



Dorset
Council



Dorset Council Local Plan

Parish Council briefing
03 February 2020

Agenda

- The Local Plan
- Background to the new Local Plan
- Developing a Spatial Strategy
- Developing a Settlement Hierarchy
- Housing Numbers
- The Distribution of Housing

The Local Plan

- Every Local Planning Authority must produce a Local Plan
- Decisions on planning applications must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise
- The plan is subject to consultation and examination by the Planning Inspectorate
- It forms the framework for Neighbourhood Plans produced for Parish areas

The Local Plan...

Should provide:

(NPPF para. 15)

- a positive **vision** for the future of each area
- a framework for addressing **housing needs** and other economic, social and environmental priorities
- a platform for local people to shape their surroundings

Must include:

(NPPF para. 17)

- **strategic policies** to address the local planning authority's priorities for the development and use of land in its area

Strategic policies should:

(NPPF para. 20)

- set out an overall strategy for the **pattern, scale** and **quality** of development

Background to the new Local Plan

- Consequential Order:
 - new Local Plan to be produced by 2024
- Dorset Council Cabinet (25 June 2019):
recommendations –
 - (a) produce Dorset Council Local Plan by 2023
 - (b) agree new Local Development Scheme
 - (c) agree not to take forward current reviews (except Purbeck)
- Purbeck Local Plan passing through examination

Timeframes

A Local Development Scheme has been agreed

THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
FOR DORSET



www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

June 2019

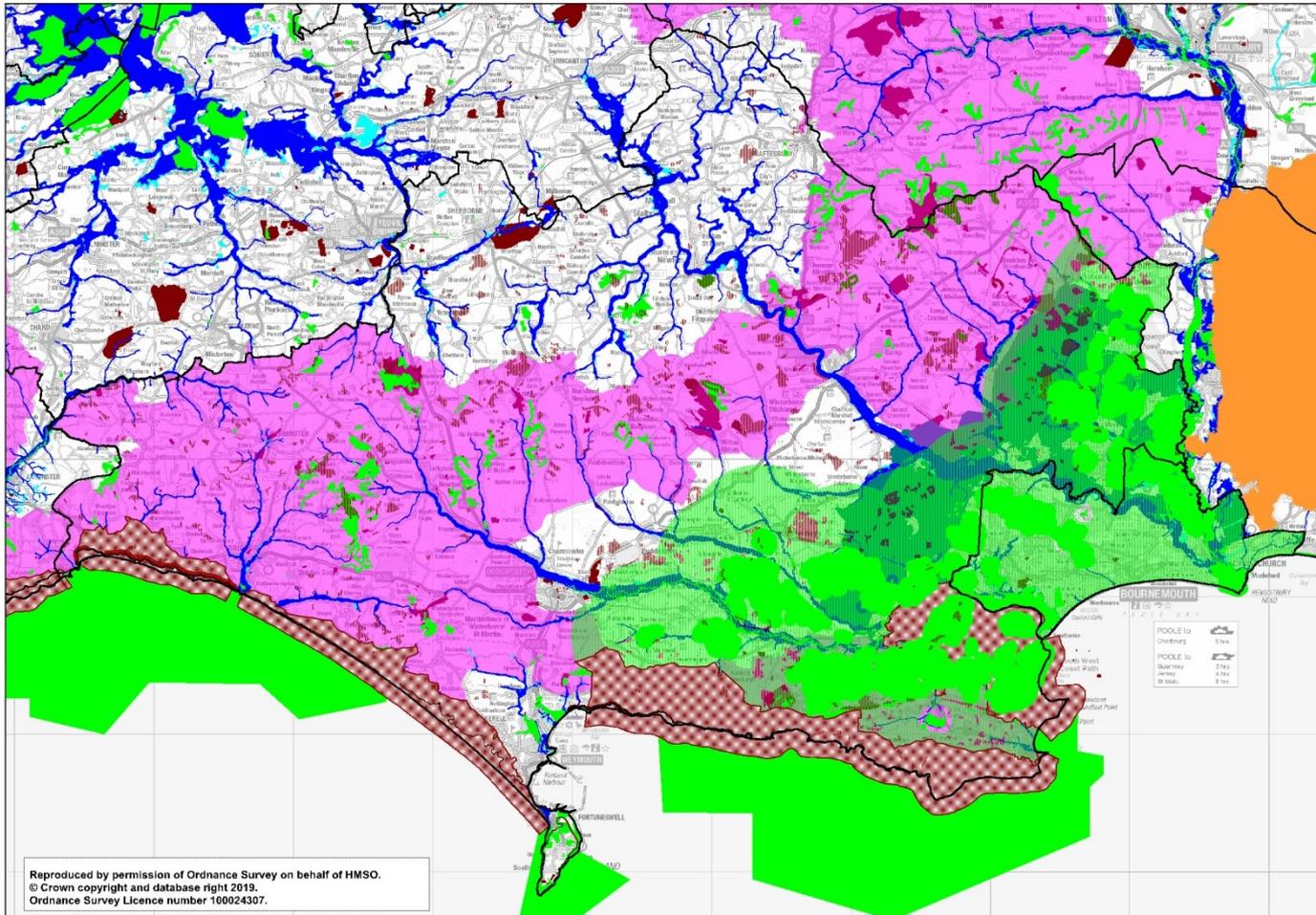
- Sustainability appraisal scoping consultation: **Complete**
- **Options consultation: Autumn 2020**
- Publication: September 2021
- Submission: March 2022
- Examination: Summer 2022
- Adoption: Spring 2023



