

Agenda

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Dorset County Council



Meeting: Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Time: 10.00 am
Date: Monday, 16 October 2017
Venue: Committee Room 1, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ

Jon Andrews	Cherry Brooks (Vice-Chairman)
Ray Bryan	Andy Canning
Jean Dunseith	Spencer Flower
Peter Hall	Jon Orrell
Margaret Phipps	David Shortell

Notes:

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- **Public Participation**

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Public Speaking

Members of the public can ask questions and make statements at the meeting. The closing date for us to receive questions is 10.00am on 11 October 2017, and statements by midday the day before the meeting.

Debbie Ward
Chief Executive

**Contact: David Northover -
Senior Democratic Services Officer**
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Date of Publication:
06 October 2017

1. Election of Chairman

To elect a Chairman of the Committee for the year 2017/18.

2. Apologies for Absence

To receive any apologies for absence from members.

3. Code of Conduct

Councillors are required to comply with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 regarding disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Check if there is an item of business on this agenda in which the member or other relevant person has a disclosable pecuniary interest.
- Check that the interest has been notified to the Monitoring Officer (in writing) and entered in the Register (if not this must be done on the form available from the clerk within 28 days).
- Disclose the interest at the meeting (in accordance with the County Council's Code of Conduct) and in the absence of a dispensation to speak and/or vote, withdraw from any consideration of the item.

The Register of Interests is available on Dorsetforyou.com and the list of disclosable pecuniary interests is set out on the reverse of the form.

4. Minutes

7 - 24

- (a) To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 27 March 2017.
- (b) To receive the notes of the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Learning and Skills Focus Group held on 29 June 2017 and to endorse the actions and outcomes proposed.

5. Public Participation

To receive any public questions and /or public statements or requests for public speaking under Stranding Order 21(2).

6. Terms of Reference

To note the Committee's Terms of Reference and what they entail, as follows:-

Overview and Scrutiny Committees

- **Purpose:** Delivering good outcomes for the residents and communities we serve through a constructive, proactive and objective approach to the consideration, scrutiny and review of policies, strategies, financial and performance issues.
- **Overview Function**
 - To review and develop policy at the Committee's own initiative or at the request of the Cabinet or the Public Health Joint Board and make recommendations to the Cabinet, Joint Committee or the Full Council.
 - To oversee major consultations and make recommendations to the Cabinet, Joint Committee or the Full Council.
 - To give advice on any matters as requested by the Cabinet or the Joint Committee.
- **Scrutiny Function**
 - To hold the Executive to account through a process that seeks and considers necessary explanations, information and evidence to ensure good outcomes for our residents and communities.
 - Through proactive scrutiny inquiry work, to contribute to improving the lives of our residents and communities, through an active contribution to the Council's improvement agenda.
 - To scrutinise key areas of strategic and operational activity and, where

necessary, make recommendations to the Full Council, Cabinet or Joint Committee in respect of;

- Matters which affect the Council's area or its residents.
- Performance of services in accordance with the targets in the Corporate Plan or other approved service plans.
- To provide a clear focus on finding efficiency savings in accordance with requirements in the Council's financial strategy.
- To monitor expenditure against available budgets and, where necessary, make recommendations to the Cabinet or the Joint Committee.
- To consider proposed budget plans, service plans and any other major planning or strategic statements and to make recommendations to the Cabinet or the Joint Committee.

Specific responsibilities for the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee are:-

- To exercise a proactive and effective overview and scrutiny of functions to ensure the effective delivery of those specific outcomes as contained in the Corporate Plan.
- Outcome - To ensure that Dorset's Economy is **Prosperous**
- A thriving local economy provides us all with more opportunities as.....
 - New businesses thrive and existing businesses become more productive;
 - More people secure the employment opportunities of their choice;
 - Dorset's residents are well educated, with the skills that Dorset's employers need;
 - Good quality, affordable homes are available for Dorset's people;
 - People and goods are able to move about the County safely and efficiently.

The Committee has the power to co-opt additional (non-voting) persons to provide routine and / or ad-hoc support to provide access to specific skills and knowledge.

To assist in a better understanding of what enabling economic growth entails, the attached hyperlinks might be of benefit:-

<https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/369382/Economic-development---Dorset-County-Council>

7. Putting the Committee into Context - Prosperous

To take the opportunity to understand the purpose and aims of the Committee, these being set in context by the Lead Officer, the Director for Environment and the Economy and the Service Director – Economy, to include a summary of:-

- what scrutiny entails and how this function should be applied;
- understanding the purpose of the Committee and making sense of the part it plays in meeting the aims of the Corporate Plan;
- the means by which this might be achieved;
- an explanation of the State of Dorset Economy, the role of the Dorset

Local Enterprise Partnership and the relationship these will have with the Committee.

An opportunity will also be provided to meet principal officers and those relevant Heads of Service who will regularly service the Committee.

8. Access to Infrastructure - Physical, Technological and Digital 25 - 44

To take the opportunity to assess what access there is to infrastructure across Dorset in order to stimulate and support economic growth in by physical, technological and digital means, including:-

- Mobile Phone Coverage in Dorset – 4G /5G

To consider a report by the Head of ICT and Customer Services in determining what coverage there is, what can be done to improve this and by what means and to identify areas without a signal, what investment will be needed and how will this be provided.

- Progress being made with the rollout of Superfast Broadband

Following the meeting on 27 January 2017, to receive a Powerpoint presentation by the Senior Project Manager to determine what progress is being made against identified objectives in respect of the rollout of Superfast Broadband.

- Members' ICT Toolkit

Acknowledgement of access to the Members' ICT Toolkit for Superfast Broadband, what this entails and what it is designed to achieve.

9. Implications of Brexit for Dorset County Council 45 - 52

To consider a report by the European Policy and Funding Officer.

10. Pre submission draft Mineral Sites and Waste Sites Plans 53 - 84

Prior to consideration by Cabinet on 18 October 2017, to consider a report by the Corporate Director for Environment and Economy.

11. Finance Report 85 - 90

To consider a report by the Chief Financial Officer.

12. Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report - October 2017 91 - 118

To consider the Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report – October 2017 by the Corporate Director for Environment and Economy.

13. Work Programme 119 - 124

To consider the Committee's Work Programme and to amend this, as necessary.

14. Questions

To answer any questions received in writing by the Chief Executive by not later than 10.00 am on 11 October 2017.

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the meeting held at County Hall, Colliton Park,
Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ on Monday, 27 March 2017

Present:

Daryl Turner (Chairman)
Richard Biggs, Ronald Coatsworth, Paul Kimber and Margaret Phipps

Members Attending

Robert Gould, Leader of the Council, Peter Finney – Deputy Leader and Cabinet member for Environment, Infrastructure and Highways and Rebecca Knox - Cabinet member for Children's Safeguarding and Health and Wellbeing.

Officer Attending: Mike Harries (Director for Environment and the Economy), Matthew Piles (Service Director – Economy), Mark Taylor (Group Manager – Governance and Assurance) and David Walsh (Economy and Enterprise Team Leader) and David Northover (Senior Democratic Services Manager).

Note: These minutes have been prepared by officers as a record of the meeting and of any decisions reached. They are to be considered and confirmed at the next meeting of the Committee on **Thursday, 29 June 2017.**)

Apologies

11 Apologies from absence were received from Councillors Hilary Cox, Andy Canning, Mervyn Jeffery, Mike Lovell and William Trite.

Code of Conduct

12 There were no declarations by members of disclosable pecuniary interest under the Code of Conduct.

Minutes

13 The minutes of the meeting held on 25 January 2017 were confirmed and signed.

Public Participation

14 There were no public questions, statements or requests to speak received.

Chairman's Update and Announcements

15 The Chairman took the opportunity to confirm that under 'Matters Arising' from the minutes of the meeting on 25 January 2017:-

- Minute 5 - a letter had been sent by the Chairman of the County Farms Liaison Panel to Defra requesting consideration of better broadband provision for rural communities.
- Minute 6 – a letter had been sent by the Leader to Lord Ahmed of Wimbledon, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Transport endorsing the basis of the motion asking that Clause 21 be removed from the Bus Bill. Whilst the House of Lords had recommended removal of this clause, on being considered again by Government, it was intended that this clause should be retained. This was confirmed in a response by Andrew Jones MP, Secretary of State for Transport. Given this, the Committee

agreed that the County Council's position should be reaffirmed.

The Chairman took the opportunity to welcome Councillor Paul Kimber to the Committee and to thank Mike Byatt for the contribution he had made to the work of the Committee during his time as a member and a member Champion for Economic Growth.

The Chairman took the opportunity to draw the Committee's attention to the outcomes based reporting process which was used at the Dorset Council's Partnership and commended it for use as best practice at the County Council.

Progress being made with a parking policy to serve Dorset's Councils on street and off street needs was drawn to the attention of the Committee. It was intended that, post county elections, membership for a Policy Development Panel to help progress this further would be canvassed in order to assess how any new parking policy might be managed and applied.

Building our Industrial Strategy - Developing our response to Government's Green Paper

16 The Committee considered a report by the Service Director – Economy which provided information on what was being done by the County Council in respect of the Government's "Building our Industrial Strategy" initiative in order to develop both a collective response - between the County Council and its public sector partners, and also a response in the Council's own right - to the Government's Green Paper on the Industrial Strategy. How the consultation process was being undertaken was explained and what opportunity there was to demonstrate the part the County Council was playing in this. Officers considered that there was a genuine opportunity to influence and inform government on how this might be applied nationally, as well as in Dorset, and that this chance should be taken.

Officers explained that the Strategy was designed to address the long-term challenges to the United Kingdom's economy and its objective was to improve living standards through economic growth by increasing productivity and driving growth to increase prosperity across the UK. The part productivity; the workforce; skills and education; housing; infrastructure and the environment played in all this, and the relationship between each, was explained.

Accordingly it was being proposed that both a collective Dorset response to the Green Paper, representing the nine Councils and the Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), should be prepared and submitted to meet the consultation deadline of 17 April 2017. In addition the County Council should make representations in its own right to endorse this collective view and highlight elements of particular significance to achieving its own particular corporate objectives. The Committee were reminded of the part the Dorset LEP played in influencing economic growth following their previous meeting which focussed on the LEP, particularly the bidding process for schemes, how funding was allocated and the relationship between local authorities and the Dorset LEP. The success in achieving the Dorset Innovation Park - for enterprise - at Winfrith Newburgh and what benefits this brought was welcomed.

Officers explained what the Industrial Strategy entailed and the County Council's approach to it, including the opportunities and challenges it posed and what means there was for Dorset to benefit from it. The Committee was informed that the Industrial Strategy was based upon three challenges, to:-

- build on our strengths and extend excellence into the future;
- close the gap between the UK's most productive companies, industries, places and people and the rest, and

- make the UK one of the most competitive places in the world to start or grow a business.

Within the Industrial Strategy, 10 pillars had been identified in driving growth, with these being identified in Appendix 1 to the Service Director's report, and being aligned with the objectives and priority actions from the County Council's own Enabling Economic Growth Strategy. The principle of the Economic Growth Strategy and the benefit this would bring was explained and members recognised the importance of this and that its principles should align with the Industrial Strategy.

How this relationship might realise the optimum benefits for Dorset was what the Committee were being asked to determine and members were encouraged to give some thought as to what they considered should be taken into account, by both the County Council and the Dorset LEP, in order that the undoubted potential which Dorset had might be fulfilled.

Under the 10 pillars the Green Paper listed, there were a range of existing, and some new, initiatives and funding streams, as well as identifying some areas where further work was being undertaken to shape an appropriate approach, including inward investment.

Whilst the County Council and its partners were committed to the principles of all 10 pillars as a means of delivering economic gains, the Economic Development Officer's Group and the Prosperity and Places Group had identified 4 of these specifically important to Dorset:-

- science, research and innovation,
- skills development (with an emphasis upon technical education),
- digital/Superfast Broadband, transportation and energy infrastructure, and
- cultivating world leading sectors.

which was considered to be to the best advantage of Dorset. Driving growth across the whole country was one of the ten pillars of the Strategy, and this recognised the challenges faced by towns and rural areas to increase productivity and pay. However, much of the investment and initiatives identified related to cities, the Northern Powerhouse and the Midlands Engine. To complement those other two areas of recognition, a suggestion had been made that the south should be identified as the "**Southern Accelerator**", in providing the means by which economic stimulus could be generated and the direction in which the economy was to be steered.

The Director considered that the County's "Enabling Economic Growth" initiative together with the publication of the Green Paper was an opportunity to influence and shape the way in which any Strategy could be applied, how policy could be developed and as a means of informing the Government of the growth potential and challenges that Dorset had; what was in its best interests; and what it had to offer.

Given that one of the County Council's Corporate objectives was to improve prosperity by enabling economic growth, it was seen that Dorset's economic diversity had stood it in good stead during the economic downturn experienced since 2008. The County had demonstrated greater resilience and sustainability than many other parts of the country which were often dependent upon singular, large industries which were vulnerable to the vagaries of the economy. Dorset's ability to adapt and evolve its economy to meet the challenges presented and to suit particular needs was seen to be a major advantage in maintaining its vitality. Officers considered that this ability to adapt should not be underestimated.

The Committee's attention was then drawn to what the Council's Enabling Economic

Growth Strategy entailed and how this was seen to complement the principles of the Industrial Strategy. Major sectors of the Dorset economy were identified as being:-

- advanced engineering and manufacturing;
- creative industries/ digital
- health and social care
- construction
- environmental goods and service – including energy/power
- food and drink
- business, professional and retail services
- land based industries – agriculture/agri-tech, fisheries, minerals and mining
- tourism and leisure; and
- public sector.

Consideration was given as to why productivity varied across the country and what could be done to improve the productivity of Dorset and the reasons for why it was lower than in some other areas. Officers considered that the means by which productivity could be enhanced would not necessarily be by some sudden step change based on one business or sector, but by significant numbers of smaller, artisan businesses and cottage industries growing gradually and sustainably, with growth being incremental over time.

The importance of 'Place' – the whereabouts of where services could be accessed the most effectively and efficiently to meet need - and how it fitted with the principles of economic growth was acknowledged by the Committee in that it was seen to be a practical, pragmatic and logical solution.

The Committee considered that the means by which the County Council was proposing to progress this matter, and what they were taking into consideration in doing so, should be endorsed as it provided the best opportunity for the Industrial Strategy to be fulfilled in a way in which Dorset's interests would be best served.

The wealth and breadth of economic sectors across Dorset provided it with a dynamism that contributed towards making Dorset the prosperous county it was. From the high tech, advanced engineering and professional sectors to the rural economy of farming and agriculture – including AgriTech - all had a valuable, and valued, part to play in what Dorset was able to manufacture and produce for local, national and international markets.

The Committee acknowledged that whilst sophisticated technological business played a critical part in how economic growth might be achieved, there was a need to recognise the importance of what part other more traditional sectors played in this across the rural county - with the likes of tourism, agriculture, fishing, mineral extraction and quarrying, and oil exploration and production all playing their significant part in benefitting the economy. The viability of these would ensure that rural development was maintained and that there was investment made to benefit the rural sector alongside other sectors of the economy.

As part of the member engagement process, the following points were raised and considered:-

- how the benefits of Portland Port could be best promoted, in a similar way to those of Poole Port. It was anticipated that this would be the case within the limitations of the Revision Order in place and what this entailed.
- the importance of digital infrastructure and its availability in the process in order to access opportunities was seen to be essential in economic growth being successful. Every effort was being made to facilitate the provision of

Superfast Broadband throughout the County, which was demonstrated by the County Council's continued commitment towards this. It was acknowledged that universal provision of Superfast Broadband was critical to the future economic prosperity of Dorset alongside better mobile telecommunications, as detailed at the Committee's previous meeting.

- clarification was provided on what contribution was being made to the collective response, and by whom, with input to this from both the Places and Prosperity Group and the Economic Development Officers Group, both of whom included County, District and Borough Councils representation
- understanding of the relationship between the Western Dorset Growth Strategy and government investment in infrastructure and how this was seen to bring about growth and the importance of the future development of proposals for north/ south infrastructure linkages.
- consideration given to how and where new universities might be established, given the prominence in Dorset of earth sciences and of the World Heritage Site.
- an appreciation that a “**Southern Accelerator**” was a brand which could be built upon and invested in as an identity, its formal recognition bringing with it the means by which funding and investment could be attracted. Dorset was geographically strategically placed to play a part shaping the economic growth of both the south west and the south east as necessary, and where and when appropriate. This positioning brought benefits, in that Dorset was not necessarily tied to the limitations of what one region had to offer. Conversely though it was at risk of being excluded from the benefits of inclusiveness within one region. On balance, it was felt that having the flexibility to suit our needs, as and when appropriate, was advantageous.
- concern was expressed at what seemingly was a preference, at national level, for what the south east conurbation had to offer over what the rest of rural Dorset had. This was seen in funding allocation for investment, with health, housing and infrastructure seemingly seen to benefit from this. The Committee asked for some assurance that the rest of the county would be looked on equally favourably when future allocations for funding and investment were applied so that they were given similar opportunities for prosperity. Whilst recognising this point, officers anticipated that this position would be acknowledged as there was an awareness by government that there should be scope for investment opportunities to be made more consistently and proportionately. However it was hoped that members might appreciate that any investment, wherever made within Dorset, should be seen as being beneficial for all. For Dorset to be successful it was in the interests of all to unite behind what it had to offer in a global context , not simply a local one, and what it was able to achieve.
- how local industrial estates could be best optimised was considered to be of importance, with a mixture needed of both local and inward investment in these. It was felt that the key obstacle to inward investment was the unsatisfactory infrastructure that currently existed, particularly north/south, and that this needed to be improved before any meaningful, sustainable inward investment would be made. Officers anticipated that the Western Growth Strategy would go a considerable way to addressing this, subject to funding.
- how best to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption was discussed, with the means of energy generation through alternative means being considered wherever possible and practicable. Development of a loan fund might well assist in this being realised, with funding available for energy efficiency via European Funding.
- AgriTech was seen to be an exemplar of how technology met traditional farming practices and the investment being made in this at Kingston Maurward Agriculture College was welcomed. How local produce could benefit from access to local, national and worldwide markets was mentioned with

provenance and food quality being seen to be of importance to today's consumer.

- the national and international importance was being given to the quarrying and mining operations on Portland and the investment being made by the stone firms in that industry and its workforce was recognised by members.

It was understood that Dorset needed to be competitive in order to be successful and having the means to do this was essential. Also critical was the part that the County Council could play in helping to influence and facilitate. The Committee were keen to see that commercial investment fulfilled its potential and how the County Council was able to facilitate economic growth for the private sector was instrumental in this.

The strength in diversity was a considerable benefit to Dorset's economy which allowed it to be resilient to external economic influences whilst collectively contributing towards the economic growth of the county. Such economic growth provided the means to improve living standards, productivity and levels of pay so that it was in the interests of all to ensure that this succeeded.

There was an acknowledgment that businesses needed to be encouraged to locate to Dorset for prosperity to be achieved. Given the various means by which the County Council could play its part in facilitating economic growth across the County, there were significant opportunities for Dorset to achieve its aim of stimulating a more prosperous economy. Given this, the Committee considered that the approach being taken was the one which would meet with greatest success and deliver the greatest benefits and, on that basis, agreed that the report's recommendations should be endorsed and that the points raised during the meeting be taken into consideration in any response being made.

Resolved

1. That the development of a collective Dorset response to the consultation on behalf of the nine Dorset Councils and the Local Enterprise Partnership, co-ordinated by the Places & Prosperity Group be supported and agreed.
2. That the view of the Dorset Leaders Growth Board of the priority pillars for the growth of the Dorset economy – as set out in paragraph 3.5 of the Service Director's report - be endorsed, and,
3. That the views of Committee in respect of the Green Paper and the County Council's own Enabling Economic Growth Strategy - as set out in the minute above - provide a steer for the completion of a County Council response to the consultation, taking into account the points raised in section 3 of the report.

Reason for decision

The development and delivery of a national Industrial Strategy will have significant implications for the Council's capacity and ability to deliver on its corporate objectives, particularly around prosperity.

Policy Development Panel on HGV Management - Outcomes and Recommendations

- 17 The Committee was asked to receive the minutes of the Policy Development Panel on HGV Management held on 27 January 2017, to note the outcomes and endorse the recommendations for how it was proposed to manage HGV movements in Dorset, with a special focus on Ferndown .

Associated with this was a Freight Action Plan which had been developed to assist in how any strategy could be applied in practice and the Committee were being asked to endorse this too, for implementation.

The practicalities of implementing this were discussed and how it would be funded. Officers explained that there was provision in the Local Transport Plan for this to be taken into consideration and progressed. The role of rail freight in the transportation of

goods would also be taken into account as necessary. It was felt that when the Combined Authority was established, this would help in progressing matters and a coordinated approach was in the interests of all local authorities across Dorset.

The Committee considered that the work done by the Panel to be very valuable in helping to shape the way in which HGV traffic could be managed across Dorset in the future, and in particularly helping the situation around Ferndown, and accepted the recommendations made by the Panel.

Resolved

1. That the Freight Action Plan - attached to the report - as agreed by the Freight Quality Partnership and the Policy Development Panel be endorsed – so that it might be applied and implemented, as necessary.
2. That the bullet points set out in minutes 19 of the meeting of the Policy Development Panel on HGV Management held on 27 January 2017, be taken into consideration and progressed, as necessary and where practicable.
3. To review the Local Transport Plan and update the Committee on the Freight Strategy progress by adding this to the Work Programme.

Reason for Recommendation

To do what is practicable to improve how HGV's are managed across Dorset, with particular attention being paid to improving the situation for Ferndown and its environs.

Work Programme

- 18 To Committee considered its Work Programme for 2017 including the addition to the Programme for June 2017 in giving consideration to how the **Skills and Training** agenda could be applied to best effect and what needed to be done to improve the prospects of this.

In addition to this, members asked that Cooperatives, Renewable Energy and Carbon Emissions and the Parking Policy - together with a review of the Local Transport Plan, incorporating the Freight Strategy - all be added to the Work Programme for future consideration.

Resolved

That the Work Programme be updated accordingly.

Reason for Decision

To ensure the work of the Committee remained valid, relevant and purposeful.

Questions from County Councillors

- 19 No questions were asked by members under Standing Order 20(2).

Meeting Duration: 10.00 am - 12.00 pm

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee Learning and Skills Focus Group

Minutes of the meeting held at County Hall, Colliton Park,
Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1XJ on Thursday, 29 June 2017

Present:

Councillor Deborah Croney – Cabinet Member for Economic Growth, Education, Learning and Skills

Councillor Daryl Turner – Cabinet member for the Natural and Built Environment (facilitating)

Committee Members

Councillors Andy Canning, Jean Dunseith, Peter Hall, Jon Orrell, Margaret Phipps and David Shortell.

Members Attending:

Councillors Ray Bryan, Steve Butler, Graham Carr-Jones, Katharine Garcia, Nick Ireland and David Walsh.

Officers Attending: Mike Harries (Corporate Director for Environment and Economy), David Northover (Senior Democratic Services Officer), Jay Mercer (Education Transformation Lead), Matthew Piles (Service Director - Economy) and David Walsh (Economy & Enterprise Team Leader Economy), Andy Smith (Group Finance Manager), Jay Mercer (Assistant Director, Prevention and Partnerships, Children's Services), Rosie Knapper (Acting Senior Advisor, Prevention & Partnerships) and Sarah Johnstone (Communications Commissioning Manager).

Participants:

Kelly Bush, Assistant Principal - Curriculum, Weymouth College

Luke Rake, Principal at Kingston Maurward College, Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership Board Member and Chairman of the Dorset LEP's Rural Enterprise Group

Helen Sotheran, Learning and Development Lead, Dorset County Council

Rod Davis, Chairman and Managing Director, Dorset and Somerset Training Provider Network

Note: These minutes have been prepared by officers as a record of the meeting and of any decisions reached. They are to be considered and confirmed at the next meeting of the Committee to be held on **Monday, 16 October 2017.**)

Welcome, Introductions and Apologies for Absence

20 By way of introduction, the Cabinet Member for Economic Growth, Education and Learning and Skills, Councillor Deborah Croney, took the opportunity to welcome all those participating in the meeting, thanked them all for attending and clarified the basis on which the meeting of the Committee's Learning and Skills Focus Group was being held, what it was designed to achieve, how this would be done and what outcomes might be expected.

She explained that in the absence of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman on this occasion, the Committee would be convened as a Learning and Skills Focus Group and would be facilitated by her and Cabinet Member for Natural and Built Environment, Daryl Turner. In doing this, the opportunity could be taken to benefit from a better understanding of what learning and skills entailed, the importance of this in benefitting economic growth, what opportunities there were for this to be applied and how outcomes might be best delivered.

An invitation had been extended to all members to attend this meeting so that a more inclusive working group approach might be adopted, in encouraging participation and for contributions to be made to this important issue so that a better understanding of how the learning and skills agenda was being applied might be gained. Councillor Croney was pleased to see that so many members had taken this opportunity.

So that full justice could be done to this matter, the Group decided that all other items scheduled for consideration at the meeting should be deferred, for consideration at the Committee meeting on 16 October 2017, with any agreement being made by the Group, in principle, likewise being able to be ratified by the Committee at that meeting.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Jon Andrews, Cherry Brooks (Vice-Chairman) and Spencer Flower.

Apologies were also received from Rob Dunford - Head of Programmes, Dorset LEP who was due to participate.

Minutes

- 21 The Group decided to defer confirmation of the minutes of the meeting held on 27 March 2017 until the meeting of the Committee on 16 October 2017.

Terms of Reference

- 22 The Group decided to defer consideration of this item until their Committee meeting on 16 October 2017.

Putting the Committee into Context - Prosperous

- 23 The Group decided to defer consideration of this matter until the Committee meeting on 16 October 2017

Skills and Learning - An Assessment Opportunity

- 24 In looking at how economic growth might be stimulated across Dorset so that communities might prosper and thrive, the Focus Group took the opportunity to look at what part skills and learning could play in this - in so far as its importance in benefitting economic growth, what opportunities there were for this to be applied and how outcomes might be best delivered. In doing this, an assessment could be made to determine what was being done, how it was being done and if there was the opportunity, or need, for improvements to be made. It was considered that the benefits to Dorset from this could well lead to the generation of significant economic and social prosperity.

