates a set of measures of progress for achieving the vision, priorities and ambitions. This is the performance monitoring report for Quarter One 26-27, presenting an update on the progress measures.	No	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Chris Shephard	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
The development of a framework of registered housing providers (RPs) to deliver affordable housing using BCP sites		Yes	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Kerry-Marie Ruff	
Local Plan	Seeks Cabinet approval to publish the Plan Content and Evidence Consultation to continue plan preparation in accordance with the agreed timetable and statutory requirements.	Yes	Overview and Scrutiny Board 21 Sep 2026 Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards	Local Plan Working Group	Meeting date TBC	Caroline Peach	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
BCP Council Suicide Prevention Action Plan	This document presents the 2026/27 BCP Council Suicide Prevention Action Plan for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council. The plan is informed by an evidence-based framework and outlines actions for council colleagues, alongside shared priorities to be delivered through pan-Dorset partnership working. The draft plan has been considered by the Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Health and Wellbeing Board, and the resulting feedback has been taken on board in its development.	No	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Tracy Hill	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)?
Barriered Car Park Systems	To approve the investment into car park systems to ensure the continued efficient running of them	Yes	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Zak Cusens	Open
SEND Reform Plan	For approval for Cabinet	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee Cabinet 14 Sep 2026 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Kerrie Ainley, Tanya England, Lisa Linscott, Sarah Philp	Fully exempt
SEND and AP Strategy	To present the SEND and Alternative Provision Strategy for review and to enable members to scrutinise the proposed strategic priorities and provide feedback before implementation	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 14 Sep 2026 Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Kerrie Ainley, Tanya England, Lisa Linscott, Sarah Philp	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
BCP Homes Property and Compliance	To provide a quarterly update to Cabinet on property and compliance matters relating to BCP Homes	No	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	All Wards			Simon Percival	Open
South Part of Beach Road Car Park	Approve a resolution to appropriate for planning purposes.	Yes	Cabinet 30 Sep 2026	Canford Cliffs			Rebecca Bray	Open
CiC/IMPOWER Progress Update	To provide a Children in Care Transformation Update and IMPOWER analysis.	No	Cabinet 28 Oct 2026	All Wards			Tanya England	Fully exempt
Transport Control Centre	Cabinet approval to establish a centralised Transport Control Centre	Yes	Overview and Scrutiny Board 19 Oct 2026 Cabinet 28 Oct 2026 Council 8 Dec 2026	All Wards	Portfolio Holders Kelly Deane Glynn Barton Amanda Barrie Louise Jones Ward Councillors	TBC with HR reference potential relocation of staff	Amanda Barrie	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
BCP Homes Annual Complaints Performance and Service	This report provides information on the council's handling of complaints related to the provision of landlord services to council tenants and leaseholders. The report complies with the requirements within the Housing Ombudsman's Complaint Handling Code that landlords must produce an Annual Complaints Performance and Service Improvement report for scrutiny and challenge. It must be published on the section of the council's webpages relating to complaints. Cabinets response to the report must be published alongside this.	No	Cabinet 28 Oct 2026	All Wards	Council tenants and leaseholders. BCP Homes Advisory Board.	Through established residents groups and BCP Homes Advisory Boardkelly	Seamus Doran	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Inclusive Place Sufficiency Strategy	To seek approval from Children's O&S and Cabinet for the Inclusive Place Sufficiency Strategy, enabling delivery of the planned approach to ensuring sufficient inclusive education provision across BCP.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 24 Nov 2026 Cabinet 25 Nov 2026	All Wards			Lisa Linscott	Open
CiC/IMPOWER Progress Update	To provide a Children in Care Transformation Update and IMPOWER conclusion.	No	Cabinet 13 Jan 2027	All Wards			Tanya England	Fully exempt