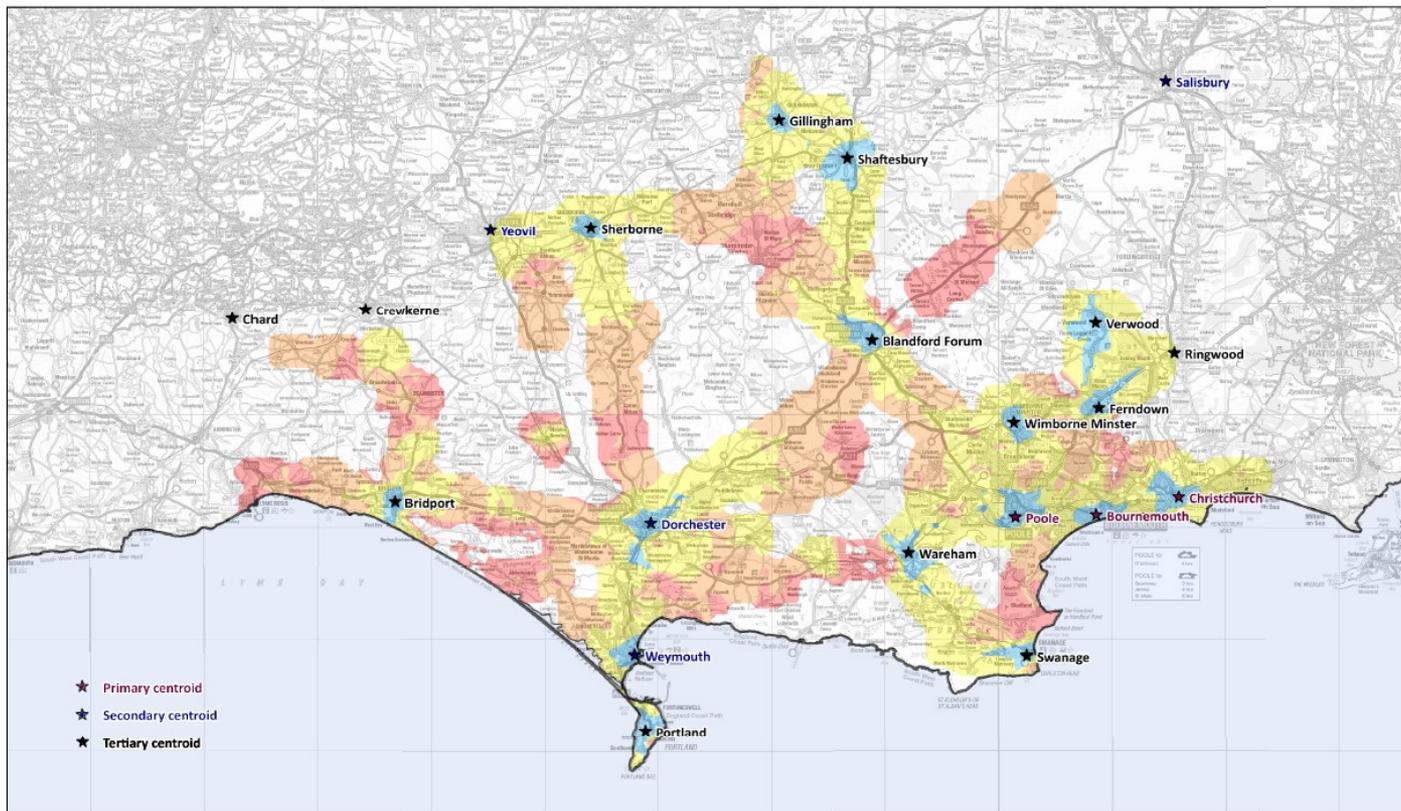
When Developing a Spatial Strategy...