The Cabinet Member for Economic Growth, Education, Learning and Skills set in context the importance of skills and learning: in being seen to be a fundamental and integral part of all that the County Council was trying to achieve, in enhancing economic growth and providing every opportunity for Dorset to be as successful as it could be by providing the opportunities for this to be realised.

She advocated that what was being done and the way in which it was being done should be used as a basis for improving the learning opportunities for the people of Dorset so that they might be better equipped in meeting employment needs and, in doing so, have the ability to contribute towards improvements being made in sustaining economic growth.

As part of this process, the opportunity was being provided for skills and learning service providers to join the meeting to explain to the Committee:-

- what part they were playing in delivering the skills agenda; the means by

which this was being achieved within their organisation; and what outcomes they hoped to derive from this;

- what part they felt the County Council could play in facilitating this process to ensure that it was as successful as it could be.

The invitees were given the opportunity to address the Group so that they could learn what part was being played in delivering the skills and learning agenda and for members to be able to ask questions of them in order to gain a better understanding of what was being delivered across the county, the means by which this was being done and what part the Committee might play in enabling this.

In sharing these experiences, it was anticipated that the Group might gain a better understanding of what was being done to enhance and improve skills and learning and help determine how the County Council could better play its part in helping to facilitate what was necessary in order to deliver this more effectively.

As part of this, a report by the Assistant Director, Prevention and Partnerships, Children's Services Directorate set out what was being done, in the first instance, by the County Council on the skills agenda; what this entailed; how it was intended for this to be delivered; what it was hoped would be achieved and/or the desired outcomes; the part that the County Council was playing in facilitating this; and what partnership/joint working arrangements were in place.

The Assistant Director, Prevention and Partnerships informed the Group of what academic performance was being achieved by Dorset's young people and what Dorset's educational provision was able to offer them in terms of choices and opportunities. Whilst it was considered that this was as successful as it might be, there was seen to be room for improvement and the means by which this might be achieved was identified in the Assistant Director's report in terms of how academic results might be improved and the means for doing this and what was needed for this to be achieved. Developments continually were being made to ensure the best possible outcomes were achieved.

In particular, skills projections indicated the continued need to focus on upskilling young people and the working age population to Level 4 (higher education) and beyond.

Access to education, employment and training was seen to be a fundamental obligation of the Local Education Authority and every effort was being made to achieve this. The part various education providers played in ensuring that those opportunities were available was explained, together with their relationship with the County Council and the working arrangements with the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the Western Dorset Growth Strategy Board to ensure that the priority actions identified by the skills agenda were being delivered. Members noted that the Economic Prosperity Board and the Skills and Progression Board both played a fundamental part in this process too.

The Group's discussion identified the following:-

- in order to entice highly skilled employers into the area there was a need to ensure that the workforce was suitably skilled in preparedness to contributing towards the growth of the local economy, to ensure that its sustainability would be maintained.
- accordingly there was a need to ensure that the necessary housing needs were met - and at an affordable cost - to attract and, importantly, retain the local workforce. Improvements to infrastructure was essential to this too.
- a need to provide the opportunities to ensure that it was attractive for young people to remain local and to not have to find work or accommodation elsewhere.

- ensuring that the right conditions applied to meet their particular circumstances with a range of taster opportunities in schools, colleges and workplaces being available to stimulate them.
- there was a need to ensure that the education system was designed to build up and enhance skills so that transferable, employable skills were achieved in preparedness for what challenges and opportunities lay ahead in the working world and having the ability to do so.
- there was a need to provide the opportunities for young people to be able to make decisions for themselves on what choices they were able to take, to take responsibility for their actions and have the motivation to access those opportunities and to be stimulated by what opportunities and options there were.
- such issues could only be addressed with the cooperation of schools, colleges and business partners all participating in the means of achieving this, with key partners such as the Dorset LEP providing the necessary leverage for it to be applied.

Kelly Bush of Weymouth College then explained how his College was run and the partnerships it was involved with, what it had to offer students and the opportunities they were being given and, from this, how skills and learning could be best applied. In being a leading proponent of academic and skills based courses for Dorset including – in particular stone masonry and engineering – the part it played in providing much needed skills and learning, with the benefits this brought was much appreciated by the Group. The Group saw how successful the College was from the results attained and the standards being set. Courses on offer were outlined, especially those for mature students in higher education and foundation courses, with increased employer links providing the scope for putting both training and qualifications received into practice. Of particular interest to the Group was the work with Plymouth University and Bournemouth University in media 3D animation and what prospects there were in that profession.

What the College was offering met identified Dorset LEP priorities and played a significant part in ensuring there were continued improvements to learning and skills across South Dorset, in complementing and enhancing the prospect of economic growth.

The Group were pleased to learn of the successes achieved by the College and hoped these could be maintained. They considered that the collaborative work was very encouraging and was seen to be vital in ensuring that the students and College alike had the best chance of continued future success.

Luke Rake, Principal at Kingston Maurward College and Chairman of the Dorset LEP's Rural Enterprise Group informed the Group of the part Kingston Maurward College was playing in enhancing and improving skills and learning, how it was doing this and by what means. The Rural Enterprise Group provided the means by which the economy of a rural areas remained viable, was accessible and remained vibrant.

In being a leading land-based studies and related subject areas college - with an active working estate - the Group were interested to learn of the benefits this brought and what contribution it was making to the rural economy. Mr Rake explained how the College was run, what it had to offer students, the opportunities they were being given and, from this, how skills and learning could be best applied. Of particular interest was the way in which the AgriTech strategy was being applied, what that entailed and how modern and progressive farming methods were being adopted so as to optimise food production, food security and national self sufficiency. The investment being made by the Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership in ensuring that the rural economy remained viable was significant and members were pleased to know that this was the case.

The way in which the College addressed and invested in land management; agriculture - both arable and livestock farming – and countryside pursuits demonstrated the means by which rural productivity was being enhanced and those industries which utilised the land - including horticulture, market gardening, animal sciences, veterinary and arboriculture – all had a part to play in this.

Given that the rural economy played such a significant part in the prosperity of Dorset and was integral to all it did, the role of the College and what it had to offer, was essential to all this and the Group was pleased to see the how successful it was in doing that. It was felt that the work that it did served to actively complement the County Farms Estate and the opportunities which this provided.

The practices used to develop skills and learning were explained and the Group was pleased to see how successful the College was from the results attained and the standards being set. Courses on offer were outlined - not only for those core, land management based ones – but vocational, foundation and academic courses, offering a breadth of transferable skills and qualifications. Of importance - not only in agricultural business, but all business - was sound financial management and business acumen, with an understanding of what this entailed and how it should be applied to improve productivity, work more efficiently and in reducing costs.

In particular, Weymouth and Kingston Maurward Colleges had been working towards some form of combined prospectus which would encourage students to be able to remain locally to study and work, so there was no need for them to have to move away. Working collaboratively with other institutions and organisations – including the County Council - was seen to be highly beneficial. It was considered that in facilitating small, rural businesses to be able to make incremental improvements to what they were doing was the right means of achieving success. The general challenge was to ensure that the viability of communities was maintained, by making them attractive places for small businesses to prosper and having a skilled workforce to draw upon.

Transportation infrastructure as a means of accessing the courses available was critical to their success and this should be maintained and enhanced wherever possible. Moreover, the benefits of improvements to digital infrastructure - by way of accessibility to Superfast Broadband and 4G/5G mobile coverage - was essential to how successful rural business could be and how the learning and skills provided by the College could contribute towards this was essential. It was considered that the learning of business skills, as well as their practical application, was fundamental to the success of the rural economy.

Mr Rake emphasised the importance of being able to access good quality broadband in a rural setting as an essential means of being able to run a rural business on a daily basis. Having access to reliable Superfast Broadband was now considered to be a fundamental requirement in how farming businesses were managed, with this being essential in how submissions were able to be made to Defra. Equally important was the need for accessibility to a strong and dependable mobile signal for communication purposes and in addressing rural isolation. What options were available for providing this he felt needed to be explored more readily, so as to meet the needs of particular circumstances.

The Focus Group thanked Mr Rake for the positive work his College was doing, in investing in skills and learning that would benefit the rural economy and by providing the means by which businesses could be successful and rural communities thrive. It was considered that the understanding between the College and the County Council served to improve the opportunities local communities had in benefiting from enhanced skills and leaning which could be readily applied.

Helen Sotheran, Learning and Development Lead at the County Council then took the

opportunity to explain what part the County Council was playing in providing opportunities for young people to succeed through the Apprenticeship Scheme and the benefits this brought. She explained how the Scheme was being applied, what it entailed and the way in which it was funded, developed and being delivered. Whilst the available funding for this could, as it stood, only be used for specific purposes, officers hoped that there might be a certain degree of flexibility in how this could be used to meet particular needs which had been identified regarding accessibility issues. The recruitment process was also outlined and what this entailed. Members learnt what it could offer young people by way of a career in public service and what benefits it was hoped would be gained.

There was seen to be an attractiveness in being able to offer the prospect of both academic and vocational achievement for those wishing to make a career for themselves in local government. She explained that there were three strands to how the Scheme was being applied and delivered. This not only provided opportunities for a career within the County Council and other public sector partners, but the transferable life skills necessary to be able to contribute to the workplace and society, wherever this prevailed.

The role of the Dorset Apprenticeship Forum as a means of establishing a collaborative approach between public sector partners - in them being able to pool their resources - was seen to be beneficial, as was the work being done in schools towards recruitment. The use of social media in doing this was seen to be a practical and pragmatic means of reaching the desired audience in a way in which would be attractive and receptive to them.

The Group were pleased to learn that the County Council remained committed to investment in the future of their young people and the benefits this brought and that an enhancement of their skill sets went a long way towards achieving this. In being seen to provide them with the opportunities to be able to succeed in their working life and to make a contribution towards economic success and prosperity, the example being set by the County Council in investing in its workforce in this way was considered to be of significant merit and would hopefully encourage other employers to do the same.

Rod Davis, Chairman and Managing Director, Dorset and Somerset Training Provider Network (DSTPN) took the opportunity to explain what part his organisation was playing in helping to facilitate how skills and training was delivered across Dorset. He outlined how DSTPN operated; what was entailed in delivering the training on offer and what needs were being met by what was being provided. The Group learnt that the Network's vision was to encourage and support providers to operate in a culture of collaborative working for the benefit of member organisations, whilst continually enhancing the experience, learning and achievement of learners and meeting employer and community needs. The development and improvement of an organisation's workforce meant that they would be more efficient in what they did and how they did it. The way in which the organisation operated meant that, if necessary, there was flexibility to adapt to the needs of its membership.

Engagement with businesses and organisations on their training needs to ensure that their workforce was readily equipped to meet whatever demands faced them was seen to be an essential requirement of the way in which modern enterprises were run. The benefits of having an independent organisation like DSTPN to facilitate this process was self evident. What partnership arrangements they had were described, with the work between employers and schools on the importance of governance; finance; management and sales in the success of a business being emphasised. DSTPN was a mechanism by which businesses could get the best out of their employees by providing them with the right resources, training and learning to be able to do that.

Of particular prominence was the skills and training that would be required for employment at the new Hinkley Point C Nuclear Power facility, which was anticipated to be a significant employer in south west England and would undoubtedly attract a considerable sized workforce from all across Dorset, and particularly from its north western quadrant. Those wishing to play their part in this development could do so by having access to the necessary skills and training, and what DSTPN was offering would go a considerable way towards this. Members recognised however that given the draw the Hinkley Point development was likely to have on the finite skills and resources within Dorset, strategies should be put in place to ensure that sufficient skills and service supply remained in order to sustain local needs and demands.

One of the biggest challenges was to ensure that outstanding apprenticeship vacancies were addressed so that, as far as possible, the right person was in the right place for the right job. DSTPN offered a mechanism by which employment, learning and skills opportunities could be widely publicised so that economic aspirations might be fulfilled.

The Group were pleased to learn about what DSTPN had to offer and were encouraged that it was working in partnership with the County Council in enhancing its Apprenticeship Scheme and how this could best be delivered. How DSTPN operated and the role it had in facilitating training needs and advising on how organisations should go about this was seen to be invaluable and the Group hoped to see continued success with what was being done.

The Group's attention was also drawn to the receipt of a written representation from Dave Barnes – Strategic Director at Christchurch and East Dorset Partnership and Dorset LEP's Bournemouth International Growth (BIG) Programme Lead on Skills Accelerator on what work was being done by BIG on skills and learning.

Having received the various presentations, members thanked all those who had contributed to the debate. How the meeting had been conducted reflected a positive approach that was designed to be more dynamic in its delivery process so that members could have that better understanding of what was being done to facilitate, deliver and access training and skills needs across Dorset and the means by which this was being achieved. The Group appreciated having the opportunity to hear direct from those providers of skills and learning to understand what was being done and the way in which it was being done. Hearing from a cross section of Dorset's providers on what they considered worked well, the benefits this brought, the challenges to be met and how improvements could be made was fundamental in their understanding of what outcomes might be able to be realised.

In summarising, the Cabinet Member for Economic Growth, Education, Learning and Skills acknowledged the ongoing partnership working arrangements between the County Council, local employers and skills and training providers in establishing the means of accessing learning and skills opportunities so that transferable employability and business skills; skills progression and the practicalities for doing this might be achieved.

In enhancing those interpersonal skills required for forming successful relationships – in business and in life - and motivational techniques for getting the best out of people, there were accrued benefits to be gained which would serve to enhance economic growth and prosperity across Dorset. The need for rural productivity to be optimised was critical in ensuring successful outcomes were achieved. The emphasis being placed on apprenticeship schemes was seen to add value to what an organisation was able to offer and the investment it was making in its product or service.

Accordingly the Group hoped that what had been heard at the meeting from the

invitees could be built upon and what was being done used as a basis for making improvements to the learning opportunities of Dorset residents as preparation for equipping them better for meeting employment needs and, in doing so, in contributing towards improvements in sustaining economic growth and prosperity.

In agreeing - in principle - to what courses of action were being proposed, the Group agreed to recommend that the Committee endorse these at their meeting on 16 October 2017.

Recommended

That the information included in the Assistant Director's report, together with that provided by those partner bodies attending the meeting be noted, with the actions being taken, and proposed to be taken; the issues raised in the course of discussion and; the outcomes from these - as set out in the minute above - being agreed in principle, to be endorsed by the Committee at its meeting on 16 October 2017, in being seen to be sufficient, satisfactory and a sound basis on which to build, namely:-

- in order to entice highly skilled employers into the area, there was a need to ensure that the workforce was suitably skilled in preparedness to contributing towards the growth of the local economy, to ensure that its sustainability would be maintained.
- accordingly there was a need to ensure that the necessary housing needs were met - and at an affordable cost - to attract and, importantly, retain the local workforce. Improvements to infrastructure was essential to this too.
- a need to provide the opportunities to ensure that it was attractive for young people to remain local and to not have to find work or accommodation elsewhere.
- ensuring that the right conditions applied to meet their particular circumstances with a range of taster opportunities in schools, colleges and workplaces being available to stimulate them.
- there was a need to ensure that the education system was designed to build up and enhance skills so that transferable, employable skills were achieved in preparedness for what challenges and opportunities lay ahead in the working world and having the ability to do so.
- there was a need to provide the opportunities for young people to be able to make decisions for themselves on what choices they were able to take, to take responsibility for their actions and have the motivation to access those opportunities and to be stimulated by what opportunities and options there were.
- such issues could only be addressed with the cooperation of schools, colleges and business partners all participating in the means of achieving this, with key partners such as the Dorset LEP providing the necessary leverage for it to be applied.
- acknowledgement of the ongoing partnership working arrangements between the County Council, local employers and skills and training providers in establishing the means of accessing learning and skills opportunities so that transferable employability and business skills; skills progression and the practicalities for doing this might be achieved.
- development of transferable skills to readily equip the workforce in being adaptable to changing needs and demands
- accessibility to physical and digital infrastructure and the enhancement, where practicable, of broadband and mobile signal connectivity
- Investment in small rural businesses in order to make incremental improvements
- strategies to be put in place to ensure sufficient skills an service supplier remain local to meet local needs and demands
- how the funding of the County Council's Apprenticeship Scheme might be reengineered to be able to accommodate the accessibility issues raised.

Reason for Recommendation

Skills and learning are key components of a prosperous economy and should be enhanced, wherever practicable.

Mobile Phone Coverage in Dorset

25 The Group decided to defer consideration of this item until the Committee meeting on 16 October 2017.

Progress being made with the rollout of Superfast Broadband

26 The Group decided to defer consideration of this item until the Committee meeting on 16 October 2017.

Corporate Plan: Draft Refresh 2017-18 / Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report , May 2017

27 The Group decided to defer consideration of this matter until the Committee meeting on 16 October 2017.

Work Programme

28 The Group deferred consideration of this matter until the meeting of the Committee on 16 October 2017.

Meeting Duration: 11.00 am - 1.00 pm

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Economic Growth Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Learning and Skills Focus Group

Dorset County Council



Mobile Phone Coverage in Dorset

Date of Meeting	16 October 2017
Officer	Richard Pascoe, Head of ICT and Customer Services
Subject of Report	Mobile Phone Coverage in Dorset
Executive Summary	<p>Mobile digital communications has become an integral part of home and business life, essential for social integration and economic prosperity. Since its introduction in the 1990s, it has become an accepted and welcome additional means of communications, with 95% of UK adults owning a mobile phone. As the technology has improved and speeds increased greater functionality has been made available, more than two thirds of UK adults now regularly access the internet via smartphones.</p> <p>Lack of good mobile phone connectivity is a barrier to economic growth and social inclusion. Businesses rely on being able to connect anywhere. Rural communities and the younger generation face isolation without good mobile connectivity.</p> <p>Dorset is in a good position for fixed line broadband with over 94% (DCC area) having access to superfast speeds (24Mbps or greater), however the same cannot be currently said of mobile connectivity. The latest generation of signal known as 4G continues to be rolled out, however Dorset continues to lag significantly behind the national average coverage.</p> <p>Resource needs to be focussed on engaging with the Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) at a much higher level and with greater regularity, to support them in improving the 4G coverage across Dorset. Dorset needs to be seen as an easy place for them to increase coverage to support their national requirements.</p> <p>Industry and Ofcom collectively state 2020 is the earliest date for 5G deployment, the next generation technology, which will be commercially led into areas of highest demand first. Early and on-going engagement with the market leaders in 5G is essential as in infrastructure planning terms 5G requires immediate attention to ensure Dorset is part of future 5G activities and to avoid a similar coverage lag to that currently being experienced with 4G.</p> <p>This report sets out what mobile coverage there is, what can be done to improve this and by what means and to identify areas without a signal, what investment will be needed and how will this be provided.</p> <p>The Committee's Focus Group is asked to give this consideration in its deliberations.</p>
Impact Assessment:	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment:</p> <p>The Superfast Dorset Programme has been subject to an equalities impact assessment that confirmed the positive impact that improved digital infrastructure will have, and the Mobile</p>

	<p>Project forms part of the previously endorsed Digital Infrastructure Strategy. Some hard to reach areas may not achieve improvement - these will tend to be in the most rural parts of the county, where commercial, technical, geographic and topological issues have greater impact.</p> <p>Use of Evidence:</p> <p>Evidence in this report is sourced from publically available websites and central government reports listed in the background papers section below</p> <p>Budget:</p> <p>There is no capital provision to support the improvement of mobile phone coverage and this would likely be problematic in terms of state aid approval.</p> <p>The actions set out in this paper can be delivered from resources within the Superfast Dorset programme team for this financial year only.</p> <p>Risk Assessment:</p> <p>Current Risk: MEDIUM Residual Risk: LOW</p> <p>By fully realising the benefits of the Mobile Project, set out in the Appendix, economic growth priorities and sectors can be supported; communities and businesses can thrive and prosper and public sector transformation can be supported.</p> <p>Without realising the benefits risks Dorset continuing to lag behind the national level of coverage and be perceived as poorly connected, negatively impacting economic growth.</p> <p>Other Implications:</p> <p>Without access to functional mobile phone signal, lone or remote working practices within parts of the council/ wider public sector are hindered.</p> <p>Community safety can be impacted in certain scenarios where blue light support cannot be called due to a lack of mobile phone signal.</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>That the Committee's Focus Group be asked to consider the information included in this report and review actions set out in section 5 - to be managed as a workstream within the Superfast Dorset programme - with a view that any agreement of outcomes being made in principle, be endorsed by the Committee at its meeting on 16 October 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for Recommendation</p>	<p>To better understand mobile data coverage (4G) in Dorset and influence commercial plans for improved coverage of both 4G and, in time, 5G mobile data services.</p>

Appendices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobile project work stream plan 2. Mobile phone 1G to 5G infographic, European Commission, 2016 3. 4G summary, Ofcom, December 2016 4. Maps of 4G coverage across Dorset from late 2016
Background Papers	<p>Links to coverage information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps of 4G coverage, Which, January 2017 • Maps of 4G coverage, Ofcom, January 2017 • Current mobile coverage map, Vodafone • Current mobile coverage map, EE • Current mobile coverage map, O2 • Current mobile coverage map, Three <p>Links to background papers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications Market Report, Ofcom, August 2016 • Future use of Mobile Telecoms in the UK, NIC, October 2016 • Rules for 5G spectrum sale, Ofcom, November 2016 • Greater Connected, Strategic Connectivity in South West England, 2016 • Connected Future, NIC, December 2016 • 5G infrastructure requirements for the UK, LS Telecoms for the NIC, December 2016 • Incentives to invest in 5G, Frontier report for the NIC, December 2016 • Exploring the Cost Coverage and Rollout Implications of 5G in Britain, Oughton and Frias report for the NIC, December 2016 • Connected Nations Report, Ofcom, December 2016 • House of Commons Briefing Paper on 5G February 2017 • UK 5G Strategy, DCMS, March 2017
Officer Contact	<p>Name: Pete Bartlett Tel: 01305 224954 Email: p.bartlett@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>

1. Purpose of report

1.1. To explore, analyse, review and summarise the current position and potential future of mobile coverage across Dorset.

2. Background

2.1. Mobile phone network connections are broadly defined as either 2G, 3G or 4G, with 5G under development. Ofcom, the UK's communications regulator, manages access to the radio spectrum mobile network operators (MNO) use. Ofcom auctions spectrum space to avoid conflict in frequencies between operators or technology.

2.2. There is a lag between the sale of spectrum space and the deployment and commercial delivery of products and services by the MNOs. The table below provides an overview of this:

Summary of mobile technologies					
Technology	2G	3G	4G / 4GLTE	4G LTE A	5G
Ofcom spectrum sale	1991	2000	2012	2014/15	2017/18
Technology became available in UK	1992	2003	2012 (EE) 2013 (others)	2016/17	est. 2020-2025
Average 'real world' download speed	80Kbps	6.1Mbps	15Mbps	60Mbps	1Gbps
Theoretical 'real world' max download speed	100Kbps	7.2Mbps	150Mbps	300Mbps	10Gbps

2.3. The mobile network infrastructure operates in a similar way to the fixed line broadband sector, inasmuch that wholesale organisations provide platforms for retailers to offer products and services to end users. As well as each of the MNOs selling directly to the end user the table below gives an overview of the market:

Current (2017) 4G resellers	
Network provider	Resellers
EE	BT, Plusnet, Virgin Media, ASDA, The Phone Coop, Axis Mobile, Delight Mobile, Natterbox, Vectone Mobile
O2	Sky, Talk Talk, Tesco, Giffgaff, Lycamobile
Three	iD Mobile, Freedom Pop, TPO, Globalgig, Candy Telecom
Vodafone	Talk Mobile, Allpay Mobile, Cortel Telephone, Glemnet, Highnet, Lebra Mobile, Ownphone, Zext4 Mobile

3. The current position

- 3.1. By the end of 2016 mobile phone ownership in the UK had risen to 95% of the population, with over 75% owning a smartphone.
- 3.2. 4G network coverage continues to be expanded by each of the MNOs to reach their Ofcom licence required levels, 90% of the UK geography by the end of 2017. However individual MNO expansion plans are not publicly available.
- 3.3. The NIC (National Infrastructure Commission) is the central government department set up to provide expert advice on infrastructure challenges and has been critical of UK 4G coverage, ranking the UK 55th out of 80 countries.
- 3.4. Delivery of the £1.2bn 4G Emergency Service Network (ESN) contract awarded to EE in December 2015, with expected completion in 2020, will further improve coverage of EEs core network to 95% of the UK geography and 99.8% of the UK population.
- 3.5. Dorset County Council has no capital budget to influence the deployment of 4G infrastructure as it has for fixed line superfast Next Generation Access (NGA) broadband. There would be significant State Aid implications to overcome prior to any public subsidy of infrastructure. BDUK, and the Mobile Infrastructure Programme (MIP), with a £150m national budget it sought to subsidise publicly open access mobile infrastructure (masts) into areas of market failure. However, this programme's success was very limited and it only delivered 3 new sites in Dorset although a higher number were proposed.
- 3.6. The table below shows the current (Ofcom - December 2016) outdoor coverage levels of different spectrums by any provider's mobile network, taken from the Connected Nations report.

2G	Dorset	England	Difference to England
Combined	84%	95%	-9%
Urban	92%	98%	-6%
Rural	60%	71%	-11%
3G			
Combined	83%	95%	-12%
Urban	92%	98%	-6%
Rural	59%	71%	-12%
4G			
Combined	62%	90%	-28%
Urban	70%	94%	-34%
Rural	39%	61%	-22%

- 3.7. Dorset continues to lag significantly behind the average coverage in England. Disappointingly, the reality of connections often differs from the positive headline statistics published by the MNO's and Ofcom, a recent Which survey showed 4G coverage from all 4 networks was only available in 40% of the Country.
- 3.8. Good 4G coverage is essential to enable public sector transformation, as poor coverage in areas prevents flexible working while it increasingly depends on fast, reliable connections to our systems and data.
- 3.9. Good 4G coverage is essential to support key sectors grow, agriculture, advanced engineering and tourism are sectors which would be directly improved with better 4G coverage. Agriculture now embraces technology and automated vehicles and milking parlours etc. require good 4G coverage. Tourism is supported by enabling the digital 'word of mouth' to sell Dorset as a destination to a visitor's friends and connections via social media.
- 3.10. Good 4G coverage is essential to make Dorset a business destination. Business is something you do, not somewhere you go and being disconnected prevents business transactions from taking place. Without 4G coverage to match coverage levels of fixed line broadband the benefits of the significant investment made to fixed line superfast broadband are diluted as the perception in the business community is that Dorset has a poor digital landscape simply by looking at mobile phone signal – everyone has a gauge for this in their pockets.
- 3.11. Current mobile coverage on primary transport routes into and through Dorset need significant improvement. Public transport providers need to be engaged as it is now expected that connectivity is available on trains or buses which are either significantly below average or not available in Dorset.