- **Need to consider:**
 - Constraints to development
 - Relative accessibility of settlements
 - How the area functions
 - Economic activity
 - Housing markets
 - Inter-relationship between settlements

Constraints



Relative Accessibility



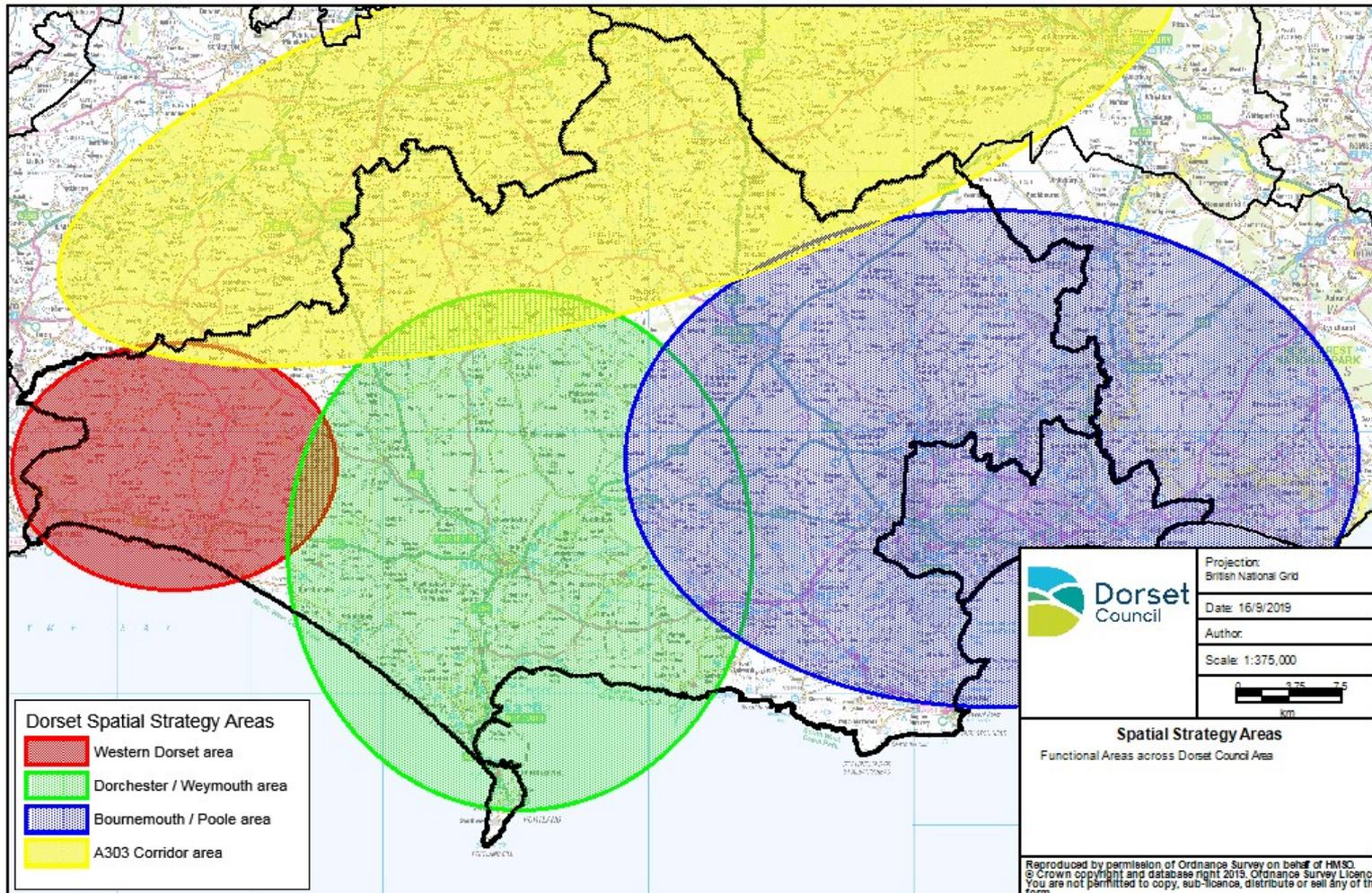
Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Towns in Dorset
 Public transport routes servicing town centres
 Outbound and inbound journeys collated
 AM (0700-0900)
 PM (1700-1900)