4. The future – 5G

- 4.1. 5G networks are expected to enable 1000x the data volume transit of current mobile networks. As mobile technology advances greater bandwidth will be needed by each device, currently the iPhone7+ can download data at 500+Mbps.
- 4.2. 5G networks differ significantly to those which came before. Current 4G networks operate from 'traditional' large base station masts providing coverage to a wide area. 5G has a much shorter range and will require a far higher number of small cell base stations across an area to enable a strong signal.
- 4.3. 5G auction update from Ofcom <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/about-ofcom/latest/media/media-releases/2016/ofcom-outlines-rules-for-mobile-spectrum-auction>
- 4.4. Bournemouth BC is progressing pilot activity for the mapping systems required to model 5G network coverage, an essential precursor to any UK 5G roll out. Ordnance Survey have been working with Bournemouth Borough Council to complete their survey and modelling work over the last year.
- 4.5. Ofcom are not setting coverage requirements within the auction of 5G spectrum space, because the frequencies being sold are best suited for delivering greater network capacity, not achieving wide geographic coverage

- 4.6. 5G will create the environment required for a mobile eco-system harnessing the social and economic potential mobile phones alone have failed to deliver. The often mentioned Internet of Things (IoT)¹ will become a reality with broad availability of low latency high data capacity mobile networks. 5G is more about billions of simultaneous devices communicating with each other than the download speed improvement it will offer individual users.

5. Superfast Dorset's Mobile Project

- 5.1. Within the Digital Infrastructure Strategy, requirements to improve mobile coverage have been identified. The work plan contained in Appendix 1 has been designed to support the delivery of improved mobile coverage.
- 5.2. Long term commitment to working with Mobile Network Operators (MNO) needs to be demonstrated by Dorset County Council to build positive relationships to be able to influence commercial network expansion.
- 5.3. The Mobile Project in summary:

Objective

To understand, influence and improve current and future mobile network coverage, speed and capacity across Dorset.

Outputs

Improved working relationships with all the 4 major MNOs
Detailed and geospatial coverage data of current (4G) networks
Identified Not-spots / areas of need
Committed resource to a public sector working group focussed on improving mobile network demand and coverage
Coordinated management of relevant data within the Superfast Dorset programme of mobile coverage information
Early and comprehensive strategic economic growth site coverage

Outcomes

Improved mobile coverage levels across Dorset
Closure of the gap between Dorset coverage and coverage across England

- 5.4. Commitment and resource needs to be focussed on the mobile digital sector to replicate the understanding, influence and success achieved in the fixed line digital sector.
- 5.5. Dorset County Council is best placed to support the continued improvement of 4G network coverage and access speeds in the short to medium term, whilst simultaneously supporting early 5G pilots and commercial trials

Actions:

- 5.6. Areas of need of mobile signal improvement (not spots) need to be tracked across Dorset, this intelligence is an essential prerequisite to be bid for future Government funding in this area.

¹ the interconnection via the Internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data

- 5.7. Greater work needs to be done to understand the passive infrastructure (ducts, masts, tall buildings etc.) owned by the public sector across Dorset which could be beneficial to digital infrastructure providers.
- 5.8. Opportunities to steer or influence the £1.2bn Government investment in the Emergency Service Network (ESN) provided over the EE 4G network should be maximised.
- 5.9. A pan Dorset digital forum should be created, collating and identifying areas of need or commercial opportunity from both public and private sectors to the Mobile Network Operators.
- 5.10. Further opportunities should be explored to maximise the benefit of Dorset's high level of fixed line superfast broadband coverage, by utilising the core fibre optic network to provide 4G coverage into areas previously unviable for commercial deployment.
- 5.11. Public transport and physical infrastructure providers along the primary road and rail routes in Dorset need to be engaged with and support improvement of mobile or Wi-Fi coverage.

The Committee's Focus Group is asked to give this consideration in its deliberations, with a view to the endorsement of any outcomes which are made in principle, by the Committee at its meeting on 16 October 2017.

Mike Harries
Corporate Director for Economy and Environment
June 2017

Appendix 1 – *Superfast Dorset Mobile Project Work Plan*

1.1. Within the Digital Infrastructure Strategy, mobile coverage improvement is referenced. The following work plan has been designed to support the delivery or improved mobile coverage:

Objective

To understand, influence and improve current and future mobile network coverage, speed and capacity across Dorset.

Outputs

- Improved working relationships with all the 4 major MNOs
- Detailed and geospatial coverage data of current (4G) networks
- Identified Not-spots / areas of need
- Committed resource to a public sector working group focussed on improving mobile network demand and coverage
- Coordinated management of relevant data within the Superfast Dorset programme of mobile coverage information
- Early and comprehensive strategic economic growth site coverage

Outcomes

- Improved mobile coverage levels across Dorset
- Closure of the gap between Dorset coverage and coverage across England

Benefits

- Dorset's external perception as a digital county is reinforced
- Economic growth priorities are supported
- Economic growth sectors are supported
- Public sector transformation via mobile working is supported
- Communities are supported to be independent and prosperous

1.2. The threads to the Mobile Project are briefly described below. These integrate and interrelate with other work streams within the Superfast Dorset Programme.

1.3. Understanding the picture

- Actively engaging with MNOs to receive regular and detailed updates
- Build detailed and coherent data sets to clarify coverage levels and areas of need
- Local planning department input, new mast sites and future premises growth
- Public sector assets (Dorset Property, Dorset Highways, partner sites) suitable to site masts and infrastructure
- Public sector demand / commercial opportunity

1.4. Meeting the need

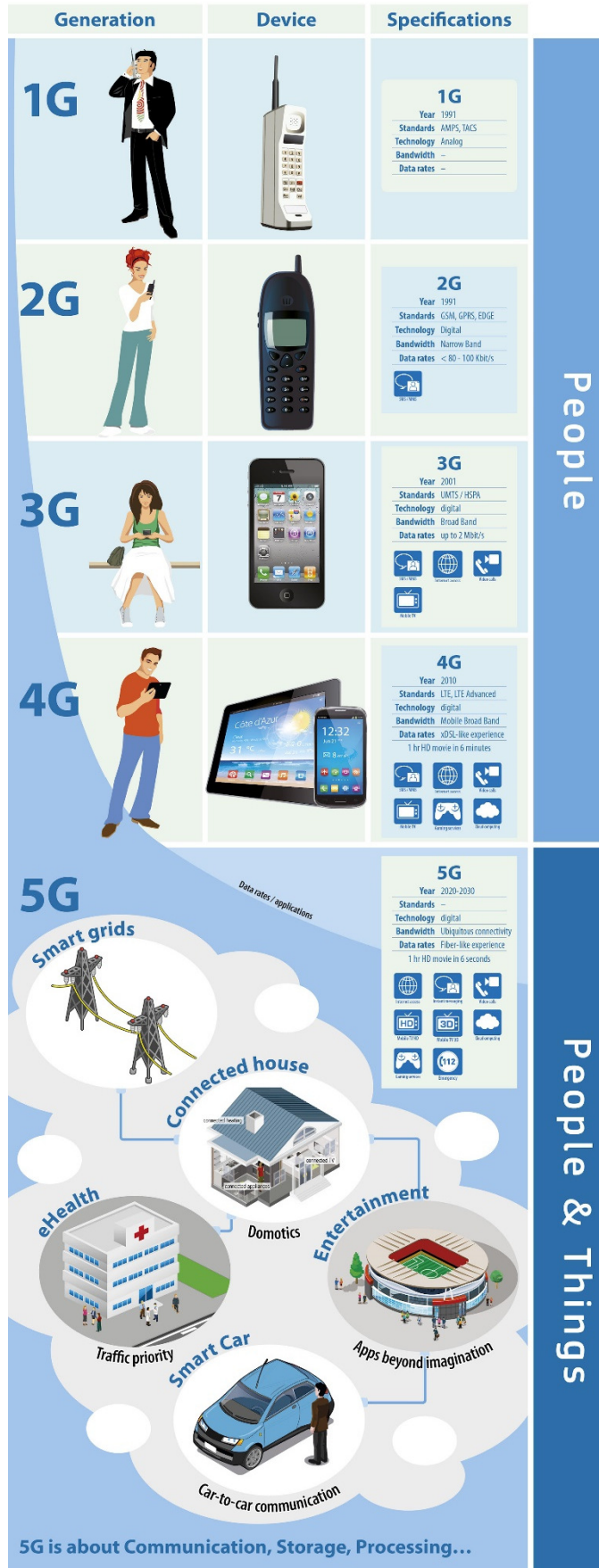
- Early Enterprise Zone; BIG programme and Western Dorset Growth Corridor focus
- Identify and prioritise 'not spot' coverage by areas of business density
- Work with Government to maximise opportunities for early 5g activity
- Work with Government on the 'blurring of lines' between mobile signal and in home Wi-Fi

- 1.5. Selling the success of Digital Dorset through:
- Economic Development Officers
 - Inward Investment
 - Dorset LEP engagement and support
 - Communications team
- 1.6. Although Dorset County Council cannot directly influence MNO network expansion we bring the following elements to the table:
- Access to public sector land and assets to locate mobile network infrastructure
 - Engagement with our partners and stakeholders
 - Support for expansion plans
 - Community engagement routes
 - Community led / focussed deployment initiatives
 - Identification of commercial opportunities to MNOs, such as growth in public sector demand / site rationalisation e.g.LGR
- 1.7. Areas of need of mobile signal improvement (not spots) need to be tracked across Dorset, this intelligence is an essential prerequisite to improve the situation.
- 1.8. Greater work needs to be done to understand the passive infrastructure (ducts, masts, tall buildings etc.) owned across the public sector in Dorset which could be beneficial to digital infrastructure providers
- 1.9. Opportunities to steer or influence the £1.2bn Government investment in the Emergency Service Network (ESN) provided over the EE 4G network should be maximised.
- 1.10. A pan Dorset digital forum should be created, collating and identifying areas of need or commercial opportunity from both public and private sectors to the Mobile Network Operators.
- 1.11. Long term commitment to working with Mobile Network Operators (MNO) needs to be demonstrated by Dorset County Council to build positive relationships to be able to influence commercial network expansion.

Objective	Description	Tasks	Timescale
Engage with Mobile Network Operators to understand and influence coverage across Dorset	National 4G coverage targets set by Ofcom, what does this mean for Dorset?	<p>Arrange meetings with senior officers and elected members / portfolio holder with each of the MNO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vodafone - EE - Three - O2 <p>Follow up meetings with regular correspondence to build positive relationships</p> <p>Support MNOs with access to internal resource</p>	Quarterly - ongoing
Collate a single view of current mobile coverage across Dorset, identifying 'not spots'	Carry out an OMR (Open Market Review) style consultation with the MNOs to accurately build the positive picture of coverage, and therefore be able to provide the negative view and identify areas in need of support.	Seek data sets from each MNO identifying mast locations, frequencies used on each site, range and know not spots, future expansion plans etc.	Annually - ongoing

Understand opportunities and constraints of emerging convergence of mobile and fixed line technology	The fibre optic network coverage has increased, as have mobile phone speeds and coverage, What are the possibilities to ensure everyone in Dorset has access to something?	Ensure all MNO understand and have access to the latest coverage data Support pilot schemes from MNOs e.g. Worth Matravers 4G with EE,	Quarterly - ongoing
Make local authority assets and land available for siting telecommunications equipment	Local authority assets (buildings, land and roads) could be used in areas to improve mobile coverage	Work with asset management teams to understand the potential and identify options / suitable assets Work with MNO to understand their requirements	By end 2017
Expand EE's ESN network improvement into areas to benefit communities in need	Meet with all blue light and public sector users of the EE Emergency Service Network (ESN) to influence the deployment of additional infrastructure (required to meet license obligations) into areas of need in Dorset	Identify areas of need / not spots Set up a pan Dorset forum to collate public sector demand Engage with the EE ESN deployment team directly to influence plans	By end 2019

Mobile communications: from 1G to 5G



People

People & Things

5G is about Communication, Storage, Processing...

Mobile services are playing an increasingly important role in our daily lives. This means consumers increasingly expect their mobile devices to work reliably wherever they are, whether at home, at work, or on the move. In this section we provide an update on the levels of mobile voice and data coverage achieved in different parts of the UK as of June 2016, and the total amount of mobile data being consumed. We also discuss the minimum levels of mobile signal needed to make a good quality voice call and how these relate to the mobile operators' geographic coverage targets for voice call services.

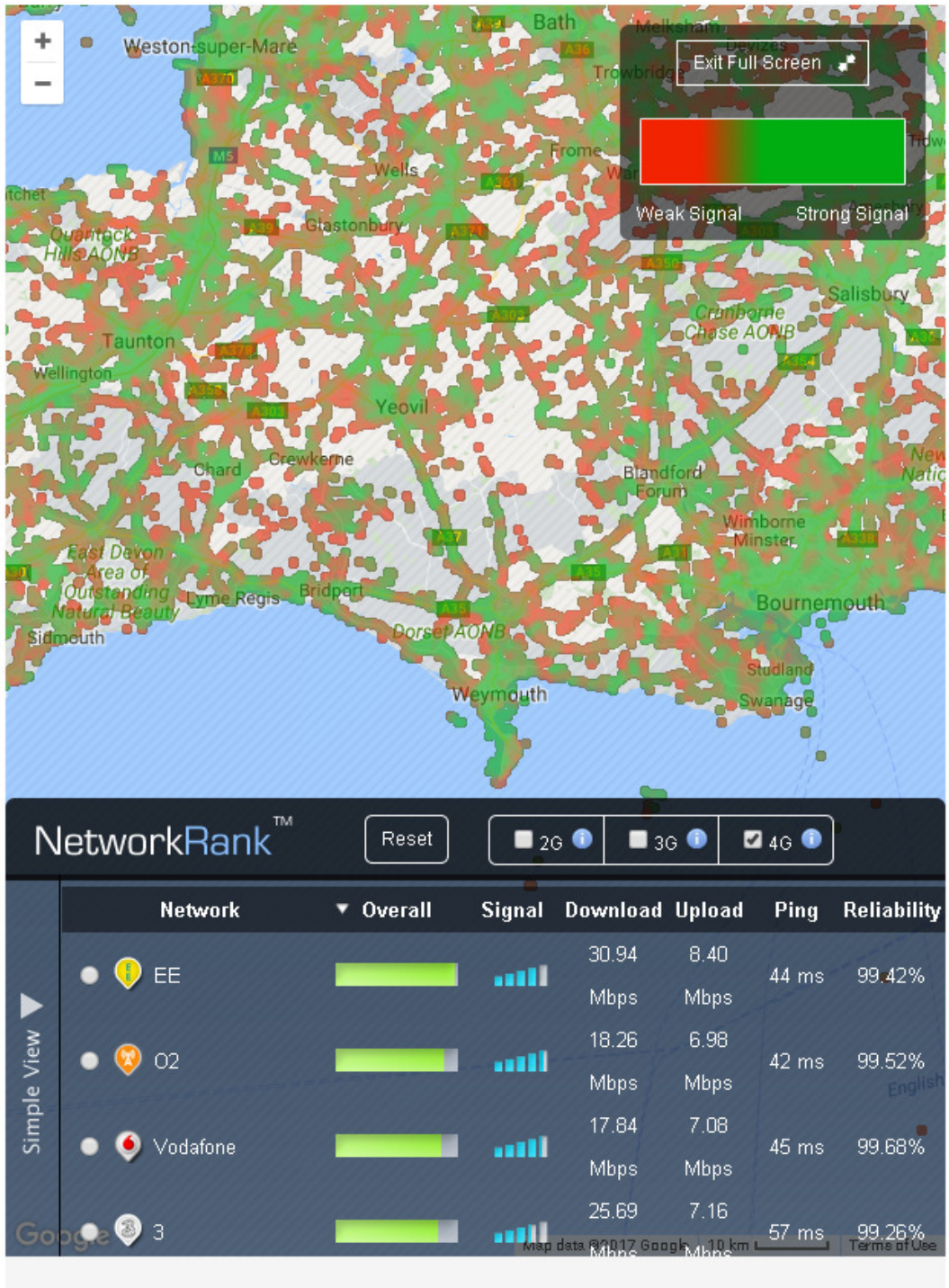
The key highlights are:

- **4G roll-out:** All four operators are in the middle of a major 4G roll-out programme, which provides, in some locations, similar connection speeds to those of fixed networks. To date, the roll-out of 4G services has primarily focused on providing higher-speed services to users in cities and towns. As it progresses, it is likely that 4G landmass coverage will continue to increase to at least match the coverage of earlier-generation 2G and 3G services. Some operators have also enabled voice calling on their 4G networks, which, together with voice over Wi-Fi, are helping to increase the number of places where consumers can make and receive voice calls.
- **Mobile data growth:** In the past year, mobile data consumption per subscriber has grown at a rate of 49%. Although still growing, this is less than last year's growth rate of 64%. It is almost identical to the data growth rate on fixed networks. The volume of data carried over mobile networks remains a small proportion (around 4%) of data carried over all networks.
- **More needs to be done to extend mobile coverage to all of the locations consumers want to use their mobile devices.** There are two main reasons why additional steps are likely to be needed to meet future consumer expectations on mobile coverage.
 - Firstly, the additional coverage improvements resulting from commercial investments by mobile operators in new network infrastructure will reach a plateau.
 - Secondly, the existing geographic voice call coverage targets in licences, requiring 90% landmass coverage by the end of 2017, are based on lower mobile signal levels than those we have found to be necessary from our field testing work to deliver a good consumer experience. This means that when these targets are met, good geographic landmass coverage is likely to be below 90%.

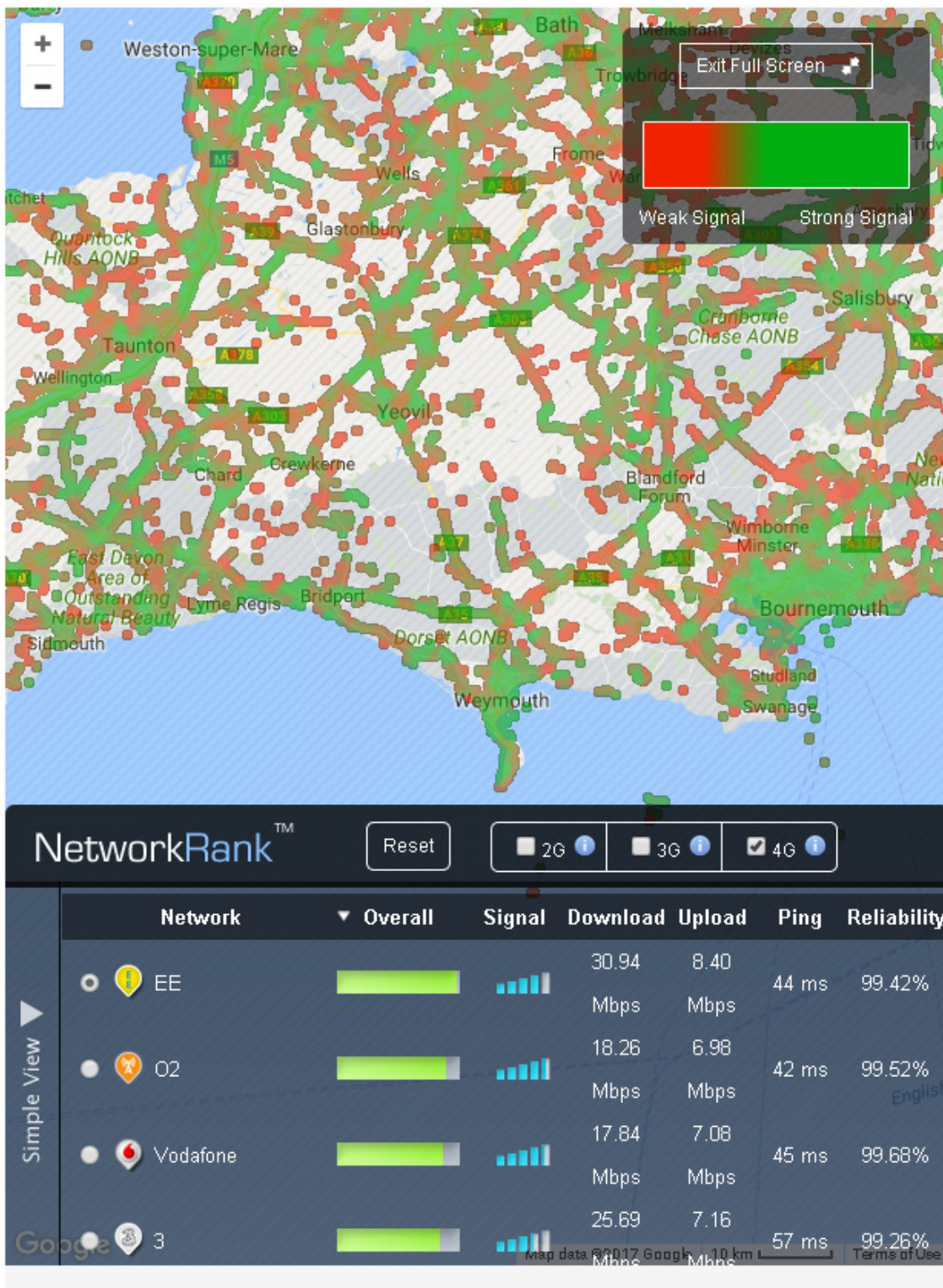
Appendix 4 - Maps of 4G coverage January 2017

<http://www.which.co.uk/reviews/mobile-phone-providers/article/mobile-phone-coverage-map>

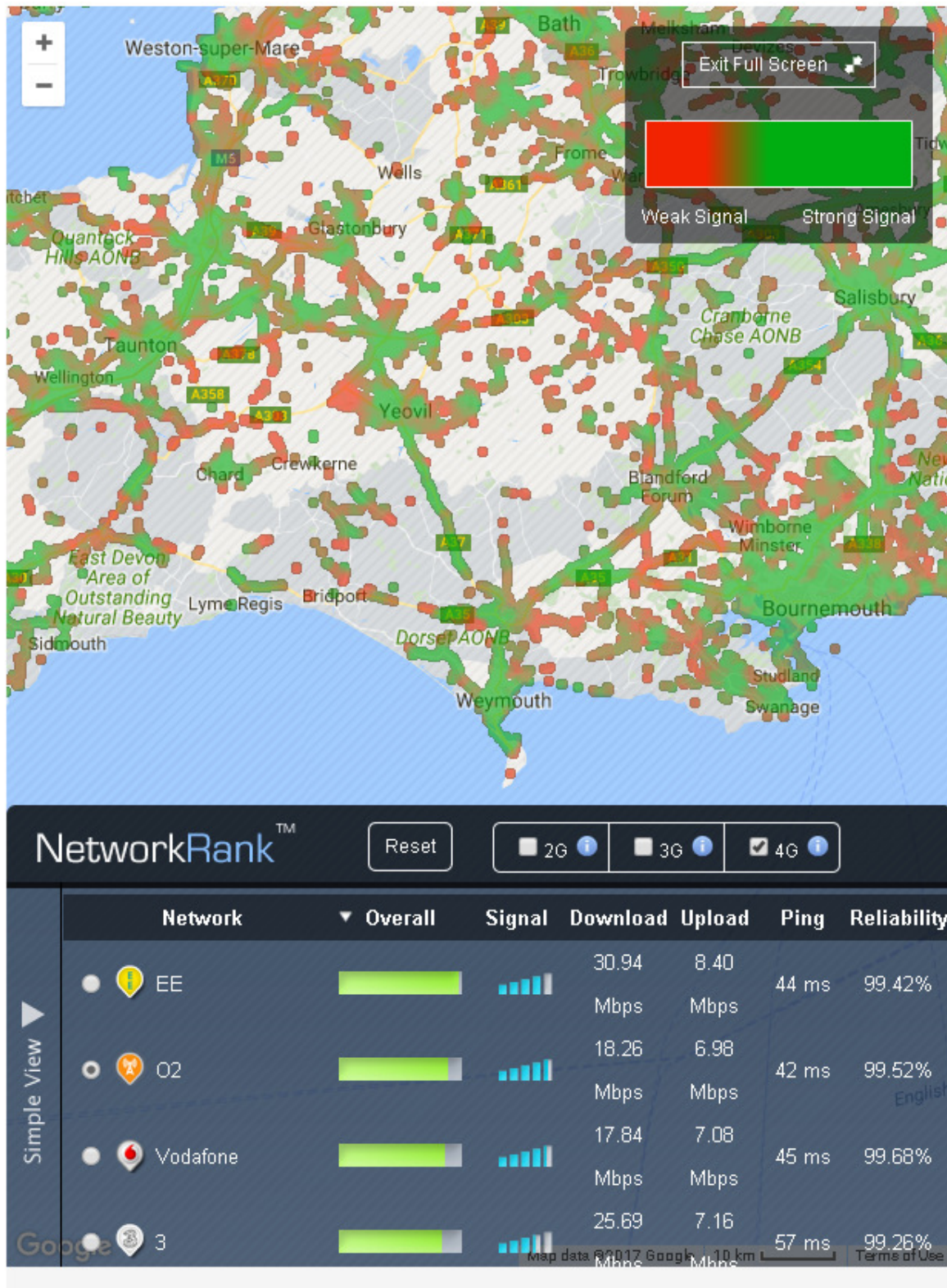
Combined network providers 4G coverage map



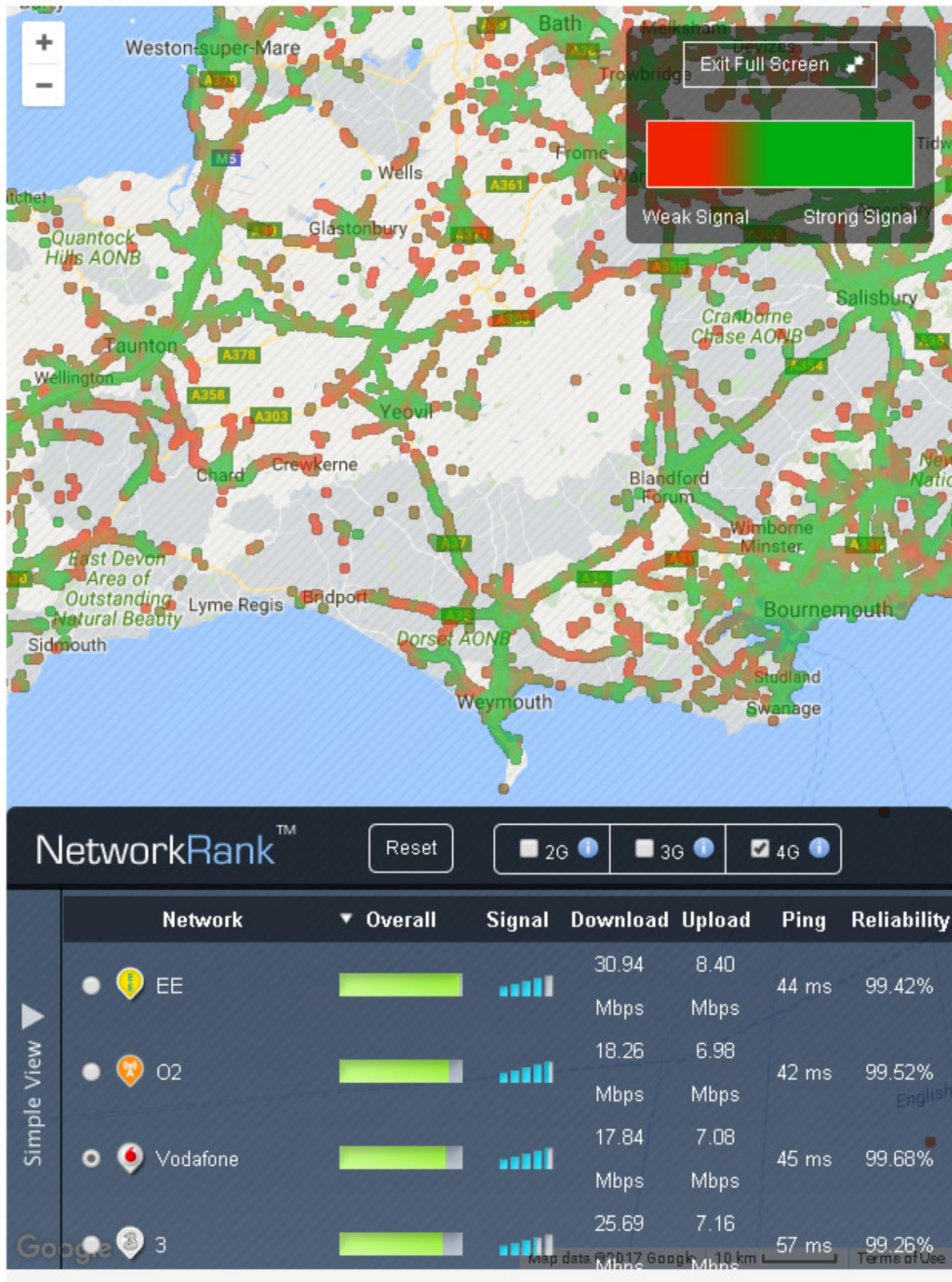
EE's 4G network coverage map



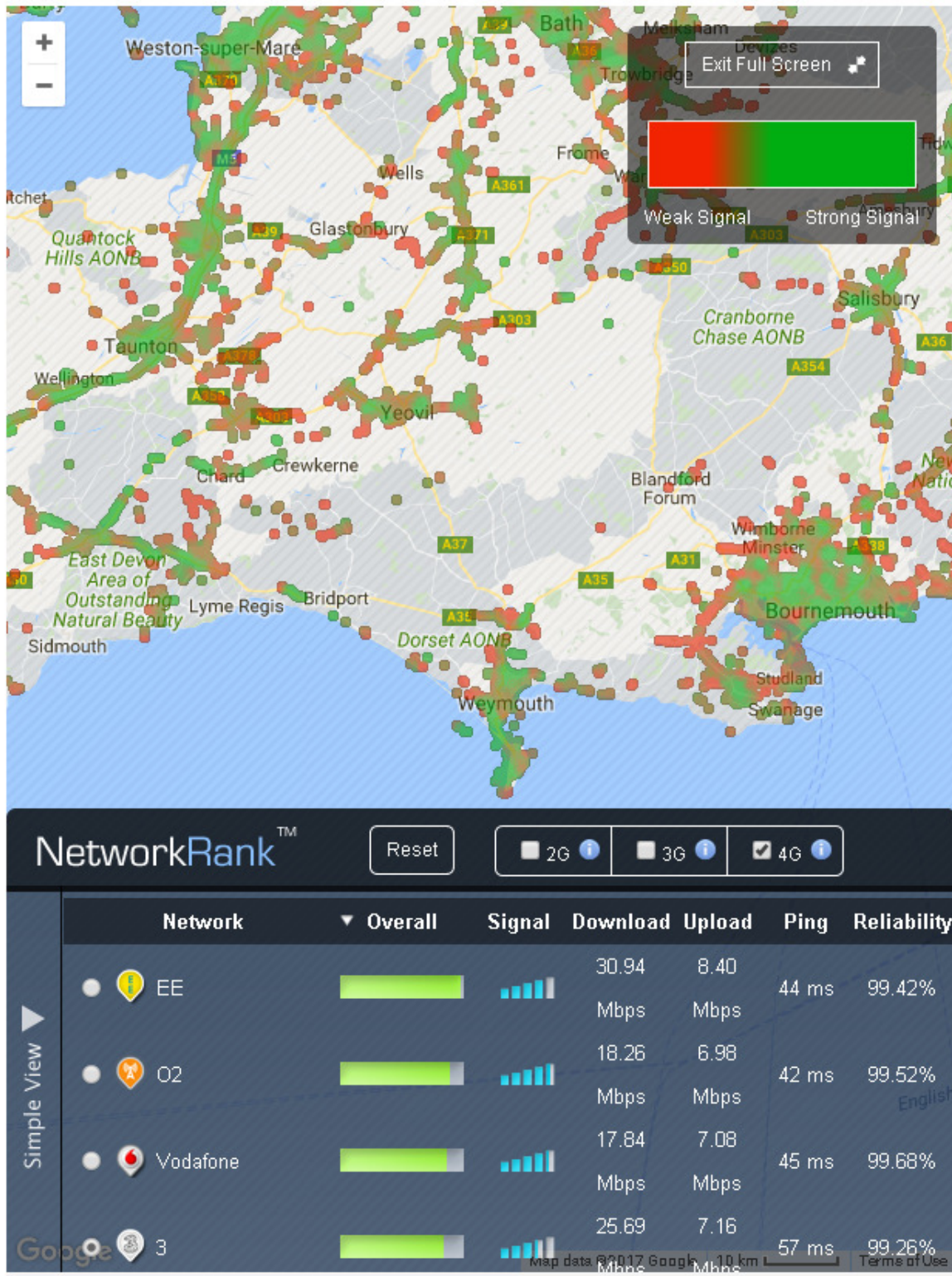
O2's 4G network coverage map



Vodafone's 4G network coverage map



Three's 4G network coverage map



People and Communities and Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committees

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	11 October 2017 16 October 2017
Officer	Matthew Piles, Service Director - Economy
Subject of Report	Implications of Brexit for Dorset County Council
Executive Summary	Policy and funding challenges and opportunities will occur as a result of the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union. This report considers how Brexit is likely to affect the Council, and proposes how the Council should dedicate its resources to planning, preparing for, and shaping future policy.
Impact Assessment:	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment: This report contains no new strategy/policy/function, so no EQIA has been completed</p>
	<p>Use of Evidence: The report has been developed based on the current DCC Policy Framework with reference to the Corporate Plan and the Enabling Economic Growth Strategy 2016-2020.</p>
	<p>Budget: The actions proposed in the report are within current budgets. risks identified, particularly pressure on health and social care costs, have budgetary impact. There are no VAT implications.</p>
	<p>Risk Assessment: Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as: Current Risk: HIGH Residual Risk HIGH</p>

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

	<p>Other Implications: Successfully influencing future policy and funding offers opportunities for Sustainability, Property and Assets, Voluntary Organisations, and Public Health.</p>
Recommendation	<p>That the committee: Consider and comment on the proposed scope, actions, and what special governance structures (if any) are desirable in preparation for Brexit.</p>
Reason for Recommendation	<p>The report supports delivery of the Council's corporate priorities, as expressed in the relevant policies, strategies, and plans.</p>
Appendices	<p>Appendix 1 – Preparing for Brexit</p>
Background Papers	<p>A Catalyst for Change – Implications, Risks and Opportunities of Brexit for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.</p>
Officer Contact	<p>Name: Jon Bird, European Policy and Funding Officer Tel: 01305 221895 Email: j.bird@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

1. Context

- 1.1 The withdrawal of the UK from the European Union will bring policy and funding challenges and opportunities. Dorset's interests need to be recognised, understood, and acted upon by those making the changes at the local and national level.
- 1.2 The Council needs to decide how to allocate its resources to minimise risk and maximise opportunities to further our corporate and shared objectives. The approach to be taken on this issue needs to be agreed across the Council.

2. Issues of concern/interest

- 2.1 In some cases, the Council may wish to seek to influence government directly, to shape policy or influence future funding streams. In many cases the Council will share concerns with other organisations and areas with similar characteristics. In these cases, seeking to influence future policy is likely to be more effective through our membership of groups such as the Local Government Association and Southern England Local Partners. In some cases there will be little need or opportunity for Dorset to influence the "new normal".
- 2.2 Immediate issues: Central government's current view is that local authorities' most pressing Brexit-related concerns are:
 - Risk to Dorset business
 - Concerns of employees who are non-UK EU citizens
 - Wage pressure and availability of Health & Social care
 - Financial pressure on health and care

These concerns are shared by employers locally, particularly those in sectors with high proportions of non-UK EU employees, such as land-based, health, care and hospitality sectors.

Quality service delivery of health and social care, provided directly and through commissioned services, is one of the Council's most significant functions. The uncertainty concerning rights of non-UK citizens post-Brexit and the relative weakness of Sterling have added to the longstanding challenges to recruitment and retention of suitable staff. Wage pressure on Council suppliers leads to financial pressure on commissioned services and presents challenges to delivering the Council's statutory responsibilities within current budgets.

The European Union (Withdrawal) Bill and related secondary legislation is designed to convert all current EU law into domestic law, so in theory there will be no immediate changes to laws other than to provide alternative arrangements where current law requires access to EU institutions that will not be available to the UK post-Brexit. Making changes to the status quo as the UK sees fit are due to come later.

However, since there is uncertainty around how laws (especially those that currently require access to EU institutions) will be redrafted there are concerns that seemingly minor changes may result in more significant changes than anticipated, and access to redress may be limited.

- 2.3 Longer term issues: Financing, resource availability, regulation, and employment are all likely to be affected by Brexit in the longer term.

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

Finance: Approximately 0.5% of UK GDP is paid in net fees to the EU. Fees will continue to be paid until the end of the article 50 negotiation period (March 2019). The UK is then likely to pay residual costs over several years (the “divorce bill”) so no treasury windfall is to be expected. Probably more significant will be the effect of instability and uncertainty on the economy and hence exchequer revenue. The devaluation of sterling has already led to rising inflation and therefore increased operating costs.

- 2.4 There are many areas in which the council will need to plan for and react to regulatory changes using established policy and procedures, and a few where the council may wish to be proactive in influencing post-Brexit policy: These are predominantly place-based issues, and are likely to be those concerned with enabling inclusive economic growth - regional and industrial policy and successors of support currently from EU institutions - and regulation related to protection and improvement of the environment.
- 2.5 Council officers are in dialogue with many bodies, including Dorset and neighbouring Local Enterprise Partnerships, the Local Government Association, Southern England Local Partners, and the Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport. As details of Brexit emerge, these discussions will become more focussed.
- 2.6 Areas of interest for the Council, their relative impact and the opportunity for Council influence in relation to change are proposed in Table 1. See Appendix 1 for more detail.

Table 1:

Impact → Influence ↓	Service level impact	Whole council impact
More opportunity for council influence	Proposed action: Contribute to consultation through partners:	Proposed action: Engage in dialogue and consultation directly and through partners:
	National housing policy: Housing strategy and funding streams available	Future industrial and regional growth policy: Informing future funding
	Environment: Implications of not being subject to EU Habitat, Birds, Bathing Water Directives; impact on protected landscapes	Regulation of Local Authority functions: Effects of Brexit on local government reorganisation, combined authority
		Industrial policy: Regional issues and groupings
Less opportunity for council influence	Proposed action: Gather information through usual channels:	Proposed action: Plan and prepare for change:
	EU law: Implications for procurement, air pollution, energy, state aid, data protection	Regulation of Local Authority functions: Governance and democracy Devolution of power and funding
	Consumer Policy: Trading Standards, Consumer rights, animal health and welfare, food standards	Funding and funding strategy: Delivery of Structural Funds, bidding for competitive funding
	Agriculture: Policy implications for County Farms	Challenges and opportunities for Health and Social Care

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

	EU law: Implications for waste	Funding and funding strategy: Economic effects of Brexit on DCC finances
	Employment: Council as employer, rights of employees	Governance: Establish formal governance structure for Brexit

3. Next steps

3.1 In some areas, Councils and businesses have waited for greater certainty about what type of Brexit will be agreed before committing resources to identify how best to maximise opportunities and address the challenges of Brexit. In other areas, significant resources have already been committed and in January the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Futures Group published a report as the start of a conversation on the implications, risks and opportunities of Brexit.

3.2 Some 15 months after the Brexit vote and as we move closer to exit from the EU, the Committee is asked to consider the formation of a Brexit Advisory Group.

3.3 The scope of a Brexit Advisory Group is potentially very wide ranging and it is suggested that following discussions at the Committee the Director should develop the proposed scope and Terms of Reference for discussion at the first meeting.

Matthew Piles
Service Director Economy
September 2017

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

Appendix 1:

Topic	DCC interest/concern	council lead	Current activity and comments
Funding and funding strategy	Effect of Brexit on overall DCC finances	Richard Bates	Standard planning and budgeting processes will account for any Brexit-related changes to macroeconomic situation and impact of any changes to exchequer receipts
	Delivery of Structural Funds, bidding for competitive funding	Jon Bird	Continue attracting and employing EU funds to benefit Dorset. EU funding still available until Brexit.
National policy	Informing future funding regional strategy and structure, preparing Dorset case for investment, including LEP scale-up and collaboration to increase impact	Jon Bird	Build on Industrial Strategy Green Paper theme of promoting growth in all parts of the UK Promote use of proposed Future Prosperity Fund to focus on growth opportunities not only need/inequality
	Regional issues and groupings, Southern or South West Accelerator	David Walsh	Discussion with Southern LEPs on both sector specific and cross-sector regional collaboration and groupings
	Housing strategy and funding streams available	Diana Balsom	Is Brexit likely to have an effect on housing strategy or funding?
EU law	Implications for procurement, air pollution, energy, state aid, data protection etc.	Grace Evans	Watching brief. Changes to State Aid and procurement likely to be governed by WTO rules, notably the GPA Divergence from EU law likely to be gradual and received through usual channels
	Implications for waste	Karen Punchard	Watching brief. Divergence from EU law likely to be gradual and received through usual channels
Employment	Council as employer, rights of employees	Alison Crockett / Paul Loach	Watching brief through usual channels. Divergence from EU law likely to be gradual and received through usual channels
Environment	Implications of not being subject to EU habitat, Birds, bathing water Directives, impact on protected landscapes	Peter Moore	Watching brief, promote value of protection and enhancement of high quality environment
Agriculture	Move from Common Agricultural Policy to Domestic Agricultural Policy, Implications for County Farms	Ben Lancaster, Jon Bird	Watching brief, future agricultural support post – 2020 may affect County farm rents

PREPARING FOR BREXIT

Regulation of Local Authority functions	Governance and democracy Devolution of power and funding	Jonathan Mair	Watching brief. Devolution of power from EU level not likely to be to council level.
	Effects of Brexit on local government reorganisation, combined authority	Mike Harries	Legislative and administrative resources allocated to Brexit likely to slow the pace of local government change
Consumer Policy	Trading Standards, Consumer rights, animal health and welfare, food standards, petroleum site safety, explosives storage and animal feed	Ivan Hancock	Horizon scanning through national contacts, no domestic demand for changes to consumer protection at present
Health and Care	Recruitment, retention, and skills needed to ensure quality service delivery	Diana Balsom	Gap analysis and risk plan in development
Governance	Formal governance structure for Brexit issues	Matthew Piles	Establishment of a group of key leads identified in this Appendix, chaired by Service Director, Economy, to report to members

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Economic Growth Overview & Scrutiny Committee / Cabinet

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	Economic Growth Overview & Scrutiny: 16 October 2017 Cabinet: 18 October 2017
Cabinet Member(s) Daryl Turner - Cabinet Member for Natural and Built Environment Local Member(s) All Lead Director(s) Matthew Piles – Service Director - Economy	
Subject of Report	To agree the publication, consultation and submission to the Secretary of State of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan and Waste Plan with associated amendment of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Milestones.
Executive Summary	<p>Dorset County Council is responsible for producing minerals and waste plans for its administrative area and, via Service Level Agreements, for the unitary authority areas of Bournemouth and Poole who are minerals and waste planning authorities in their own right. Key stages in plan preparation need to be agreed by the three authorities and this report seeks agreement from Cabinet to proceed in accordance with the recommendations set out in this report. Bournemouth and Poole will consider this at their equivalent committees in the next few weeks.</p> <p>The Waste Plan will establish the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the development of waste management facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole up to 2033. It also includes policies and allocations to guide development proposals during the plan period. Once adopted, it will replace the ‘saved’ policies of the 2006 Waste Local Plan.</p>

The Mineral Sites Plan will identify specific sites and areas for mineral development needed to deliver the Minerals Strategy which was adopted in May 2014. It includes proposals for sand and gravel (both sites and an area of search), ball clay, as well as a range of building stones including Portland Stone and Purbeck Stone. Once adopted, it will replace any remaining 'saved' policies in the 1999 Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

Both plans have been through various consultation stages during their preparation and, in accordance with the Local Plan Regulations, need to be published for a formal (pre-submission) consultation before they can be submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to begin an examination into their soundness. The examination will be led by an independent inspector.

The plans have been progressed in accordance with the **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** (the local development scheme, or LDS) which sets out key stages of plan preparation so that stakeholders are aware of when these are likely to occur. The milestones need to be updated if the programme changes for any reason. The current LDS milestones state that the plans will be published for consultation in October, followed by submission in December. Due to committee timetables across the three authorities, the final meeting is not scheduled to take place until 15 November and so it is proposed to amend the milestones to allow sufficient time for this and the necessary arrangements for publication.

This report seeks agreement from Cabinet to publish both the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan for public consultation purposes. The publication is the last opportunity to consult the public and other stakeholders before the plan is submitted to the Secretary of State. At this stage, comments are only invited on a Plan's soundness and legal compliance.

Subject to agreement of Cabinet and the relevant committees for Bournemouth and Poole, it is anticipated that consultation will begin during early December for a minimum of eight weeks. This is longer than the normal 6-week consultation requirement set out in the Regulations to allow for the fact that it will include the Christmas period. This report outlines the consultation arrangements.

Agreement is also being sought to submit both plans to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government after the consultation has finished, together with all duly made representations that are received. These will be submitted alongside supporting technical evidence (submission documents) so that an independently appointed inspector can determine the key issues to be considered at a public examination. It is anticipated that the examination will take place in May/June 2018 and our expectation is that a single inspector will consider both

	<p>plans concurrently, with the examination hearings for each plan most likely immediately following on from one another. It is common for the inspectorate to consider minerals and waste planning issues as part of a single plan so there should be appropriate expertise to cover both subject matters. Ultimately, however, this will be a matter for the Planning Inspectorate to confirm once the plans are submitted.</p> <p>In the event that the inspector finds the plans to be sound after the examination has been held, they will be brought back to the three Councils to adopt them, subject to the inclusion of any modifications that the inspector has recommended.</p> <p>This report also provides a summary of the issues raised in responses to the most recent Waste Plan consultation on waste site options in Blandford and Purbeck that took place in spring 2017.</p> <p>This report also seeks Cabinet’s endorsement of a key evidence document ‘Residual Waste Management in the South West’. This is a report that has been prepared jointly by the South West Technical Advisory Board (SWTAB) Authorities which all Waste Planning Authorities across the South West are invited to endorse. DCC is a member of the SWTAB and its work is crucial in supporting Waste Planning authorities in their ability to demonstrate they have complied with the duty to co-operate.</p> <p>Copies of the draft versions of the Mineral Sites Plan and Waste Plan are available in the Members’ Room. Members can also access the documents on the Councillors Portal on SharePoint. The documents will be made publicly available on Dorsetforyou in advance of the start of the planned consultation period.</p>
Impact Assessment:	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment:</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Development Framework is the subject of on-going Equalities Impact Assessment. Issues identified will be taken into consideration during the preparation of the Waste Plan, through sustainability appraisal.</p> <hr/> <p>Use of Evidence:</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Plans have had full regard to national planning legislation, policy and guidance. Both plans are the subject of on-going evidence gathering from a variety of sources, and this is set out in a series of supporting background papers. The outcomes of public consultations have also influenced the recommendations as explained in this report and supporting documents.</p>

	<p>Budget: The preparation of local plans is carried out by Dorset County Council on behalf of Bournemouth and Poole under the provisions of a service level agreement. Within this, fixed costs are agreed in advance over a three year period. Outside of the fixed cost element there are potentially significant costs associated with plan examinations (inspector's fees, venue hire, programme officer), document production, consultation and commissioning of specialist evidence. Whilst every effort is made to keep these costs to a minimum, they are difficult to accurately predict and so require regular monitoring.</p> <p>The cost of the examination will be largely dependent upon the Inspectorate's costs. This will not be known until the plan is submitted early next year and we are provided with an examination programme.</p> <p>Should preparation of the Waste Plan be discontinued, determination of planning applications would have to rely on the increasingly outdated 'saved' policies in the 2006 Waste Local Plan. In the case of minerals, discontinuation of the Mineral Sites Plan would undermine the adopted Minerals Strategy which relies on the sites plan to provide comprehensive up-to-date policy coverage and in turn weaken the ability to guide development to appropriate sites. Potentially unacceptable minerals and waste applications could therefore be permitted.</p>
	<p>Risk Assessment: Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council's approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current Risk: HIGH If the plans are not progressed this would present a risk to strategic priorities and opportunities on the basis that DCC would be failing to maintain an up-to-date policy framework for minerals and waste in accordance with statutory requirements. This would undermine our ability to meet environmental and community priorities as there would be an increased risk of inappropriate development taking place. It would also introduce a reputational risk from a diminished ability to secure sustainable development with a greater chance of proposals being granted on appeal against the wishes of the planning authority. This could lead to unfavourable media coverage and complaints from residents.</p> <p>Residual Risk: LOW By progressing the plans to publication and submission they will become material considerations which can be used in considering planning applications and will maintain an up-to-date policy framework. The costs associated with progressing the plan will present a low risk in accordance with the risk management methodology.</p>

	<p>Other Implications:</p> <p>Sustainable development is a core planning principle and both Plans have been subject to a sustainability appraisal throughout their preparation. The sustainability appraisal for each plan forms part of the evidence base and will be published alongside the plans.</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>That the Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. agrees to the publication of the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan, subject to any amendments arising from the three Authorities, as the most up-to-date expressions of policy on behalf of the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, to be followed by an eight week consultation, anticipated to begin in early December 2017; 2. notes and acknowledges the comments made to the additional consultation on waste site options in Blandford and Purbeck (2017) and officer responses/ recommendations (refer to Appendix A); 3. agrees that the published version of the plans can be submitted to the Secretary of State, alongside any representations that are received on the plans, following the consultation, to begin the examination process; 4. authorises officers to make minor amendments, factual updates and editorial changes to both plans prior to submission and during the examination; 5. delegates authority to the Service Director for Economy, after consultation with the lead Cabinet Member for the Natural and Built Environment, to agree any main (non-minor) modifications arising during the plan's examination and to consult upon these in accordance with the Local Plan Regulations; 6. delegates authority to the Strategy Director for Economy, after consultation with the lead Cabinet Member for the Natural and Built Environment, to confirm the Local Development Scheme milestones to take account of any changes needed to reflect programming arrangements; 7. endorses the SWTAB's 'Residual Waste Management in the South West' as a useful evidence base that supports the duty to co-operate.
<p>Reason for Recommendation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To progress the preparation of local plans in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme; • To support the Corporate Plan focus of enabling economic growth, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work together with our partners to plan for business growth and maximise funding and investment • work in partnership to ensure the good management of our natural and historic environment • promote waste reduction, increase recycling rates and manage residual waste effectively

Appendices	Appendix A: Report on comments to the Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck
Background Papers	<p>Pre-submission consultation plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan (pre-submission draft) • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan (pre-submission draft) <i>(available in the Member's Room and accessible to Councillors on Sharepoint – click on this link)</i> <p>Evidence in support of Waste Plan (duty to co-operate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual Waste Management in the South West July 2017 <i>(available in the Member's Room and accessible to Councillors on Sharepoint – click on this link)</i> <p>Background documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan Update 2016 – Additional and Emerging Waste Site Allocations May 2016 • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan – Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck February 2017 • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (adopted 2014)
Officer Contact	Name: Mike Garrity Tel: 01305 221826 Email: m.garrity@dorsetcc.gov.uk

1. Background

- 1.1 Current local minerals and waste policy for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is provided by the following:
- The Minerals Strategy (adopted in May 2014) which sets out the overall strategy for minerals supply across the plan area;
 - 'Saved' mineral policies from the 1999 Minerals and Waste Local Plan; and
 - 'Saved' policies from the 2006 Waste Local Plan.
- 1.2 The adoption of the Minerals Strategy provides a strategic framework for considering minerals proposals, including overall mineral needs during the plan period, mineral safeguarding, restoration and generic development management policies. However, there is a need to identify specific site allocations - in effect 'Part 2' of the Mineral Strategy - to complete the plan.
- 1.3 The emerging Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan, once adopted, will provide a comprehensive and up-to-date policy framework for considering minerals and waste development proposals across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The publication and subsequent submission of both plans are therefore key stages towards this objective.

Duty to co-operate

- 1.4 The duty to co-operate was created in the Localism Act 2011, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis for strategic cross-boundary matters when preparing local plans.
- 1.5 Local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary co-operation on strategic cross boundary matters before they submit their Local Plans for examination. They must demonstrate how they have complied with the duty at the independent examination of their Local Plans. If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate that it has complied with the duty then the Local Plan will not be able to proceed further in examination.

2. Waste Plan

- 2.1 The 'saved' policies of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan were originally adopted in 2006. Although much of the policy content remains relevant there have been significant changes in the management of waste both nationally and locally since its original adoption. The National Planning Policy Framework places substantial emphasis upon the need to have up-to-date local plans and so it is important to prepare and adopt a replacement Waste Plan, containing both strategy and site allocations.
- 2.2 The Waste Plan has been prepared in conformity with national policy, principally the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies, leaving waste matters to separate guidance which responds to the revised EU Waste Framework Directive. The Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2013) is a high-level strategy, providing an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive.
- 2.3 National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) was published in October 2014 by the Department for Communities and Local Government and is accompanied by Waste Planning Practice Guidance. The NPPW provides the national planning framework

for waste plans. Local plans that are up to date and in conformity with both the NPPF and NPPW are the principal means of establishing local policies and identifying suitable sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas.

Waste Local Plan review – work to date

- 2.4 Work on the review of the Waste Plan started in late 2012 under the provisions of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (plan preparation stage). This involved evidence-gathering and discussions with a range of stakeholders including the three waste management authorities for the plan area (Bournemouth Borough Council, Borough of Poole and Dorset Waste Partnership), the waste industry, and district and borough councils. Focused surveys were also undertaken to review existing waste management facilities and capacity both within and outside of Dorset.
- 2.5 In 2013 a newsletter was published identifying potential key issues for waste planning. It invited responses on what the Waste Plan ought to contain. In the light of this work consultation started on the Waste Plan Issues Paper in December 2013. The issues paper identified potential waste management needs, initial high level options and broad areas where sites were likely to be needed.
- 2.6 The initial draft Waste Plan that followed the issues paper (in July 2015) was prepared having regard to previous consultation findings, emerging evidence and site assessment work. It included a series of core policies covering the guiding principles of sustainable waste management and the main waste management methods of recycling, recovery and disposal. It proposed a series of detailed development management policies covering a range of issues incorporating transport and access, quality of life, landscape and biodiversity. It also included site options to address the identified waste management needs for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.
- 2.7 Further consultation took place in May 2016 on additional site options and a series of sites that were emerging as preferred sites for allocation. Issues raised at this stage have informed the proposed publication draft plan.
- 2.8 Additional focused consultation was undertaken in March/April 2017 on three additional sites in Blandford and Purbeck that had emerged as potential options since the 2016 Waste Plan consultation. This consultation allowed the public and other stakeholders to consider these options and to comment accordingly.
- 2.9 A total of 74 individuals/organisations commented on the options during the most recent consultation. A summary of the issues raised for each site option has been prepared and is attached at Appendix A. Members are asked to note and acknowledge the comments made and officer responses to the additional consultation on sites in Blandford and Purbeck.

Waste Plan evidence base

- 2.10 An up-to-date evidence base for the Waste Plan is crucial to achieving a sound plan. The Waste Plan is supported by a range of evidence reports including Conservation Regulations Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal, Flood Risk Assessment, Waste Arisings, projections and forecasting and the Consultation Statement (submission documents). These documents will need to be made available on our website when the Waste Plan is published for consultation.

- 2.11 In response to the duty to co-operate, the Waste Planning Authority has engaged with other such authorities in the South West via the South West Waste Technical Advisory Body (SWWTAB). A joint report has been prepared to recognise the wider than local strategic context of residual waste management. This is in recognition of the need for a joined-up approach across the area to ensure that the matter of residual waste management is planned for in a coordinated, comprehensive manner.
- 2.12 That joint report considers how residual waste management across the South West is likely to evolve over forthcoming years and the implications this will have for policy makers. The SWWTAB also took this opportunity to liaise with waste management operators in the region.
- 2.13 The key message that emerged from the work is that landfill is no longer an economic waste management solution at a local scale. A growth in levels of recycling and energy recovery has led to a significant reduction in the amount of waste being landfilled and this is expected to continue. This trend will inevitably lead to the need for fewer landfill sites and those that remain are likely to operate at a more regional level. In relation to energy recovery, there is consensus that the existing level of operational capacity will not be sufficient to meet future needs and that there will be a need for further facilities within the region, operating across local authority boundaries. These changing market factors are reflected in National Planning Policy for Waste.
- 2.14 Waste planning authorities across the South West are invited to consider the findings of that joint report (councillors can view a hard copy in the members' room and an electronic version on [Sharepoint](#)) and acknowledge its role as a useful evidence base as part of the duty to co-operate. Given the intention to publish the Waste Plan, it is timely that DCC take this opportunity to do so. A separate Duty to Co-operate Statement has also been prepared and will be submitted with the final Plan.
- 2.15 Since preparing the 2016 Draft Waste Plan new advice has come to light with regards to the methodology used to generate baseline values for Commercial and Industrial Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste. As a result, the Waste Planning Authority has appointed BPP consulting to update the baseline values based on the Environment Agencies Waste Data Interrogator datasets within the national 'Reconcile' methodology. This will be adapted to reflect local circumstances.
- 2.16 At the time of writing this report, the results of this work were being finalised. Officers are confident that the revised mythology will not affect the overall strategy set out in the Pre-Submission Waste Plan. The work will ensure a sound and robust evidence base to support the strategy, policies and site allocations. If the work does result in any change to the identified waste management needs these will be reported orally to Members.

3. Mineral Sites Plan

- 3.1 Local mineral planning policy in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is provided by the 2014 Minerals Strategy along with five 'saved' policies from the 1999 Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The Minerals Strategy does not include specific site locations for future minerals development.
- 3.2 The Mineral Sites Plan will complement the Minerals Strategy by providing the necessary spatial and site specific information required for its delivery and facilitating the necessary supply of minerals. As with the Waste Plan, the Mineral Sites Plan has

been prepared in conformity with national policy, principally the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), in order to achieve a 'sound' plan.

Mineral Sites Plan – work to date

- 3.3 Work on the preparation of the Mineral Sites Plan, then known as the Minerals Site Allocations Document (MSAD), started in 2007. The work was intended to complement work already in hand on the preparation of a Minerals Core Strategy and primarily focussed on a 'call for sites', inviting nominations for potential future mineral development sites. Site nominations received were assessed and the first consultation on thirty-seven sites (including sand and gravel, Purbeck Stone, Portland Stone, Ball Clay and other building stone sites) under the provisions of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations was undertaken between October and December 2008.
- 3.4 Following this consultation, and under advice from the then Government Office, a decision was taken to set aside work on the site identification process and concentrate on the preparation of the Minerals Strategy.
- 3.5 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy was adopted in May 2014. In advance of this, work re-commenced on the MSAD, now re-named the Mineral Sites Plan, in 2013. Although progress in site identification and assessment had already been made, given the long break needed to complete the Minerals Strategy it was felt that a 're-start' was necessary. A new 'Call for Sites' was issued in 2012, and a combination of further nominations together with the remaining MSAD sites gave a current total of 44 site nominations. Consultation on these site nominations took place between December 2013 and February 2014.
- 3.6 Following site assessment and further development of the evidence base, a Draft Mineral Sites Plan was prepared based on previous consultation findings, emerging evidence and site assessment work and was consulted on from July to September 2015. It set out the Mineral Planning Authority's draft policies for site allocation, as well as proposals for an Aggregates Area of Search, the Puddletown Road Policy Area and mineral site safeguarding, all intended to facilitate the supply of minerals.
- 3.7 A further consultation on the Draft Mineral Sites Plan Update took place between May and July 2016. This was not a full consultation, but an updating opportunity including a fresh analysis of aggregate demand and supply based on more recent data. It also included proposed changes to the boundaries of the Puddletown Road Policy Area boundary and the Aggregates Area of Search and provided updates on site options, including new sites and discounted sites.

Mineral Sites Plan evidence base

- 3.8 As with the Waste Plan, an up-to-date evidence base is necessary in order to achieve a sound plan. The Mineral Sites Plan is similarly supported by a range of evidence reports including Conservation Regulations Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal, Flood Risk Assessment, Duty to Cooperate Statement, Site Identification and Assessment Statement, Heritage Assessment, Consultation Statement and other relevant background documents (submission documents). These documents will also be made available on our website when the Mineral Sites Plan is published for consultation.
- 3.9 The Mineral Planning Authority addresses the Duty to Cooperate in various ways, including membership of the South-West Aggregates Working Party (AWP), a regular

meeting of Mineral Planning Authorities in the south-west to share information and review aggregate supply issues and constraints.

4. Proposed Consultation on the Waste Plan and Mineral Sites Plan

- 4.1 The plans have seen various iterations following previous consultation stages. In addition, further assessment and evidence has been gathered to support the policy approach and to ensure there is reasonable certainty that site allocations are deliverable.
- 4.2 Following the Economic Growth Overview & Scrutiny Committee meeting, the plans will need to be agreed by the three partner Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities during October and November. Subject to the decisions and recommendations of the committees, it is proposed that the plans will be published for consultation. This consultation needs to allow for a minimum of six weeks but can be longer. Under the provisions of Regulation 19 of the Local Plan Regulations 2012 (plan publication) representations should only consider whether the plans are sound (positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy) or legally compliant (whether they have followed the correct procedural steps).
- 4.3 Allowing for printing and publicity, it is anticipated that consultation will begin during early December. Due to the fact that this is the Christmas holiday period, the committee is asked to agree to an 8 week consultation period, ending towards the end of January.
- 4.4 In accordance with statutory requirements and the Statement of Community Involvement of all three authorities, consultation will include letters and/or emails to consultees and notification of residents near to allocated sites, as well as site notices. Documents will be made available at council offices (Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole) and electronic (web-based) publication of all documents on www.Dorsetforyou.com with links from the websites of Bournemouth and Poole. Background technical documents and evidence that are to be submitted with the plan will also need to be published and made available during the consultation. These mainly comprise:
- The sustainability appraisal report;
 - A statement setting out the consultation process and findings;
 - A conservation regulations assessment;
 - A statement setting out how the preparation of the plan has complied with the duty to co-operate;
 - Any other supporting documents relevant to the development plan's production.

Submission of the plans

- 4.5 Subject to agreement of the three authorities, the plans will be submitted to the Secretary of State following the pre-submission consultation. It is anticipated that submission of both plans will take place in February/March. This should allow for the examination to be run concurrently by a single inspector, with public hearings being held in May/June. This is at the discretion of the Inspectorate and will not be confirmed until after the plans have been submitted to the Secretary of State. .
- 4.6 The examination is not concerned with addressing each and every individual representation. Instead it considers the main and substantive issues which challenge the soundness of the plan. For this reason, the Planning Authority is not required to respond to representations received at the Publication stage. These representations

will be submitted to the inspector so that he/she can identify the key issues to consider at the examination.

- 4.7 It is good practice for the Planning Authority to review the representations received to the Publication plan. This will be undertaken following the end of the consultation. It is possible that some representations will be capable of being addressed through non-material amendments (additional modifications) or other relatively minor changes. These are likely to be capable of resolution in advance of the examination. This report seeks agreement from Cabinet for officers to identify minor amendments that could achieve resolution and to present these to the inspector.
- 4.8 The examination process may also reveal the need for more significant (non-minor) amendments. Such amendments would require public consultation before they could be included in the relevant plan. In the interests of the smooth running of the examination (and on the advice of the Planning Inspectorate), it is important that authority is delegated to officers to propose such amendments and consult on them, on the understanding that the final plan would need to come back to Members for final adoption. Accordingly this report recommends that authority to propose and consult on non-minor amendments be delegated to the Service Director - Economy in consultation with the Cabinet Member.

5. Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 5.1 The County Council is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (the local development scheme, or LDS). This sets out the programme for the preparation of development plan documents for which Dorset County Council is responsible.
- 5.2 The LDS needs to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure its milestones take account of changes in the programme. The LDS is used by the public, landowners, developers and other interested parties to anticipate key stages in the preparation of local plans. It is also used by the Planning Inspectorate to forecast demands upon its inspectors for local plan examinations.
- 5.3 The current LDS anticipates publication of the pre-submission plans will take place in October. However, the requirement to update some of the supporting evidence before the plans could be finalised in draft has meant that the committee sequence across the three authorities will not be complete until mid-November. Allowing sufficient time to finalise all publication documents and publicity arrangements means that, realistically, consultation will not begin until early December. Allowing for a longer consultation period, submission of the plans will then take place in February/March 2018, with the examination hearings beginning in May/June 2018 (subject to the Planning Inspectorate). Cabinet is asked to agree to the necessary amendments to the LDS milestones to allow for this. It is also requested that authority be delegated to the Service Director - Economy, in consultation with the Cabinet Member, to make further adjustments to the milestones to take account of the availability of a planning inspector and any subsequent changes that might arise as a result of the examination.

Matthew Piles
Service Director - Economy
October 2017

APPENDIX A: Summary of issues and officer response – Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck (February 2017)

This report provides a summary of the comments made to the Waste site options in Blandford and Purbeck published for consultation in February 2017. For each site option the issues raised have been summarised and an officer response to the issue has been provided. The final column sets out an officer conclusion.

Draft 'Development Considerations' are also included in the final column for the Binnegar proposals as evidence suggests that this site should be considered further for allocation. The development considerations will be refined as appropriate following further assessment work. The Development Considerations are intended to highlight some of the key issues raised by stakeholders that will need to be addressed in any planning application.

WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park (Question 1)	
Facilities proposed	Household Recycling Centre / Waste Transfer Facility / Waste Vehicle Depot
Summary of issue and officer response	Officer conclusion
<p>Issue 1: Traffic/access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up on the A350 and roundabout. The need for creation of a safe access of the C13 – a fast road • Cumulative traffic impacts with new Lidl store opening. • Lower category highway than for WP06. <p>Officer response: The development of a waste management facility in this location would inevitably increase traffic locally. It is the view of the DCC highways team that this location is acceptable in principle. They are aware of the opening of the new supermarket. Safe access from the C13 should be achievable subject to satisfactory design and provision of suitable visibility splays.</p> <p>Issue 2: Impact on AONB/Landscape/Visibility from Pimperne. Mitigation of effects more difficult than WP06.</p>	<p>It is not recommended to take this site forward for allocation in the final Waste Plan. There are considered to be alternative sites within the AONB that would have a lesser impact.</p>

Officer response:

It is acknowledged that development could have a significant adverse impact on the landscape, and on the AONB, at this location. Advice from DCC landscape officer suggests there are limited options for mitigating the impact, particularly due to its exposed location on a high point of the plateau. It is considered that there are alternative sites within the AONB that would have a lesser impact.

Issue 3: Proximity of food manufacturing/retail businesses

Officer response: Modern waste management centres should not risk contamination or give rise to vermin. The majority of waste would be stored within enclosed buildings.

Issue 4: Appropriateness of development within a rural Parish

Officer response: Waste facilities should be located in accessible locations close to centres of population in order to minimise the distance travelled by waste. Although the site is rural in nature, it adjoins the Sunrise Business Park and is located on the outskirts of Blandford. Impacts on landscape are however likely to be difficult to mitigate.

Issue 5: Development would reduce the open gap between Pimperne and Blandford (contrary to Pimperne Neighbourhood Plan); site could be seen as piecemeal development.

Officer response: The site adjoins the Sunrise Business Park and is located on the outskirts of Blandford in a relatively accessible location. However, the site is exposed and impacts on landscape are likely to be difficult to mitigate.

Issue 6: Impact on nearby sensitive receptors, including residential properties, children's nursery, business park employees – noise/odour/dust etc

Officer response: The impacts on the quality of life of residents and/or other sensitive receptors will depend on the access, precise location and design of the waste facility. Further consideration will need to be given to mitigation, such as screening and landscaping, which will

reduce impacts to an acceptable level. Waste managed at modern Waste Management Centres is generally stored within a building which should address any odour/litter issues. If a site were to be allocated and permitted, planning conditions could be attached to restrict noise to acceptable levels.

Issue 7: Impact on adjacent business park/loss of business (inc nursery)

Officer response: Waste facilities are considered appropriate on allocated employment land – although this site is not on the existing business park and allocated employment land, it could form an extension to it. Consideration will need to be given to the design and layout of any waste facility to ensure impacts or perceived impacts are mitigated to an appropriate level. Any actual impacts should be able to be mitigated, as stated above.

Issue 8: Vermin

Officer response: Modern waste management facilities should not give rise to vermin. The majority of waste would be stored within enclosed buildings.

Issue 9: Windblown litter

Officer response: Modern waste management facilities will ensure all wastes are enclosed within a building and screening around the site should ensure that no litter is blown off the site.

Issue 10: Flytipping

Officer response: The existing waste management centre at Hollands Way has poor access and limited space for expansion to make the necessary improvements. The development of a new modern waste facility to meet the needs of a growing population will be required during the plan period. There is no evidence to suggest that moving the existing facility will increase fly tipping in the long term.

Issue 11: Toxic gas/fumes

Officer response: The proposed facility is a waste management centre, which would include the storage, bulking up and onward transfer of waste. There would be no treatment of the waste on site and so no emissions produced.

Issue 12: Impact on historic environment – the site is ½ mile south of an Pimperne Iron Age farmstead

Officer response: It is noted that Historic England consider WP18 less intrusive than WP17 from an historic environment perspective. The county archaeologist states that there is archaeological potential in the area and that pre-determination archaeological evaluation may be appropriate

Issue 13: Ecological surveys necessary at application stage, retention of hedgerows desirable

Officer response: Advice from DCC's County Ecologist is that a Phase 1 habitat survey would be required before development were to take place, to identify any potential receptors such as bats and reptiles. This would be at the planning application stage. The retention of hedgerows unaffected by the access can be included as a development consideration.

Supporting/positive comments

Issue 1: Impacts on AONB/landscape could be mitigated through building into landscape and given the existing visual impact of Sunrise Business Park in the foreground.

Officer response: Our landscape assessment work indicates that the opportunities for mitigation are limited. This is particularly due to the site's exposed location on a high point of the plateau in an open landscape.

Issue 2: Good access/transport links (better than options available for WP06, away from roundabout)

Officer response: DCC Highways Authority state that a safe and appropriate form of access should be achievable from the C13 for this site. However, they also have no in principle objection to the alternative site on land south of Sunrise Business Park (WP06).

Issue 3: Site is larger than WP06 and would provide more scope for growth and screening/development of a well-designed site.

Officer response: Although a larger site is available, our assessment indicates that the opportunities for mitigation, including screening, are more limited than for WP06 – Land to the south of Sunrise Business Park. This is particularly due to the site’s exposed location on a high point of the plateau.

Issue 4: Away from residential areas

Officer response: The site is located further from residential properties than other options

Issue 5: Site preferable to WP06 from an archaeological perspective

Officer response: The county archaeologist states that there is archaeological potential in the area and that pre-determination archaeological evaluation may be appropriate. It has been highlighted that there is a possible prehistoric enclosure that was seen as a cropmark within site WP06 and that pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be appropriate for that site.

Issue 5: If school is built to the east of site WP06 there is a risk of airborne pollution across the school site as the prevailing wind is westerly. Use of WP17 may alleviate this risk.

Officer response: The proposed facility is a waste management centre, which would include the storage, bulking up and onward transfer of waste. There would be no treatment of the waste on site and so no emissions produced.

Issues 6: Extension to existing industrial estate, preferable to development of a rural area

Officer response: It is agreed that an extension to an existing industrial estate could provide benefits over development in a completely rural area. However, in this instance our assessment indicates that the opportunities for mitigating landscape and visual impacts are limited, particularly due to the site's exposed location on a high point of the plateau.

WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm (Question 2)	
Facilities proposed	Household Recycling Centre / Waste Transfer Facility / Waste Vehicle Depot
Summary of issue and officer response	Officer conclusion
<p>Issue 1: Traffic impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact from additional traffic • congestion on an already heavily congested Black Lane • noise and dust from lorries • increased likelihood of traffic accidents and road rage • traffic impacts cumulatively with school, adult education centre and Blandford Camp <p>Officer response: The development of a waste management centre will create additional traffic. Dorset County Council Highways Authority have no in principle objection to additional vehicles on Black Lane, however it is acknowledged that the site is less favourable in this respect than the other options due to the increased traffic past the school.</p> <p>The local impacts would need to be considered further within a Transport Assessment (TA). This would be carried out at the planning application stage and would serve to confirm the impact of the proposal upon the local highway network and identify and particular mitigation measures that would be required in order for it to be acceptable, in highway safety terms.</p> <p>An initial highways feasibility study suggests that HGVs should not access/leave the site at school drop off and pick up times given safety concerns. This would have implications for the efficient operation of the facility.</p> <p>HGVs would have to follow speed limits, which would help to ensure noise levels are not unacceptable. A wheel wash facility could be put in place at the proposed waste management centre to minimise dirt and dust on the HGVs.</p> <p>Issue 2: Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to site due to the junction and narrow road, and on street parking/congestion. • Pavement on Black Lane has recently been changed to a combined cycle/footpath. 	<p>It is not recommended to take this site forward for allocation in the final Waste Plan.</p> <p>There are concerns related to amenity from increased traffic travelling through a residential area, particularly past the entrance to a school. There is a risk of contamination to the public water supply from development. There is also concern that the viability of the site will be impacted due to the cost of diverting the strategic water main.</p>

- An alternative access must be investigated – slip road off the bypass or a service road joining the Wimborne Rd onto Black Lane
- Concern that access to Black Lane will be via Bayfran Way

Officer response: Dorset County Council highways authority consider that the junction off Black Lane with Wimborne Road is suitable for the additional traffic generation. It would be possible to direct HGV traffic associated with the waste management facility along Black Lane. This could be secured through any planning permission granted.

Issue 3: Safety of pedestrians and use of school crossing

Officer response: It is acknowledged that the road is heavily used by pedestrians and that there is a crossing for the school on Black Lane which could be impacted by the proposal. The safety of the crossing is of concern and would need to be specifically assessed as part of the Transport Assessment, which would be necessary for any planning application.

Assessment of the feasibility of the site in terms of highways has indicated that operating times for HGVs should avoid school pick up and drop off times. Alternatively, it may be possible to provide a formal crossing in close proximity to the school as part of offsite works to mitigate the impacts of the proposal.

Issue 4: Site more remote than other options resulting in greater travel distances

Officer response: The site is not considered to be at too great a distance from Blandford to serve the population. Access issues are considered separately (above).

Issue 4: Impact on the school/children's centre/nursery/residential areas, including noise, odour and dust

Officer response: The impacts on the quality of life of residents and on the school and other sensitive receptors will depend on the access and design of the waste facility. Further consideration will need to be given to mitigation, such as screening and landscaping, which will reduce impacts to an acceptable level. Waste managed at modern Waste Management Centres

is generally stored within a building which should address any odour/litter issues. If a site were to be allocated and permitted, planning conditions could be attached to restrict noise to acceptable levels. Traffic issues are considered separately (above).

Issue 5: Presence of water mains, proximity to water treatment facility

Officer response: Existing water supply pipelines cross the site and no construction would be possible within a minimum of 3 metres of these mains. The Waste Planning Authority has liaised with Wessex Water and it is likely that the strategic water main would require diversion before the development of a waste facility. This would be of substantial cost and would affect the viability of the site. The site will only be able to be taken forward with agreement from Wessex Water that there would be no unacceptable impact on the public water system.

Wessex Water has not raised any concern in relation to the water treatment facility situated nearby.

Issue 6: Impact on groundwater and public water supply

- Within Source Protection Zone 1
- Close to strategically important public water supply boreholes and a private licensed potable supply - risk of contamination to the public water supply
- Pimperne Brook
- Designated safeguard zone for nitrate; groundwater vulnerable to pollution

Officer response: The site falls within a groundwater source protection zone and is close to public and private water supplies. The location is also designated a safeguard zone for nitrate. The Waste Planning Authority would need to further liaise with the Environment Agency and consider the viability of the site given these issues.

Risk of contamination to the public water supply will need to be considered further if this site were to be taken forward. The Environment Agency has advised that a hydrogeological risk

assessment will need to demonstrate that contaminants can be prevented from polluting the groundwater source, as well as the watercourse, if the site were to be taken forward. The Environment Agency will also need to be satisfied that appropriate risks and mitigation measures are considered in any operating permits.

Issue 7: Impact on AONB/landscape/greater visual impact than other options

Officer response: It is acknowledged that the site is situated in the AONB. However, development of this site could be justified if it can be demonstrated to be in the public interest and there is no better alternative. There is a need to develop a new site to meet the needs of Blandford and surrounding areas.

Our landscape assessment work indicates that the site is relatively well concealed and screened from views. Conversely the transport and operational implications of the proposal may have a greater impact than alternatives due to increased noise and disturbance in a more tranquil location. Further work will be needed to ensure that any impacts from this development can be satisfactorily mitigated. The development of a comprehensive Landscape and Ecological Masterplan for the site is essential if this site is brought forward.

Issue 8: Impact on air quality from queuing traffic and emissions, impact on health and global warming

Officer response: Impacts would depend on the specific design of proposals, however for any new waste facility, it would be the intention to design the facility in such a way to ensure that queuing traffic is reduced wherever possible. This would reduce emissions from traffic to acceptable levels.

Issue 9: Windblown litter

Officer response: Modern waste management facilities will ensure all wastes are enclosed within a building and screening around the site should ensure that no litter is blown off the site.

Issue 10: Fly tipping due to moving the site and the distance users would have to travel

Officer response: The existing waste management centre at Hollands Way has poor access and limited space for expansion to make the necessary improvements. The development of a new modern waste facility to meet the needs of a growing population will be required during the plan period. There is no evidence to suggest that moving the existing facility will increase fly tipping in the long term.

Issue 11: Impact on public right of way which provides wide ranging views over surrounding open countryside

Officer response: Although there would no direct impact on the public footpath that runs along the eastern boundary of the site, it is acknowledged that there would be a visual impact. A landscape mitigation and enhancement plan would consider appropriate mitigation of this impact, such as screening. Dorset County Council's senior ranger suggests that the current route on the east side of the hedge boundary will have less of a visual impact than a route on the western side (which is shown on the definitive map).

Issue 12: Loss of agricultural land/impact on farm

Officer response: The land is mainly grade 3 agricultural land and therefore classified as 'best and most versatile' land. The western sector of the site is grade 4, therefore classified as poor quality agricultural land. Any development will need to balance the economic and other benefits of the agricultural land against the need for the waste facility and the availability of poorer quality land for development. The land is farmed by a tenant farmer and the landowner is supportive of the development.

Issue 13: Loss of countryside

Officer response: Although there would be a loss of 'countryside', the site is not open access and is relatively well concealed from view.

<p>Issue 14: Impact on habitats and ecology, retention of hedgerows desirable</p> <p>Officer response: Advice from DCC’s County Ecologist is that a Phase 1 habitat survey would be required before development were to take place, to identify any potential receptors such as bats and reptiles. This would be at the planning application stage. The retention of hedgerows unaffected by the access can be included as a development consideration.</p> <p>Issue 15: Loss of trees</p> <p>Officer response: The existing tree belts would be maintained if the site were to be taken forward.</p> <p>Issue 16: Potential for increased community taxes to fund the facility</p> <p>Officer response: The site would be funded by the developer, Dorset Waste Partnership. Council tax would not increase as a direct result of the proposal.</p> <p>Issue 17: Site too small for a recycling facility</p> <p>Officer response: The site is over 7ha which would provide sufficient space for the development of a waste management centre.</p> <p>Supporting/positive comments</p> <p>Issue 1: There is a need for a new facility to manage Blandford’s waste and support recycling</p> <p>Officer response: It is agreed that there is a need for a new modern waste management centre to serve Blandford and the surrounding area. The Waste Plan will aim to identify the most suitable site for the development of such a facility.</p> <p>Issue 2: Traffic flow – site preferable to WP06 (Land south of Sunrise Business Park) as this site would increase traffic on A350 and hinder the flow around the town</p>	
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Officer response: It is the view of DCC highways authority that the location of the site south of Sunrise Business Park is acceptable in principle but that further consideration should be given to the most appropriate access to the site. Options include a new access directly from the A350 or the provision of a fifth arm to the roundabout.

Issue 3: Site considered to have least adverse impact on the AONB of the three options

Officer response: Following our landscape assessment work, it is considered that site option WP17 would have a more significant landscape impact than both this site and site WP06. Our assessment work indicates that, from a landscape point of view, either this site or site WP06 could potentially be brought forward, subject to appropriate mitigation. The potential impacts of both sites will need to be carefully considered and weighed up.

Issue 4: School will only be impacted at two specific times of day. Access from the B3082 has already been improved and should be able to accommodate large vehicles.

Officer Response: Any restrictions placed on waste vehicle movements to avoid the school pick up and drop off times would affect the efficiency of the facility.

Issue 5: No archaeological issues (this will also make it cheaper to develop)

Officer Response: No specific archaeological issues have been highlighted for this site.

Issue 6: Away from food manufacturing/retail businesses/ in the right location with regards to prevailing winds

Officer Response: The site is located further from businesses than the other options. However, modern waste management centres should not risk contamination. The majority of waste would be stored within enclosed buildings.

<p>Issue 7: Location is good if a slip road from the bypass to access the site is created to ease congestion locally</p> <p>Officer response: This access is not considered a viable option. Access to the site would be from Black Lane.</p> <p>Issue 8: Developing a facility here would result in less litter in the town</p> <p>Officer response: The development of a new waste management centre would mean the closure of the existing site at Hollands Way Industrial Estate, located within the bypass. Modern waste management facilities will ensure all wastes are enclosed within a building and screening around the site should ensure that no litter is blown off the site.</p>	
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WP19 – Binnegar (Question 3)	
Facilities proposed	Waste treatment facility
Representations* <i>all numbers of approx.</i> *NB some comments were agreeing to our view of not taking the site forward... others agreed that this site was appropriate	Agree 5 Disagree 3 Comment 6
Summary of issue and officer response	Officer conclusion
<p>Issue 1: Impact on ecology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site adjacent to SPA, SAC and SSSI and within 2km of other internationally important heathland sites • Risks to protected sites from emissions, dust, elevated local populations of predators • Likely significant effects on protected sites cannot be ruled out <p>Officer response: The Waste Planning Authority's Conservation Regulations Assessment Screening Report concludes that significant effects on European protected habitats are uncertain at this stage. It is acknowledged that further assessment of impacts from the proposals in terms of emissions of nitrates would be necessary to determine whether likely significant effects can be ruled out. The Waste Plan will contain sufficient safeguards within its Policies to ensure that there are no significant effects from waste proposals.</p> <p>Issue 2: Impact of emissions on surrounding environment, nearby Scout camp, Sandford residential area and school (particularly due to westerly wind direction).</p> <p>Officer response: The development of a residual waste treatment facility would involve strict air pollution/emission and odour controls from the Environment Agency, who would need to issue a waste management licence. Once operational the site would be monitored on a regular basis.</p>	<p>Evidence would indicate that this site remains an option for the management of residual waste. However, there are concerns related to emissions from any treatment facility and impacts on nearby European Sites.</p> <p>Development considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Studies must demonstrate that emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European sites. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on the critical pollutant load/level of the European sites then avoidance/mitigation

Issue 2: Traffic impacts

- Unacceptable additional level of traffic along narrow, rural road.
- Vehicle movements would be further increased if waste not fully treated onsite.
- HGV traffic through Broadmayne.
- Access to the A352 not suitable for HGVs.

Officer response: There is already existing planning permission for the Environmental Park, comprising a number of different waste management facilities. As the proposals would be a replacement for what is already permitted, it is understood that there would be no increase in HGV movements on permitted levels. It is acknowledged that should a facility produce RDF/SRF but not treat it on site, i.e. send it to facilities elsewhere for final treatment, then HGV movements would be higher than if waste were treated on site. However, the local highways authority are content that HGV numbers and routes would remain the same as currently with only a minor variation in destination to this site as opposed to the two existing landfill sites. No concern has been raised regarding access from Puddletown Road to the A352.

Issue 3: Litter/dust

Officer response: Modern waste management facilities will ensure all wastes are enclosed within a building. Additionally, the facility would be located within the quarry void. This should ensure that no litter or dust is blown off the site. Nevertheless, the potential for dust deposition on surrounding heathlands will need further consideration. Vehicles transporting waste to facilities would be enclosed or covered to ensure no waste escapes during transportation.

Issue 4: Facility should be able to process a greater tonnage of waste

Officer response: This site has been considered on the basis of it managing up to 100,000tpa of waste as proposed by the site operator. If a proposal came forward to manage a greater tonnage of waste further consideration and assessment would be required to ensure that any impacts would be acceptable.

to reduce this to non-significant levels must be designed in to any development. Phase 2 surveys for species typical of the European sites (in particular nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler) must assess the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (those for which SPAs may be designated) then mitigation to reduce this to non-significant levels must be designed in to any development.

- The site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment and preparation of a comprehensive Landscape and Ecological Masterplan for the site. This should demonstrate how impacts will be minimised, particularly from any stack by its design, formation level, colour, texture and overall height. This should also give regard to how lighting on the site will be minimised. Proposals should also incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way.
- Consideration of appropriate HGV routes should be built into any proposals.

Issue 5: Black bag waste should be further sorted with only the residual being used for energy recovery.

Officer Response: It is agreed that pre-sorting of black bag waste prior to treatment should be encouraged wherever practicable in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Issue 6: Visual impact of the chimney

Officer response: Initial assessment by the council's landscape officer suggests that the site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment at the planning application stage. It is suggested that the impact of any stack should be minimised by its design, formation level, colour, texture and overall height.

Issue 7: Impact on public right of way, including from site access. The public right of way (RoW) is a bridleway not a footpath.

Officer Response: The Plan will be updated to correctly identify the RoW as a bridleway. If this site were to be allocated, development considerations would need to refer to the need to protect the RoW, through for example appropriate hedge screening.

Issue 8: Location too far from waste arisings, increasing waste mileage

Officer Response: It should be noted that until recently, most of the waste arising from Dorset was sent to landfill sites situated near Binnegar. However, the management of waste is changing from landfill to treatment and there is in theory a greater choice over location. Binnegar would be in a good location for managing waste from western Dorset and coupled with capacity in SE Dorset could provide a good solution for the management of Dorset's waste.

Issue 9: Pollution of the water courses, impact on fish farm

Officer response: The Environment Agency has raised no objection to this site. However, it is advised that further consideration of surface water features is required as part of any planning application.

Issue 10: Presence of scheduled monument (prehistoric barrow) to west of site – overall design of site needs to conserve and where appropriate enhance its setting.

Officer response: It is agreed that the barrow and its setting should be conserved and that this should be factored in to a masterplan for the development of the site.

Issue 12: Cumulative impact with other development in the area/impact on Dorset AONB

Officer response: It is acknowledged that there are several other developments along the Puddletown Road, including quarrying, a wind farm and a solar park. The cumulative impact on the setting of the AONB will need further consideration. The council's landscape officer recommends a landscape and ecological masterplan is undertaken to enable a comprehensive mitigation and enhancement approach for the site as part of any planning application. This should include consideration of cumulative impacts on the landscape.

Supporting/positive comments

Issue 1: Minimising vehicle movements/There would be limited additional vehicles on permitted levels.

Officer response: It is agreed that vehicle movements would be similar to what is already permitted for the Binnegar Environmental Park. It is agreed that a number of smaller waste treatment facilities throughout Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole would assist in reducing vehicle miles travelled by our waste.

Issue 2: Good Access

Officer Response: It is agreed that access is appropriate with no concerns being raised by the local highways authority in this regard.

Issue 3: Away from built up areas/residential properties

Officer Response: It is agreed that the site is remote from built up areas. Potential impacts on residential amenity for individual properties would need to be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Issue 4: Existing waste management facility

Officer Response: Binnegar is an existing permitted waste site which provides some advantages.

Issue 6: Development unlikely to be visible from the Dorset AONB, due to existing landform and vegetation.

Officer response: It is agreed that the site is well screened due to its location within a void. Any chimney would need careful consideration regarding its impact on the landscape and the Dorset AONB. Initial assessment by the council's landscape officer suggests that the site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment at the planning application stage. It is suggested that the impact of any stack should be minimised by its design, formation level, colour, texture and overall height.

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Agenda Item:



Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	16 October 2017																					
<u>Lead Officer</u>	Mike Harries – Director for Environment and Economy																					
Subject of Report	Environment and Economy - Proposed Budget Savings 2018/19																					
Executive Summary	<p>This report provides an initial list of proposed ‘Forward Together’ savings required for 2018/19 from the Environment and Economy Directorate revenue budget.</p> <p>Based on 2018/19 budget work to date and the funding that is likely to be available to the Directorate, it is estimated that around £1.5m of savings will be required.</p> <p>This takes into account the recent transfer of property function responsibilities to Financial Services, including the ‘Way We Work’ property savings target; a portion of which will also impact on Environment and Economy services. (In the region off a further £200k).</p> <p>Officers have considered options to achieve the required level of savings and a summary is included at Appendix 1. As a result of this work the headline split of the total savings requirement across Environment and Economy services is –</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Environment</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£220k</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highways</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£392k</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economy</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£422k</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£353k</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Director’s office</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>£85k</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>6</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£1,472k</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			%	Environment	£220k	15	Highways	£392k	26	Economy	£422k	29	ICT	£353k	24	Director’s office	<u>£85k</u>	<u>6</u>	Total	£1,472k	100
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Total	£1,472k	100																				

	<p>Service Directors will present further detail to Members at this committee meeting in an ‘exempt’ session.</p> <p>Members are asked to comment on and note the initial list of proposals, along with the associated risks.</p>
<p>Impact Assessment:</p>	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment: The impact of specific proposals on equality groups will be considered at a future date.</p>
	<p>Use of Evidence: This report draws on funding information previously published by the Government and discussed in Medium Term Financial Planning reports presented to the Cabinet.</p>
	<p>Budget: The report provides an initial list of proposed savings for 2018/19 for the Environment and Economy Directorate that, in total, equal around the £1.5m that is likely to be required for the service to deliver within the available funding.</p> <p>Major risks that influence the achievement of the required savings include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to achieve the proposed savings in practice. • The ability to contain other cost pressures arising, including from increased demand.
	<p>Risk Assessment:</p> <p>Having considered the risks associated with this decision using the County Council’s approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as:</p> <p>Current Risk: HIGH</p> <p>Residual Risk HIGH</p> <p>The delivery risk is managed by the Environment and Economy leadership team. Some proposals will impact upon the public perception and therefore reputational risk.</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Other Implications: None</p> <p>The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider the contents of this report and the presentations made by Service Directors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Note the initial list of proposed savings for the Environment and Economy Directorate for 2018/19. (ii) Provide comments on these proposals.

	<p>(iii) Put forward any other savings ideas it wishes to be taken into account in the development of the 2018/19 Environment and Economy budget;</p> <p>(iv) Understand the risks associated with the achievement of savings and the impact on service delivery.</p>
Reason for Recommendation	To enable work to continue on refining and managing the County Council's budget plan for 2018/19 and the overall three-year MTFP period.
Appendices	1. Initial list of 2018/19 savings proposals – Environment and Economy Directorate.
Background Papers	Medium Term Financial Planning reports for budget 2018/19
Officer Contact	<p>Name: Andy Smith Assistant Head of Finance</p> <p>Tel: 01305 224031</p> <p>Email: a.g.smith@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>

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Appendix 1 - Environment & Economy proposed savings programme 2018-19

Savings Measure	2018/19
Environment and Economy	£

Forward Together	

Coast & Countryside - additional income, non-pay efficiencies and grant reductions	220,000
Highways - additional income, operational efficiencies and innovations	392,000
Business Support Unit - operational efficiencies and innovations	50,000
Dorset Travel - additional income, fleet efficiencies and innovations	170,000
	202,000
Economy, Planning and Transport - additional income and staffing efficiencies	
ICT – System licencing, maintenance and support options	40,000
ICT – Beneficial effect of 2017/18 service efficiencies on 2018/19	313,000
Directors Office - operations efficiencies and innovations	85,000
Total savings required	1,472,000

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Savings transferring to Financial Services responsibility	
'Way we work' property programme - predicated on original aspirations only.	400,000
'Way we work' property programme - rationalisation of property	500,000
Estate & Assets - additional income and property service changes	110,000

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Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Dorset County Council



Date of Meeting	16 October 2017
Officer	<p><u>Local Members</u> All Members</p> <p><u>Lead Directors</u> Mike Harries, Director for Environment and the Economy</p>
Subject of Report	Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report, October 2017
Executive Summary	<p>Following the local elections in May this year, the new County Council, at its June meeting, adopted a revised Corporate Plan for 2017-18. Like the 2016-17 plan, the revised version summarises, on a single page, the four outcomes towards which the County Council is committed to working, alongside our partners and communities: to help people in Dorset be Safe, Healthy and Independent, with a Prosperous economy. The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee has oversight of the Prosperous outcome.</p> <p>Unlike the 2016-17 plan, however, the revised version includes more objective and measurable population indicators by which progress towards outcomes can be better understood, evaluated and influenced. No single agency is accountable for these indicators - accountability is shared between partner organisations and communities themselves.</p> <p>This is the first monitoring report against the new corporate plan, and it includes the following new metrics to better inform an analysis of the County Council's own contribution towards the four corporate plan outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance measures by which the County Council can measure the contribution and impact of its own services and activities on the four outcomes; • Risk management information, identifying the current level of risks on the corporate register that relate to our four outcomes and the population indicators associated with them.

	<p>The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee is encouraged to consider the information in this report, scrutinise the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if it is comfortable with the trends. If appropriate, members may wish to consider and identify a more in-depth review of specific areas, to inform their scrutiny activity.</p>
<p>Impact Assessment:</p>	<p>Equalities Impact Assessment: There are no specific equalities implications in this report. However, the prioritisation of resources in order to challenge inequalities in outcomes for Dorset’s people is fundamental to the Corporate Plan.</p> <p>Use of Evidence: The outcome indicator data in this report is drawn from a number of local and national sources, including Business Demography (ONS) and the Employer Skills Survey (UK CES). Corporate oversight and ownership of performance management information and processes is a key component of the terms of reference of the corporate Policy, Planning and Performance Group. There is a lead officer for each outcome on this group whose responsibility it is to ensure that data is accurate and timely and supported by relevant commentary.</p> <p>Budget: The information contained in this report is intended to facilitate evidence driven scrutiny of the interventions that have the greatest impact on outcomes for communities, as well as activity that has less impact. This can help with the identification of cost efficiencies that are based on the least impact on the wellbeing of customers and communities.</p> <p>Risk: Having considered the risks associated with this report using the County Council’s approved risk management methodology, the level of risk has been identified as: Current: Medium Residual: Low However, where “high” risks from the County Council’s risk register link to elements of service activity covered by this report, they are clearly identified.</p> <p>Other Implications: None</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>That the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Considers the evidence of Dorset’s position with regard to the outcome indicators in Appendix 1; and: ii) Identifies any issues requiring more detailed consideration through focused scrutiny activity.

Outcomes focused monitoring report

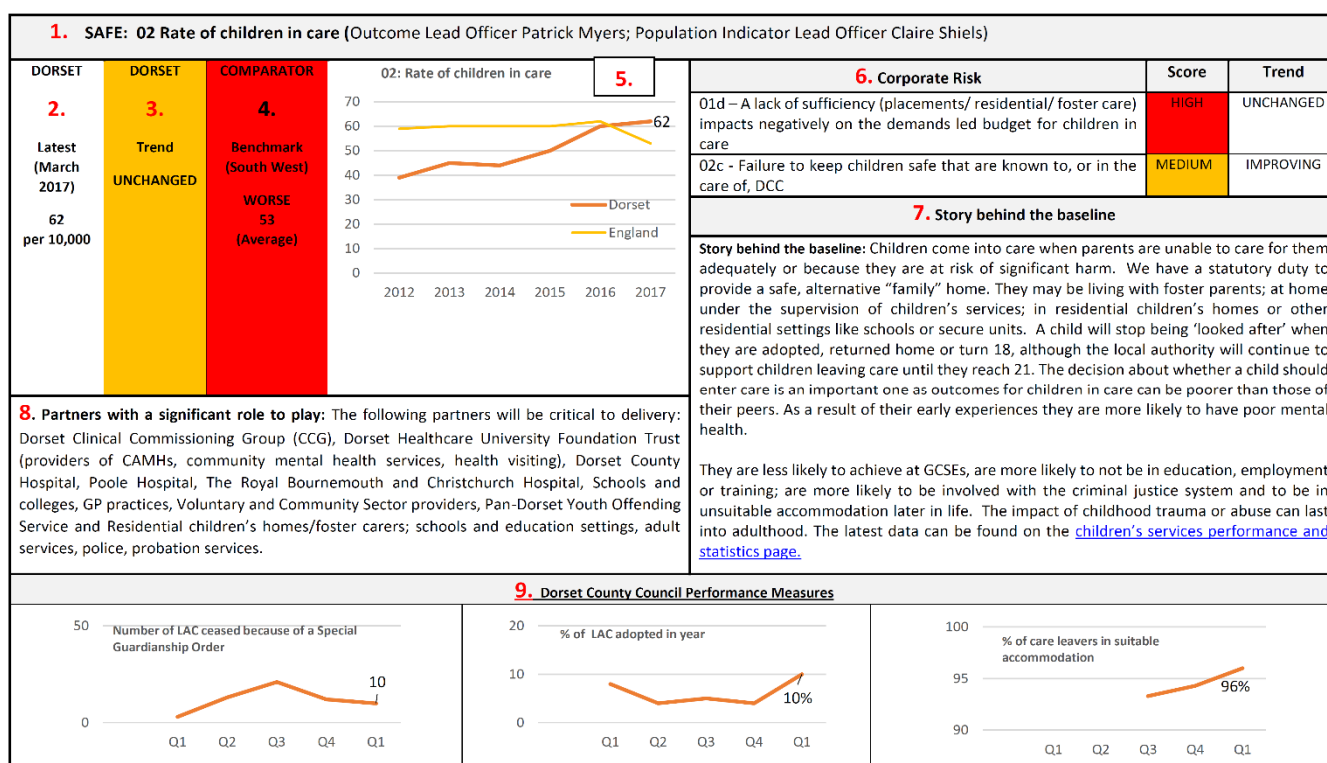
Reason for Recommendation	The 2017-18 Corporate Plan provides an overarching strategic framework for monitoring progress towards good outcomes for Dorset. The Overview and Scrutiny committees provide corporate governance and performance monitoring arrangements so that progress against the corporate plan can be monitored effectively.
Appendices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population and Performance October 2017 – Prosperous 2. Financial benchmarking information: Adult Social Care 3. Financial benchmarking information: Environment and the Economy
Background Papers	<p><i>Dorset County Council Corporate Plan 2017-18</i>, Cabinet, 28 June 2017</p> <p>https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/corporate-plan-outcomes-framework</p>
Officer Contact	<p>Name: John Alexander, Senior Assurance Manager</p> <p>Tel: (01305) 225096</p> <p>Email: j.d.alexander@dorsetcc.gov.uk</p>

1. Corporate Plan 2017-18: Dorset County Council's Outcomes and Performance Framework

- 1.1 In June 2017 the County Council reaffirmed its commitment to a Corporate Plan based on the outcomes that we are seeking for Dorset's people – that they are **safe, healthy and independent**, and that they benefit from a **prosperous** economy. The Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee has oversight of the **Prosperous** outcome.
- 1.2 The corporate plan includes a set of “population indicators”, selected to measure progress towards the four outcomes. No single agency is accountable for these indicators - accountability is shared between partner organisations and communities themselves. For each indicator, it is for councillors, officers and partners to challenge the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if they are comfortable that the direction of travel is acceptable, and if not, identify and agree what action needs to be taken.
- 1.3 Since June, officers have moved forwards with the next, fundamental step in the development of our performance framework – the identification of **service performance measures**, which will measure the County Council's own specific contribution to, and impact upon, corporate outcomes. For example, one of the outcome indicators for the “Prosperous” outcome is “The productivity of Dorset's businesses”. A performance measure for the County Council on this is “Growing Places Fund invested in active interventions”, since the Growing Places Fund is one of the ways in which we strive to help support businesses and improve productivity.
- 1.4 Where possible, this report also presents **risk management** information in relation to each population indicator, identifying the current level of risks on the corporate register that relate to our four outcomes.
- 1.5 Efforts continue to present an analysis of the **value for money** of County Council services to sit alongside the performance information in this report. The intention is to include this in the reports that are presented to members in January 2018. In the interim, Appendix 2 of this report provides financial benchmarking information for Adult Social Care, and Appendix 3 provides equivalent information for the Environment and the Economy directorate.
- 1.6 Members are encouraged to consider all of the indicators and associated information that fall within the remit of this committee (**i.e. Appendix 1**), scrutinise the evidence and commentaries provided, and decide if they are comfortable with the direction of travel. If appropriate, members may wish to consider a more in-depth review of specific areas. The Planning and Scoping document developed last year will facilitate this process, should the decision be made to undertake a more detailed scrutiny exercise.
- 1.7 All of the information for each population indicator is summarised on a single page, and Figure 1, overleaf, provides an example of the new format – in this case, the population indicator is “The Rate of Children in Care”, which is monitored by the Safeguarding Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The purpose of its inclusion here is in order to explain to members the various sections of the reports at Appendix 1, in order to aid understanding and interpretation. The various sections are numbered in Figure 1, as follows:
 1. The **name** of the population indicator, and the officers responsible for providing the information
 2. The **latest Dorset figure** for the indicator
 3. The **trend** for the indicator – i.e. whether the situation has improved, worsened, or stayed the same
 4. A comparison of the situation in Dorset with other areas of the country (**i.e. benchmark data**)

5. A **graph** showing the trend over time
6. Any **risks** on the corporate risk register that relate to the indicator, and their current status
7. The “**story behind the baseline**” – i.e. a qualitative analysis the causes and forces that have influenced the direction of travel of this indicator over a period of time
8. The main **partners** together with whom the County Council needs to work, in order to make a difference to the indicator
9. Data for the County Council’s own **performance measures** for services that we provide or commission, that seek to have an impact on the indicator. (Some of these performance measures are still being developed; performance measure data will become more complete over time, and the measures used may change as we continue to review and scrutinise the most effective interventions for improving outcomes.)

Figure 1: Outcome monitoring reports – a key to the information provided in appendix 1



3. Next steps

3.1 Outcome delivery strategies

Outcome delivery strategies for each of the County Council’s four outcomes will soon be completed. These will establish a clear vision of “what good looks like” and set out the key challenges (gaps) that need to be addressed to improve outcomes, drawing together the contributions that all of the Council’s directorates and services make. They will include hyperlinks to the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#), which will hold more in-depth analysis and data for lower geographical areas, and also hyperlinks to published service plans, where action plans and performance measures will be more extensively developed. They will include a summary of what the Council proposes to do to improve each outcome, within the financial constraints within which we operate. Some of this information will be drawn into future performance reports to this and other committees.



Dorset's economy is PROSPEROUS



Outcome Sponsor – Mike Harries

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report - October 2017

The following pages have been provided to summarise the current position against each outcome indicator and performance measure. This will help the council to identify and focus upon potential areas for further scrutiny. All risks are drawn from the [Corporate Risk Register](#) and mapped against specific population indicators where relevant. Any further corporate risks that relate to the 'Prosperous' outcome are also included to provide a full overview. Please note that information relating to outcomes and shared accountability can be found on the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#).

Contents	
Population Indicator	Page No
Corporate Risks that feature within Prosperous but are not assigned to a specific Population Indicator	2
Legend and Accountability for Outcomes	2
01: The productivity of Dorset's businesses	3
02: Rate of start-ups of new business enterprises	4
03: Percentage of children achieving the 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4	5
04: Percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above	6
05: Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings	7
06: Rates of coverage of superfast broadband	8
07: Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64	9

Corporate Risks that feature within PROSPEROUS but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR

(All risks are taken from the [Corporate Risk Register](#))

17a – Lack of support for proposed structure of local government in Dorset (Central Government)	HIGH	UNCHANGED
09f - failure to adapt services and communities to the impacts of a changing climate	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED

Legend

Corporate Risks	HIGH	High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council’s Risk Appetite
	MEDIUM	Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
	LOW	Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
Trend	IMPROVING	Performance trend line has improved since previous data submission
	UNCHANGED	Performance trendline remains unchanged since previous data submission
	WORSENING	Performance trendline is worse than the previous data submission

Accountability for Indicators and Measures

<p>Population Indicator – relates to ALL people in a given population</p> <p align="center">Accountability - Partners and stakeholders working together</p> <p align="center">Determining the ENDS <i>(Or where we want to be)</i></p>	<p>Performance Measure – relates to people in receipt of a service or intervention</p> <p align="center">Accountability - Service providers (and commissioners)</p> <p align="center">Delivering the MEANS <i>(Or how we get there)</i></p>
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PROSPEROUS: 01 The productivity of Dorset's businesses (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer David Walsh)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR	01: Productivity rate (GVA per hour worked)
Latest (2015)	Trend	Benchmark (South West)	
90.9	IMPROVING	101.8 (Worse)	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

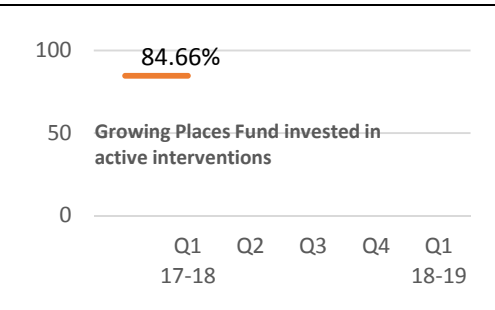
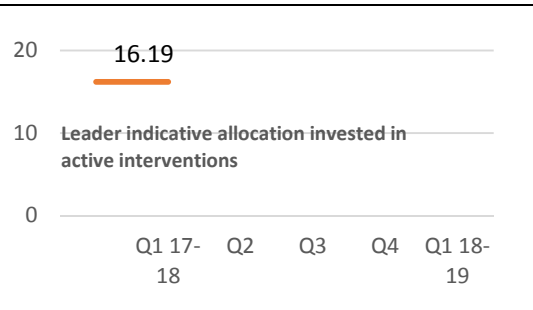
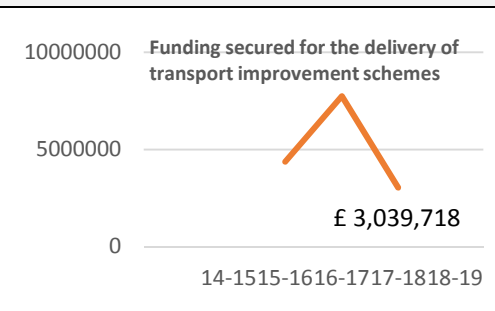
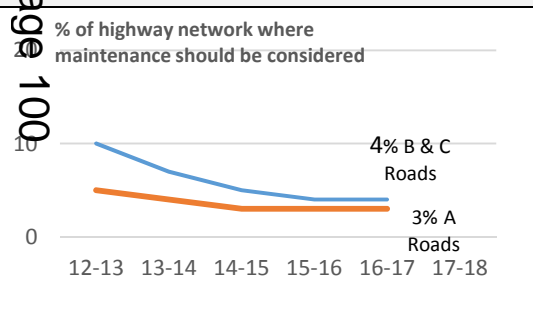
Story behind the baseline

In Dorset, GVA per hour worked (productivity) is below the national average and has been for some time. Dorset compares well with neighbours to the west, but less well compared with neighbours to the north and east.

This may reflect a number of factors including: the structure of industry and employment opportunities e.g. high representation of tourism related jobs, availability of appropriately skilled workers - skills shortage vacancies suggest a gap in skilled trades - an above average percentage of part time jobs, lack of dynamism and low competitiveness in the local economy, distance from and lack of significant population centres, connectivity and supply chain issues, and lifestyle choices such as above average self-employment.

Partners with a significant role to play: Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR	<p>02: Births of new enterprises per 10k population aged 16-64 years</p>
Latest (2015)	Trend	Benchmark (England and Wales)	
81.6	WORSENING	WORSE 99.3 (Average)	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

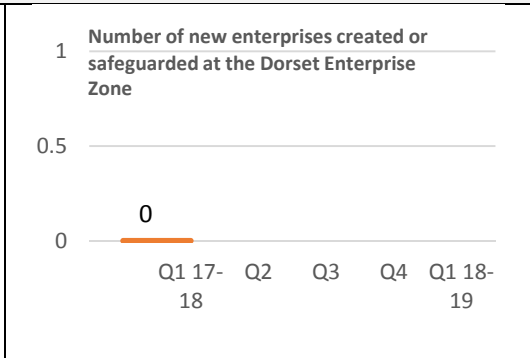
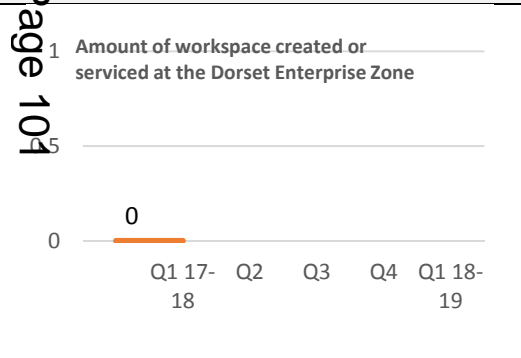
Story behind the baseline

In Dorset, annual growth in the number of business births per 10,000 population aged 16-64 is below the national average and has changed little in the last three years. This could reflect a number of factors such as:

- A lack of available employment land in the right location,
- A lack of choice of suitable employment premises in the right location,
- A lack of innovation/dynamism in local economy, or
- Quality of life/lifestyle issues meaning that new business owners may not wish to expand

Partners with a significant role to play: Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



Please note:

The Dorset Enterprise Zone came into force on 1 April 2017, so data for these performance measures will accumulate over time.

PROSPEROUS: 03 Percentage of children achieving the 'Basics' measures at Key Stage 4 (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Doug Gilbert)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (2016)	Trend WORSENING	Benchmark (England and Wales) BETTER 54% (Average)
58%		

03: Percentage of children gaining 5 or more GCSEs grade A* - C, including Maths and English

Year	Benchmark (if available)	Dorset
2010	55	58
2011	58	58
2012	55	52
2013	58	58
2014	55	58
2015	55	58
2016	55	58

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
09a Unable to provide sufficient school places (Basic Need)	HIGH	UNCHANGED
07i Deterioration in the relationships between schools and the LA arising from the Academies Bill	LOW	UNCHANGED

Story behind the baseline

Achieving 5 good GCSEs including English and Maths allows pupils to continue in education or training and increases both employability and life chances. As a measure of school effectiveness this measure is being discontinued in favour of the new Progress8 indicator, however for school pupils it remains important. The graph reflects changes and issues in assessment over the past few years. A limit on the number of non-GCSE qualifications and restrictions on early entry in 2013-14 affected the national figures, but had a lesser impact in Dorset where early entry and take up of non-GCSEs were at lower levels.

Partners with a significant role to play: Ofsted, DFE, Regional Schools Commissioner and Wessex School Improvement Board.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures

<p>0.05 — Average progress 8 score per pupil —</p> <p>0.04</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>	<p>2 — Number of schools below the floor (progress 8) —</p> <p>1</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>
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The dip in Dorset figures for 2011-12 was due to the problems surrounding the re-grading of English GCSEs, discussed widely in the media at the time. Dorset has since recovered its position and remains at a similar level to the South-West, similar local authorities and above the national average. The national decline since 2013 reflects a move towards harder GCSEs in line with the shift towards English Baccalaureate subjects (Sciences, Humanities and Languages). Performance at a local level is variable and tends to reflect overall school performance.

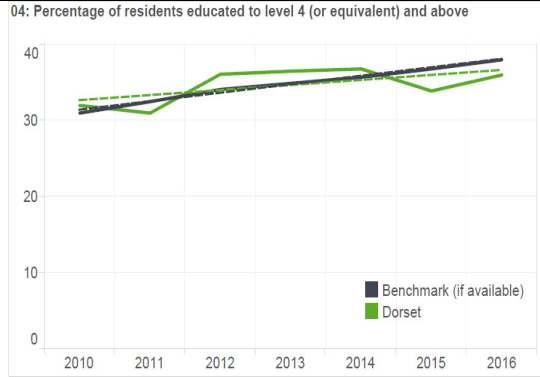
<p>20 — % of coasting schools —</p> <p>10.5%</p> <p>0 —</p> <p>13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18</p>	<p>70 — % Basics (Good pass in English and Maths) —</p> <p>65%</p> <p>60 —</p> <p>55 —</p> <p>2013 2014 2015 2016 2017</p>
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<p>30 — Looked after children GCSE A* to C in English and Maths —</p> <p>23%</p> <p>25 —</p> <p>20 —</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018</p>	
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PROSPEROUS: 04 Percentage of residents educated to level 4 (or equivalent) and above (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (2016)	Trend	Benchmark
35.8%	IMPROVING	(South West)
		WORSE 37.8% (Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

Story behind the baseline

Level 4 is equivalent to having a Higher National Certificate (HNC). In Dorset, the percentage of residents qualified to NVQ4+ is mostly above the national average but dropped below in the last year. Care: data is drawn from a household sample survey so year to year changes can reflect statistical error.

Raising skill levels in the workforce at level 4+ would help reduce skills shortage vacancies, especially for skilled trade’s occupations. Higher level Apprenticeships and the continuation of learning whilst in work would help address this.

The development of higher level apprenticeships will be supported by the Apprenticeship reforms 2017, where Levy funding will enable the take up of higher level apprenticeships by employers, and the opportunity to up-skill existing staff to a higher level through the apprenticeship route.

Partners with a significant role to play: Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

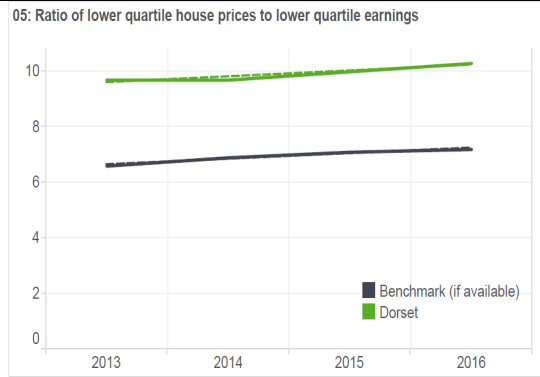
Dorset County Council Performance Measures

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UNDER DEVELOPMENT

PROSPEROUS: 05 Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Maxine Bodell)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (2015) 10.3	Trend WORSENING	Benchmark (England) WORSE 7.2 (Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

Story behind the baseline

This is a useful measure as it helps to illustrate the housing affordability gap for people on lower incomes for whom access to affordable housing is likely to be the most acute.

It can be seen that the affordability gap between lower quartile earnings and house prices continues to worsen in Dorset and is consistently higher than the national average. In all but one district in Dorset there have been year-on-year increases in the ratio of house prices to incomes. The national average is a ratio of 7.2 while the Dorset Districts see a range of 9.0 in the 'most affordable' case to 13.5 in the worst affected district. The reasons for this are complex, but are likely to include a combination of the following factors:

- relatively lower salaries and productivity levels in the economy
- higher concentrations of certain lower paid sectors in parts of Dorset such as some services and tourism and the rural economy
- constraints on housing land supply such as international habitats
- Landscape designations and Green Belt, some 'stalled' and difficult-to-deliver housing sites with viability or infrastructure constraints, or a fall over past years in housebuilding rates and commensurate supply of affordable housing due to wider economic impacts.

Partners with a significant role to play: Partners: Local planning authorities; Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership; education and skills development agencies such as local education authorities, universities, FE colleges and employers.

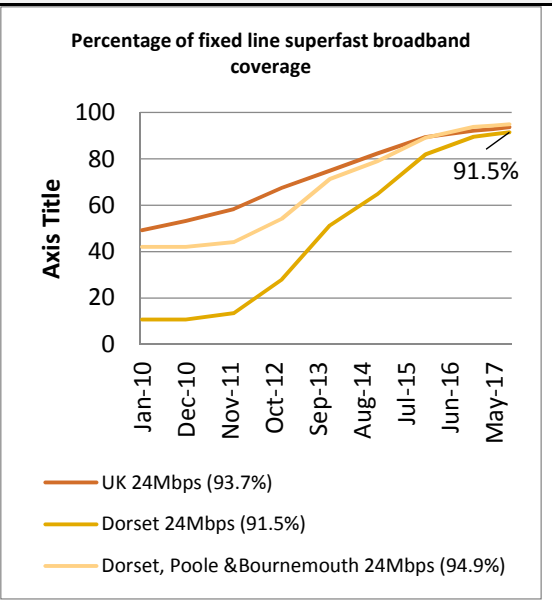
Dorset County Council Performance Measures

UNDER DEVELOPMENT

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PROSPEROUS: 06 Rates of coverage of superfast broadband (Outcome Lead Officer Dugald Lockhart; Population Indicator Lead Officer Pete Bartlett)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (August 2017)	Trend	Benchmark (UK)
91.5%	IMPROVING	SIMILAR
		92.5%
		(Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

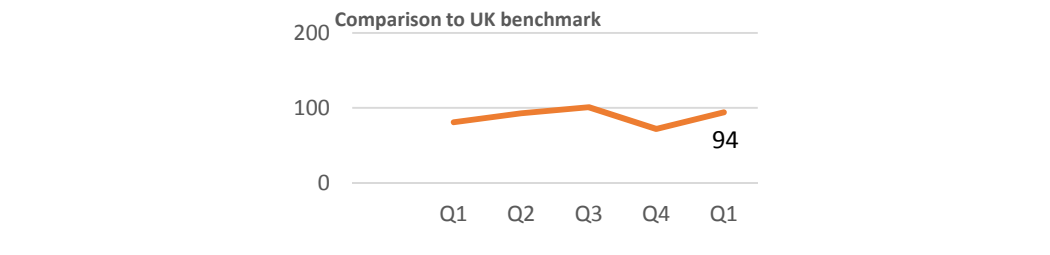
Story behind the baseline

Ofcom’s December 2016 report ‘Connected Nations’ summarises the national digital infrastructure position <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/research-and-data/infrastructure-research/connected-nations-2016> Detail of Dorset coverage, future plans and a postcode checker are available here: <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/superfast>

Superfast Broadband Coverage: National and Dorset coverage data independently sourced from <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/uk> (September 2017 – updated monthly). More local programme data is also available, but this does not provide a valid national comparator. The Superfast Dorset programme is a partnership programme between all district, borough and unitary authorities across Dorset, Poole and Bournemouth. 3 contracts have been let to BT to deliver improved broadband in areas of market failure where there are no commercial plans. Take up of publically subsidised superfast broadband is 40% (September 2017), above the contractually modelled 20% target. The first contract was let to BT in July 2013 and has now completed its delivery phase, the second contract let in May 2015 is in deployment, and the third contract let in July 2017 is planned to start deployment at the end of this year. These 3 combined with private sector deployments will provide 98% coverage across the partnership area by completion. Mobile 4G coverage: Performance data on mobile digital coverage levels are not available nationally or locally. Ofcom’s postcode checker is available: <https://www.ofcom.org.uk/phones-telecoms-and-internet/advice-for-consumers/advice/ofcom-checker>

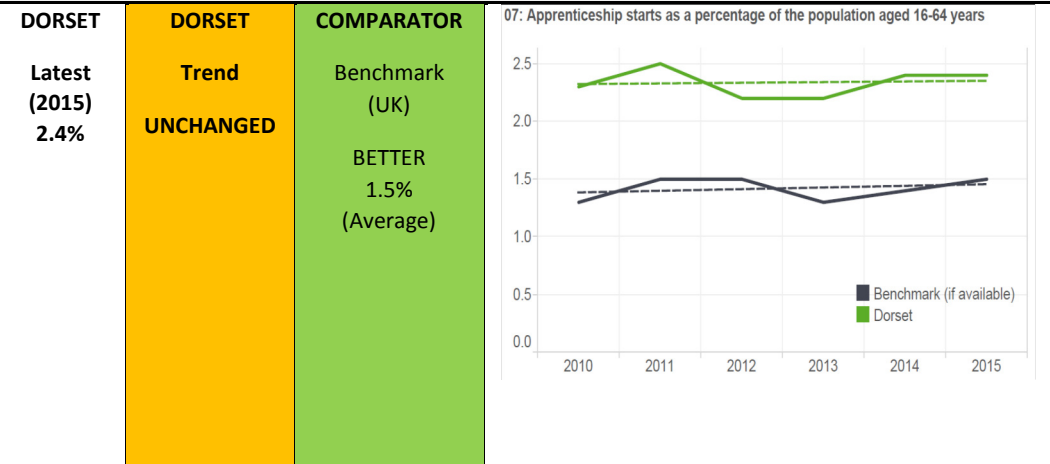
Partners with a significant role to play: All local authorities in the Superfast Dorset Programme, Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership, Broadband Delivery UK, part of the Department of Culture, Media and Sports, Defra; RPA; DCLG, Ofcom, Private sector fixed line and mobile network digital infrastructure providers.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



What we propose to do? (Key Actions) Move to Ubiquitous Coverage - The Superfast Dorset programme is working to Utilise capital underspends and gain share earmarked for faster broadband, Secure capital funding from the EAFRD Rural Broadband Infrastructure scheme and Extend the [Better Broadband Subsidy Scheme](#)

PROSPEROUS: 07 Apprenticeship starts as % of population aged 16-64 (Outcome Lead Officer Maxine Bodell; Population Indicator Lead Officer Anne Gray)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

Story behind the baseline

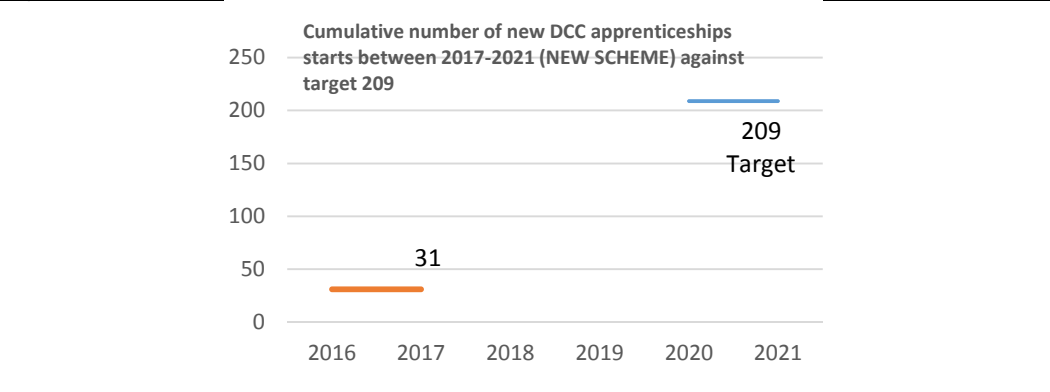
In Dorset, Apprenticeship starts of all ages expressed as a percentage of residents aged 16-64 years is above the national average. Qualifications of young people and skill levels in the workforce are seen as a driver of productivity so the availability of good quality Apprenticeships is important for Dorset. The actual number of Apprenticeship starts in Dorset seem slightly erratic.

Partners with a significant role to play: Dorset LEP, District and Borough councils, Businesses

They dropped by thirty over the last year, down from 5,680 to 5,650. The number of starts may be affected by:

- Employer awareness of Apprenticeships and the breadth of vocational areas on offer.
- Employers unaware of additional funding for apprenticeships in small businesses.
- Low number of apprenticeship opportunities in rural areas.
- Wider awareness of Apprenticeships as a route to employment and perception of this by schools/parents/young people as a 'second class' option;
- Quality of Apprenticeships on offer in terms of training and employment opportunities.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



Adult Social Care Finance Return 2015/16

Benchmarking

Business Intelligence & Performance Team

ASC Context

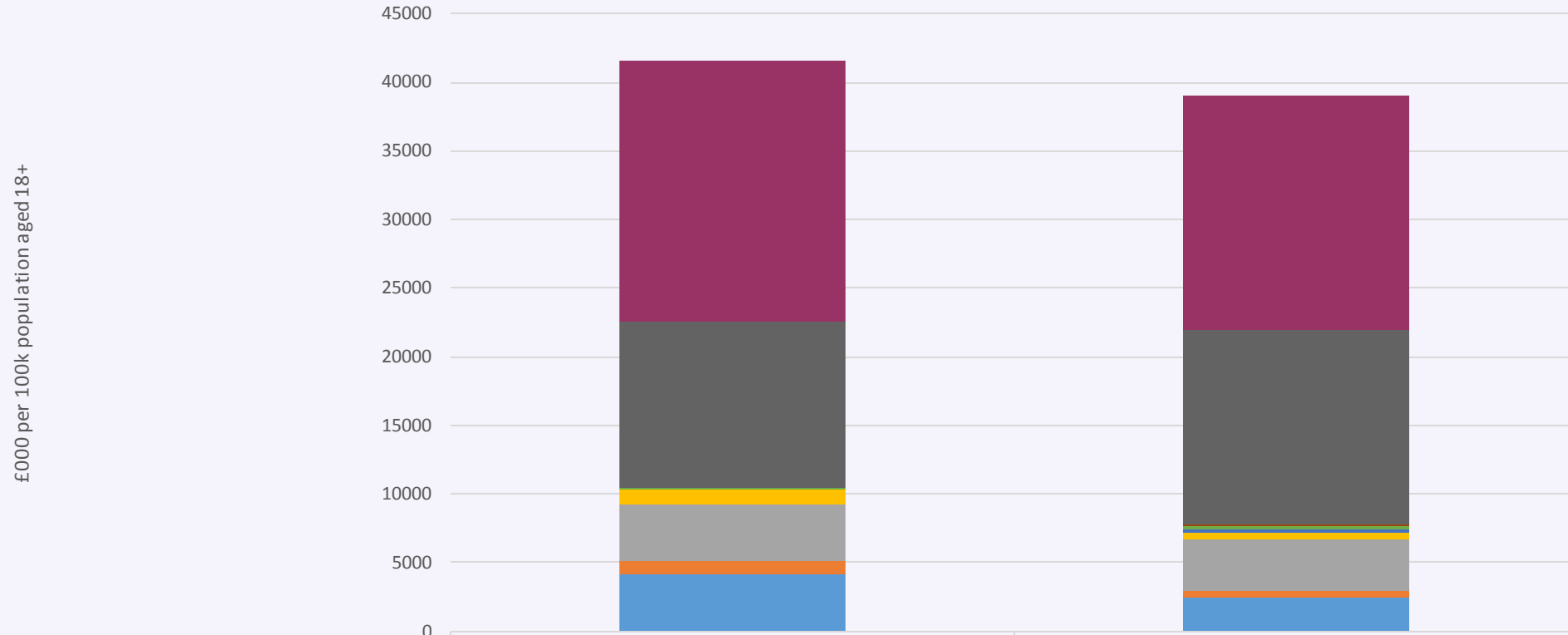
- In 2015/16*, Dorset ASC's expenditure was 7% higher than its comparator average, per size of population aged 18+. (Slide 3)
- The difference was partly explained by Dorset's comparatively high expenditure on commissioning/back office functions**. (Slide 3)
- Dorset's expenditure on direct service provision for older people was also apparently high. However, this is largely due to the unusually high percentage of older people in Dorset's population.
- When the county's unusual age profile is taken into account, direct expenditure was low for both those aged 18-64 and those aged 65+. (Slide 4)
- Comparing expenditure for long term support by support setting Dorset has lower expenditure than its comparator average on home care and nursing per size of population but higher expenditure on residential (Slide 5)

Source: ASC-FR 2015/16

* Note 1: the comparator data are not yet available for 2016/17

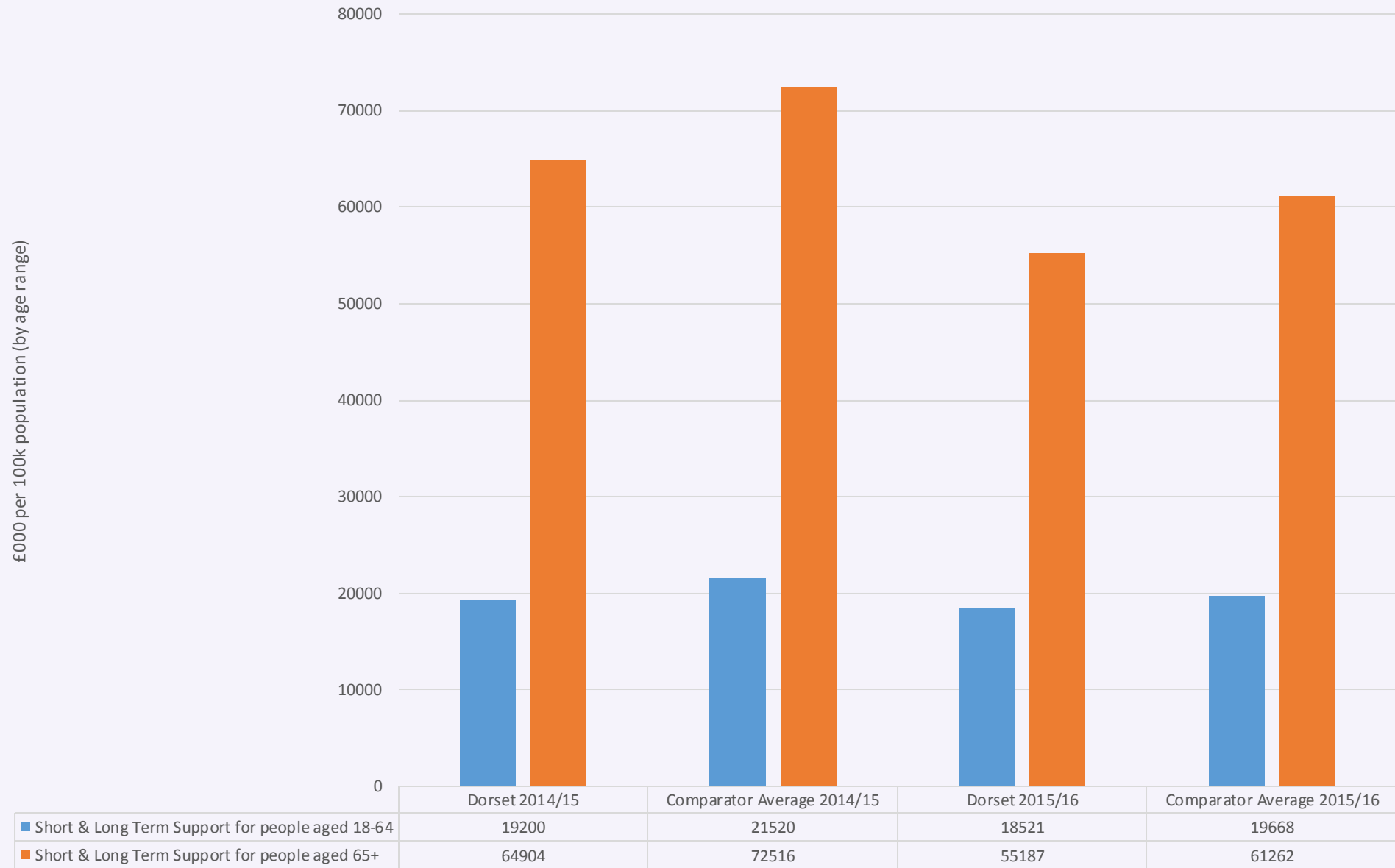
** Note 2: Because of councils' different structures (and joint arrangements including shared services), data relating to back office costs are not directly comparable; further work would be needed to draw reliable conclusions about this issue. For Dorset CC, a specific issue since 2015/16 is that strategic support is provided to Tricuro.

Gross Total Expenditure on Adult Social Care 2015/16

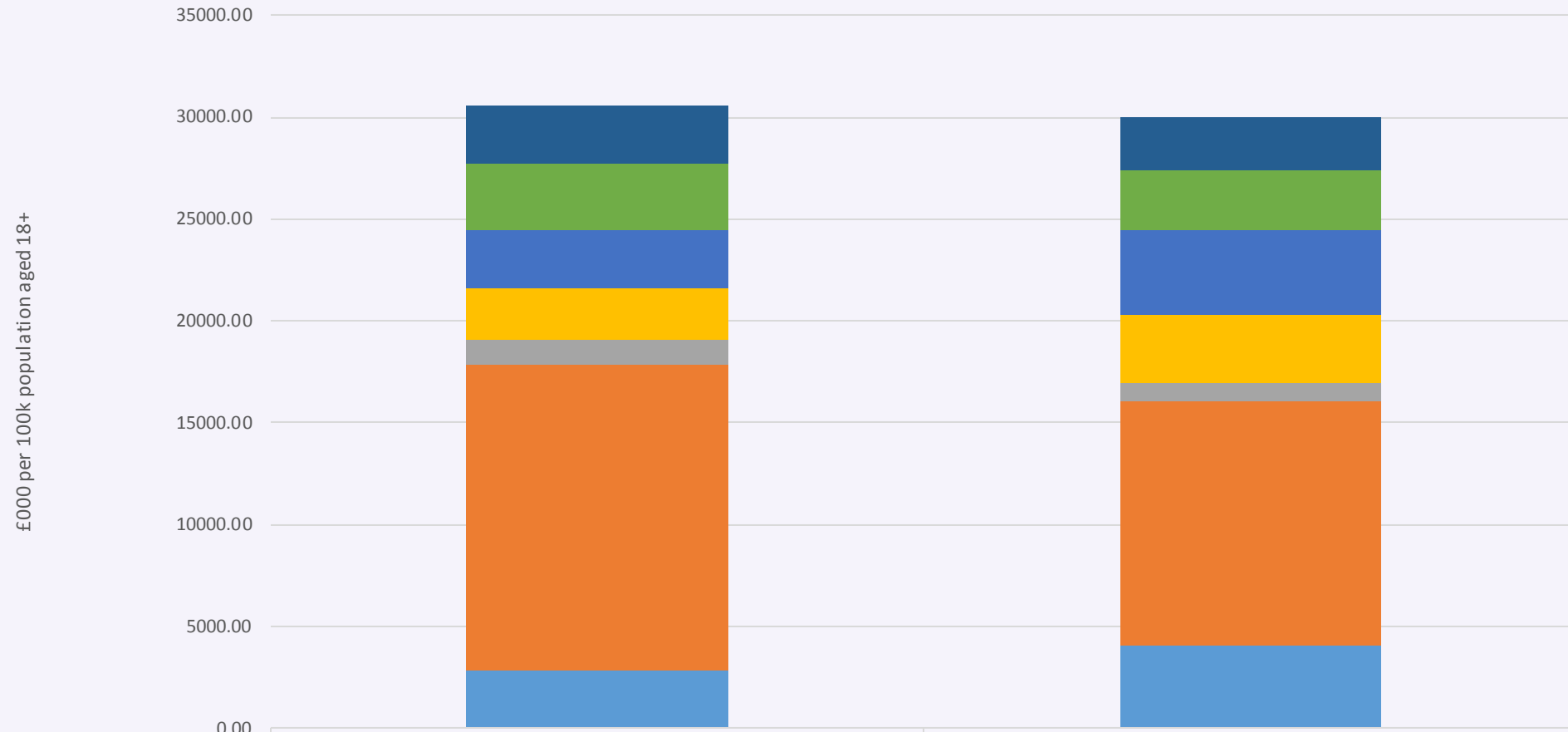


	Dorset	Comparator Average
■ Short & Long Term Support for people aged 65+	19117	17090
■ Short & Long Term Support for people aged 18-64	12105	14148
■ Social Support: Substance Misuse Support	4	70
■ Social Support: Asylum Seeker Support	0	0
■ Social Support: Support to Carer	46	305
■ Social Support: Support for social isolation/other	20	259
■ Assistive equipment & Technology	1150	500
■ Social Care activities	4078	3703
■ Information and early intervention	923	520
■ Commissioning & Service Delivery	4193	2411

ASC Gross Total Expenditure on Short & Long Term Support for people aged 18-64 and 65+



ASC Total Gross Expenditure on Long Term Support by Support Setting (aged 18+)



	Dorset	Comparator Average
Other Long Term	2829.07	2592.74
Supported Living	3286.54	2939.14
Home Care	2789.14	4146.85
Direct Payments	2608.57	3347.76
Supported Accommodation	1216.18	862.41
Residential	14948.60	12039.57
Nursing	2859.45	4040.16

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Prosperous: Value for Money indicators

Providing and maintaining infrastructure

Highways

Cost Quality Customer rating for the efficiency of DCC Highways function compared to a benchmark of about 100 other authorities by Leeds University (also used as part of DfT’s Self-Assessment programme for incentivised funding). DCC has consistently been in the highest band but dropped in the last year due a drop in customer satisfaction with road condition. It is however, still in the top end of the second quartile.

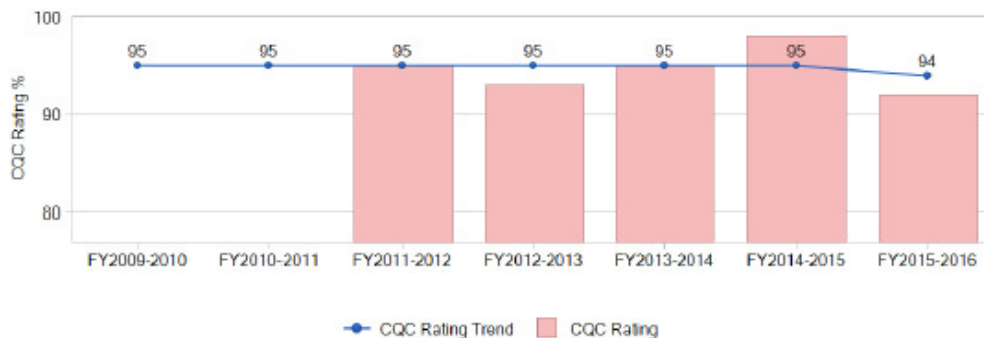
The efficiency ranking is statistically adjusted to make comparisons fair and is based on characteristics of:

- Expenditure
- Size – land area / road length
- Traffic levels
- Road condition by classification
- Wages and material cost
- Change in public satisfaction with road condition.

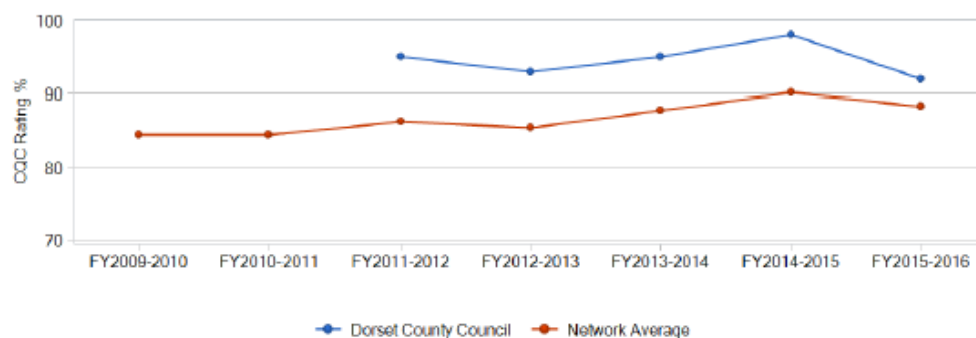
To aid comparison CQC Ratings are categorised in Bands (Band A - top quartile, Band D - bottom quartile). These bands will be used to give greater transparency of the results between Authorities, as appropriate.



The graph below shows the change in your CQC Ratings over time using a statistical trend line. This change in performance is important as it provides a basis for calculating efficiency savings.



Cost Quality Rating of DCC (as above) is compared to the average of the benchmarked authorities below.



Digital

DCC has made a capital investment of £8.6m in digital infrastructure which has leveraged an infrastructure build worth £41.9m from BDUK, partners and BT benefitting the local economy by £838m

£1 investment in business (SME) connections is estimated by BDUK to return £8 to the local economy in the short term

£20 of net economic growth is estimated by BDUK to be delivered by every £1 of public sector investment in fibre optic superfast broadband in the longer term (10 years)

1 in 4 businesses getting connected to a fibre optic superfast broadband service are estimated by BDUK to employ a new full time equivalent employee.

BDUK estimate that profits in businesses connecting to a fibre optic superfast broadband increase by on average £1.3K per annum.

DCC business survey in 2016 reported 23% of businesses saw an increase in profits and 43% saw a reduction of operating costs once connected to a fibre optic superfast broadband

Take up of publically subsidised networks is currently at 40%

Access to a fibre optic superfast broadband is estimated by the LSE and Imperial College to increase property values by 3%

Supporting Dorset's growth

DCC employ a Planning Obligations Manager at a cost of around £44k per annum to secure contributions from developers towards DCC's cost in providing the infrastructure required to serve new development. During the financial year 2016/17 he negotiated and signed agreements to fund £2.3m worth of future transport infrastructure (see also below) and £11.5m of education infrastructure. This can be spent as and when development is complete or reaches negotiated triggers points.

During the year 2016/17 £.7m of collected developer contributions was spent. £1.1m was spent in 2015/16 and £1.5m spent in 2014/15 on both transport and education infrastructure.

The Transport Planning Team in 2016/17 secured £3.45m of Growth Deal money to provide transport improvements to unlock growth and working with the Planning Obligation Manager and

Transport Development Liaison secured an additional £2.3m of developer contributions (also identified above). Across the whole team this represents an investment in transport of around £0.5m per staff for 2016/17.

This year to date almost £1m in external funding and almost £2.4 million in developer contributions has been negotiated, already exceeding the value secured last year.

DCC with a small number of other authorities has jointly developed specialist software to help predict trip generation from new development proposals. Marketing of this software has now been set up as a commercial operation and on an annual basis is returning a dividend to DCC of around £80k a year.

Business support – Property Pilot employment and commercial land and premises database:

1 April to 30 June 2017	
Total property related enquiries	99
Enquiries resulting in positive outcome (enquiries closed after 2 years)	79
Department of International Trade inward investment opportunities	2

Property Pilot covers the Dorset LEP area and is funded by all local authorities. Dorset CC hosts the post, and contributes 25% of the operating costs (including salary, travelling, software licences and training) at about £10k.

The property data, economic intelligence and account management information accrued through the project are used to populate responses to Department for International Trade inward investment enquiries, and the Property Pilot Officer co-ordinates responses on behalf of local partners.

LEADER – European Union funded rural development programme (as at August 2017)

	Funding allocation	Total contracted (£000s)	% of allocation
Northern Dorset LAG	£1.3 million	£57	4.4%
Southern Dorset LAG	£1.32 million	£599	45%

Dorset is divided into two Local Action Groups, covering the whole of rural Dorset. ‘Total contracted’ is the level of funding committed to projects, which have been appraised, approved and have funding contracts in place allowing delivery to commence. Both LAGs currently have active pipelines of projects in development and appraisal. LEADER has been subject to periods of inactivity due to elections and the EU referendum. LEADER is delivered at minimal cost to Dorset CC as management and animation costs are recovered from Government and the EU.

Enterprise Zone – Dorset Innovation Park

Early days, EZ designated 1 April 2017, data will be collected by BEIS from all EZs allowing comparison of performance (though direct comparisons will need to be caveated to reflect differing circumstances).

European Union growth programme

Dorset CC is integrally involved in defining strategic priorities and delivering the investment of European Structural Invest Funds (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development) with a budget of some £43 million up to 2020.

Each project coming forward for funding is subject to a thorough appraisal and approval process, including an assessment of value for money. This will focus on valuing key outcomes, such as £30,000 is the benchmark for 1 new job.

Whilst intervention rates vary, the EU contributions are generally matched 50/50 from other funds, including Government Departments, Big Lottery, and private sector applicants. The cost of Technical Assistance provided by Dorset CC is recouped from EU funds.

Growing Places Fund (GPF) – managed by Dorset CC on behalf of Dorset LEP

Outputs (direct)	From start of GPF
Jobs created/safeguarded (not including multiplier effect and construction jobs)	69 safeguarded, 26 created – this excluded secondary and indirect jobs (e.g. co-workers and occupiers of business parks which were serviced through money from the GPF)
Workspace created	4
Dwellings completed	11 affordable homes and 1 Community Land Trust established
Infrastructure/public realm	5 schemes
Leverage of additional funding	£22.8 million

GPF is a £9.6 million revolving loan fund to unlock stalled employment and housing schemes. The GPF is managed by Dorset CC on behalf of the Dorset LEP. An allowance of 2% of the fund is available to cover management costs, and has been used to cover legal costs associated with contract preparation, leaving £9.45 million is available for investment. As at 30 September 2017, 86% of funds were committed, leaving a balance available to invest of £1.32m. In 2017/18 the Dorset LEP agreed to recognise and recompense Dorset CC for officer time managing the GPF, on the basis of one day per week.

On a cumulative basis the GPF in Dorset has committed £11.44 million or 121.2% of its funds. Total funds recycled through the GPF loan scheme since it commenced is £3.79 million (i.e. 40% of the investment pot). The schemes from which money has been recycled are:

- North Dorset Business Park: £0.41 million repaid with the majority of the remaining plots under offer
- Castle Court, Osprey Quay: Public realm works, £0.5 million loan repaid in full
- Boscombe Regeneration: 11 houses built, £1.12 million loan repaid in full
- Field International Ltd: £1.3 million repaid
- Cobham Gate: £0.35 million repaid

Leverage: During 2016 the GPF was for a time 100% committed. For a large part of 2017, limited funding has been available and as a result applications have not been accepted. Following the repayment of investments the GPF is now open for new applications.

In 2016 Poole Harbour Commissioners (PHC) was seeking a £2m loan towards an £8m development. As there was insufficient money available PHC were offered a GPF loan of £1m. This offer was discussed with PHC's bankers who subsequently agreed to provide the full amount of the loan themselves. Cobham Gate business park scheme received a £1.5 million loan from GPF of which £0.35 million has already been repaid. This secured an £11m scheme, to open up a 25 acre (10.12 hectare) site; it includes road improvements and the first new unit, a new depot for DPD. Furthermore, the GPF investment of £2 million in the Ultrafast Broadband project is to lever £2 million from BDUK and £2.6 million from the supplier.

The total leverage for the GPF to date, including PHC and those schemes which had not yet drawn-down is calculated to be in excess of £22.8 million. This figure excludes the investment which has

subsequently gone into Osprey Quay and Hamworthy following the public realm and road improvement works.

The value of the Environment to the economy

DCC spends £6.3m gross (£3.7m income + £2.6m core budget in 2017/18) on maintaining, supporting and improving Dorset's Environment. The environment in Dorset is itself a significant economic asset and has been calculated* to contribute

- c. £1.5bn of GVA per annum
- supports c. 30,000 jobs
- amounts to 8-10% of total annual economic output and employment in the county

*Ash Futures (December 2015)

DCC manages a range of assets such as its Country Parks and other local countryside sites, the network of 3000 miles of public rights of way, 46 County Farms, and 200,000 trees along the highway network and on its properties.

DCC contributes £28,000 in 2017/18 towards the cost of the Dorset AONB function. In 2016/17 each £1 spent from partnership funds generated an additional £4.15 of value in delivery, with a total project value for the year of £875,000. In addition, volunteers contributed £117,460 value in hours to projects. Overall the AONB as a geographical area has been calculated* to influence c. £62-67 million of output p.a.

*Ash Futures (December 2015)

DCC contributes £120,000 in 2017/18 towards the costs of maintaining the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. This geographical area has been calculated* to influence c. £103-119 million of output p.a.

*Ash Futures (December 2015)

DCC has leveraged in inward investment into the county while contributing modest funds itself:

- County Farms Estate has an income of £740,000 per annum and provides an annual operational surplus of £556,000 to DCC. It directly supports 46 agricultural businesses who in turn underpin many local rural service and supply businesses.
- The Dorset Coast Forum (DCF) partnership was established by DCC in 1995 : External funding won includes Fisheries Local Action Group - £800,000; Coastal Connections - £5,600,000; C-Scope - £1,000,000; Coastal Pathfinder £370,000. In the past 10 years, every £1 invested by DCC has been used to leverage £34 in return to the coastal economy.
- The Urban Heaths Partnership (UHP), established by DCC in 2001, supports projects and activities to alleviate urban pressures on the Dorset heaths. The County Council's hosting costs are fully recovered from the Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework which obtains contributions from new residential development in the area. Without the work of the UHP such permissions could not be granted in the vicinity of our internationally important heathlands.

The financial performance of the Country Parks (Durlston, Avon Heath and Hardy's Birthplace Centre) is monitored annually, the return on investment in 2016/17 across the Parks portfolio was 4.4%. The cost of running the Parks was £605,407 excluding 'below the line', and income £632,282, resulting in an operating surplus of £26,875.

Volunteers support the practical work of the Coast & Countryside Service. In doing so volunteers gain experience in the workplace, skills training and certification, and benefits to personal wellbeing.

Monitored quarterly, the number of volunteer days undertaken April - June 2017 was 667. This equates to an annual contribution of volunteers into the Service of 11.8 FTE, or £236,000.

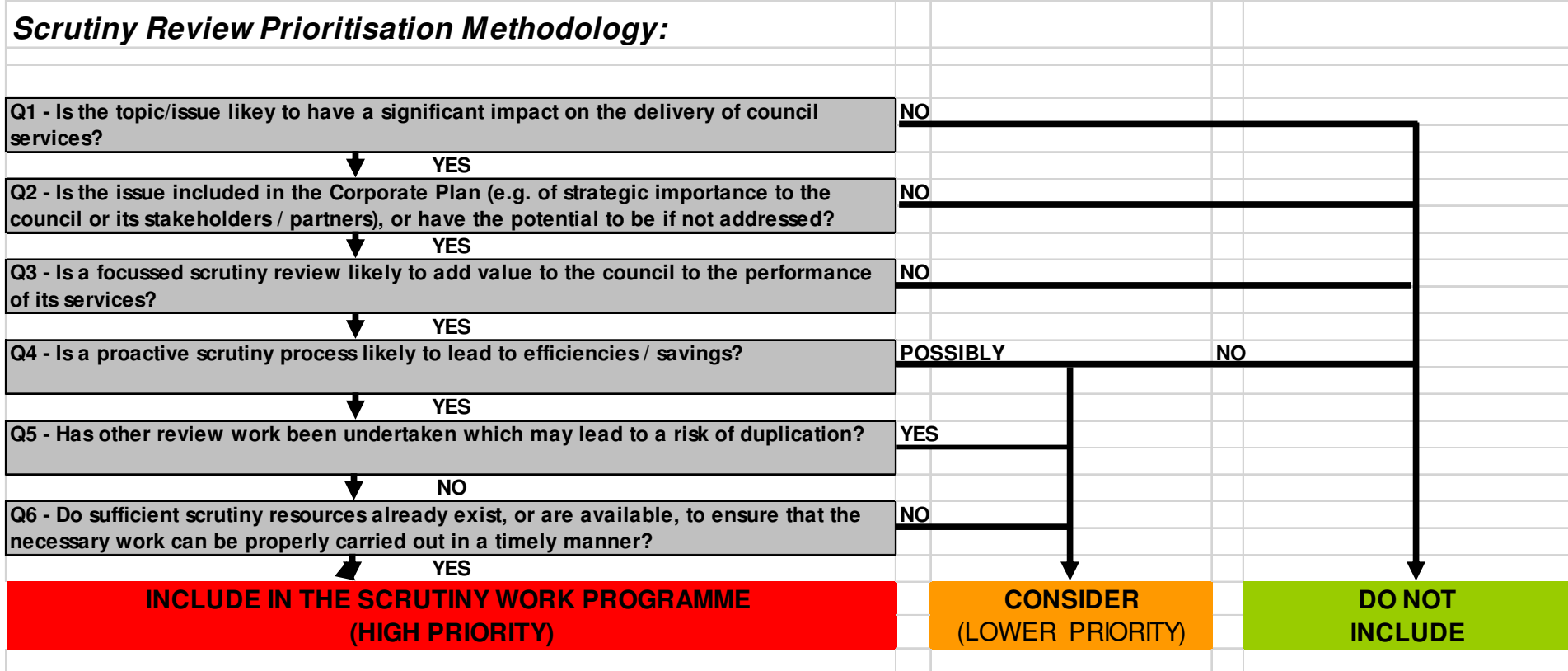
DCC continues to improve its environmental performance and reduce its carbon footprint. Overall Carbon emissions in 2015/16 showed a decrease of c. 13% since the base year of 2008/9, and 3% in the past year. This brings emissions close to target levels for the first time. Key improvements have been in the following areas: street lighting; energy consumption in buildings; business mileage; office waste; water; and fleet fuel.

Economic Growth Overview & Scrutiny Committee Work Programme

Chairman: To be confirmed
Vice Chairman: Cherry Brooks

Specific issues previously discussed by the Panel for potential further review:	
Priority	For items listed to the left members are asked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the prioritisation methodology • Identify lead Member(s) and lead Officer(s) • Provide a brief rationale for the scrutiny review • Indicate draft timescales • Assign the item to a meeting in the work programme
Priority 1 - Skills and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to determine how this can be applied to best effect, - what needs to be done to improve the prospects of this, - what scope there is for doing this, - what opportunities there are and how can these be improved, - to enhance what is already there, - what part DCC can play to help facilitate this.
Priority 1 - Mobile Phone Coverage 4G/5G and progress being made with Superfast Broadband rollout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine what coverage there was, what could be done to improve this any by what means. To identify areas without a signal. What investment would be needed and how would this be provided. - To determine what progress was being made against identified objectives for the rollout of superfast Broadband. Follow up from the 27 January 2017 meeting
Priority 2 – County Council’s Parking Strategy and Policy – <u>awaiting outcome of Local Government Reform to determine how best to proceed</u>	As parking was seen to be a key economic driver, the Committee agreed that this issue should be added to its Work Programme in scrutinising what the strategy needed take into account to be meaningful, how the policy should be reviewed to apply to the parking needs of today and what success was being seen in managing parking outcomes. Officers to progress.

Priority 2 - How to implement the DAPTC Working Together Highways Initiative (Scrutiny item)	To determine:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how the initiative is working in practice; - what, if any, obstacles there are; - what part each party is playing; - how is this being co-ordinated; - is it achieving what it was designed to do; - is it delivering on its outcomes
Priority 2 – Application of the Local Transport Plan	An opportunity for the Committee to influence, scope and shape how the next LTP is applied in practice; what it entails; what priorities should be included to meet our corporate outcomes.
Priority 3 - Demographic Changes – impact on services and infrastructure	The item raised in relation to ‘Demographic pressures on services – impacts of an increasing population’ has been referred to the Budget Strategy Task and Finish Group as an item affecting budgets for the future.
Priority 3 - Housing – working along-side the People and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee – District/Borough to lead on this – <u>Local Government Reform</u> <u>could affect how this was progressed</u>	The Chairman of the Economic Growth Overview and Scrutiny Committee is exploring the scrutiny of housing being led by the Dorset Tri-Borough Partnership (WDDC, W&PBC and NDDC). The Council could take part in the review as a partner, particularly regarding availability of land.
Priority 3 - Renewable Energy and Carbon Footprint (Overview Item) Priority 3 - Co-operatives - how these could be encompassed to best effect (Overview Item)	For items listed to the left members are asked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate draft timescales • Assign the item to a meeting in the work programme • Determine who is to lead and what are the anticipated outcomes • Scoping document to this effect



All items that have been agreed for coverage by the Committee have been scheduled in the Forward Plan accordingly.

Date of Meeting	Item/Purpose	Key Lines of Enquiry (KLOE)	Lead Member/Officer	Reference to Corporate Plan	Target End Date
16 October 2017	Mobile Phone Coverage 4G/5G	To determine what coverage there was, what could be done to improve this any by what means. To identify areas without a signal. What investment would be needed and how would this be provided.	Matthew Piles/Pete Bartlett	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous/Safe, healthy and independent	
	Progress was being made with the broadband rollout	To determine what progress was being made against identified objectives. Follow up from the 27 January 2017 meeting	Matt Piles/ Dugald Lockhart / The Dorset Digital team	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous/Safe, healthy and independent	
	Pre-submission Draft Minerals Plan/ Waste Plan	To consider the Pre-submission Draft Minerals Plan / Waste Plan	Mike Garrity/ Matthew Piles	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous	
	Implications of Brexit	To consider the implications of Brexit on DCC	Matthew Piles/ Jon Bird	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous	
24 January 2018	How to implement the DAPTC Working Together Highways Initiative (Scrutiny item)	To determine how the initiative is working in practice; what, if any, obstacles there are; what part each party is playing; how is this being co-ordinated; is it achieving what it was designed to do; is it delivering on its outcomes	Andrew Martin/ Michael Westwood/ Mike Hansford/DAPTC/ <i>Debbie Ward</i>	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous/Safe, healthy and independent	
	Application of the Local Transport Plan	An opportunity for the Committee to influence scope and shape how the next LTP in applied; what it entails; what priorities should be included to meet our corporate outcomes	Mike Harries/ Matthew Piles to lead – E&E Directorate officers to contribute, as necessary	Enabling Economic Growth/Prosperous/Safe, healthy and independent	