- 0 - 15 minutes
- 15 - 30 minutes
- 30 - 45 minutes
- 45 - 60 minutes

Ref: TM9999/J240
 Date: 24/09/2019
 Scale:
 Drawn By: AJ
 Cent X:
 Cent Y:

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Functional Areas



The Housing Requirement

- Local Housing Need established through application of Government's Standard Methodology

Local Housing Need is the “*minimum number of homes needed*” in the area (NPPF para. 60)

- For Dorset:

Council Area	Housing Requirement
Dorset Council	around 1,800 homes per year
Bournemouth, Christchurch Poole Council	around 2,600 homes per year

- Legal duty to work with BCP on meeting need that they cannot meet

Settlement Hierarchy

- Adopted / Emerging Local Plans all have different approaches
- Need a consistent approach across the new area
- Need to reflect the size and role of each settlement with thought given to the future role of a settlement
- Identifies which settlements are to be the focus for growth
- Growth proportionate to the settlements' relative sustainability
 - More sustainable settlements will have more growth
 - Less sustainable settlements will have less growth

Settlement Hierarchy

- Settlements named within hierarchy are likely to have development boundaries
- Larger settlements (towns) are also likely to have sites identified for development (allocations)
- Within development boundaries development is generally acceptable
- Outside development boundaries (countryside) development is controlled

Settlement Hierarchy

Suggested top two tiers:

Tier 1: Large Built-up Areas	
The South East Dorset Conurbation (including Upton and Corfe Mullen)	
Dorchester	Weymouth (including Littlemoor)
Tier 2: Towns and Other Main Settlements	
Blandford	Wimborne Minster / Colehill
Ferndown and West Parley	Verwood
St Leonards and St Ives	West Moors
Swanage	Wareham
Chickerell	Portland Settlements: Castletown; Chiswell; Easton; Fortuneswell; Grove; Southwell; Wakeham; and Weston
Gillingham	Sturminster Newton
Shaftesbury	Stalbridge
Sherborne	
Beaminster	Lyme Regis
Bridport	

Settlement Hierarchy

- Tier 1 and tier 2 are the main towns where the majority of growth will be directed
- But what about the rural area?
 - Existing communities
 - Existing facilities (village hall, village shop, etc.)
 - Existing employers

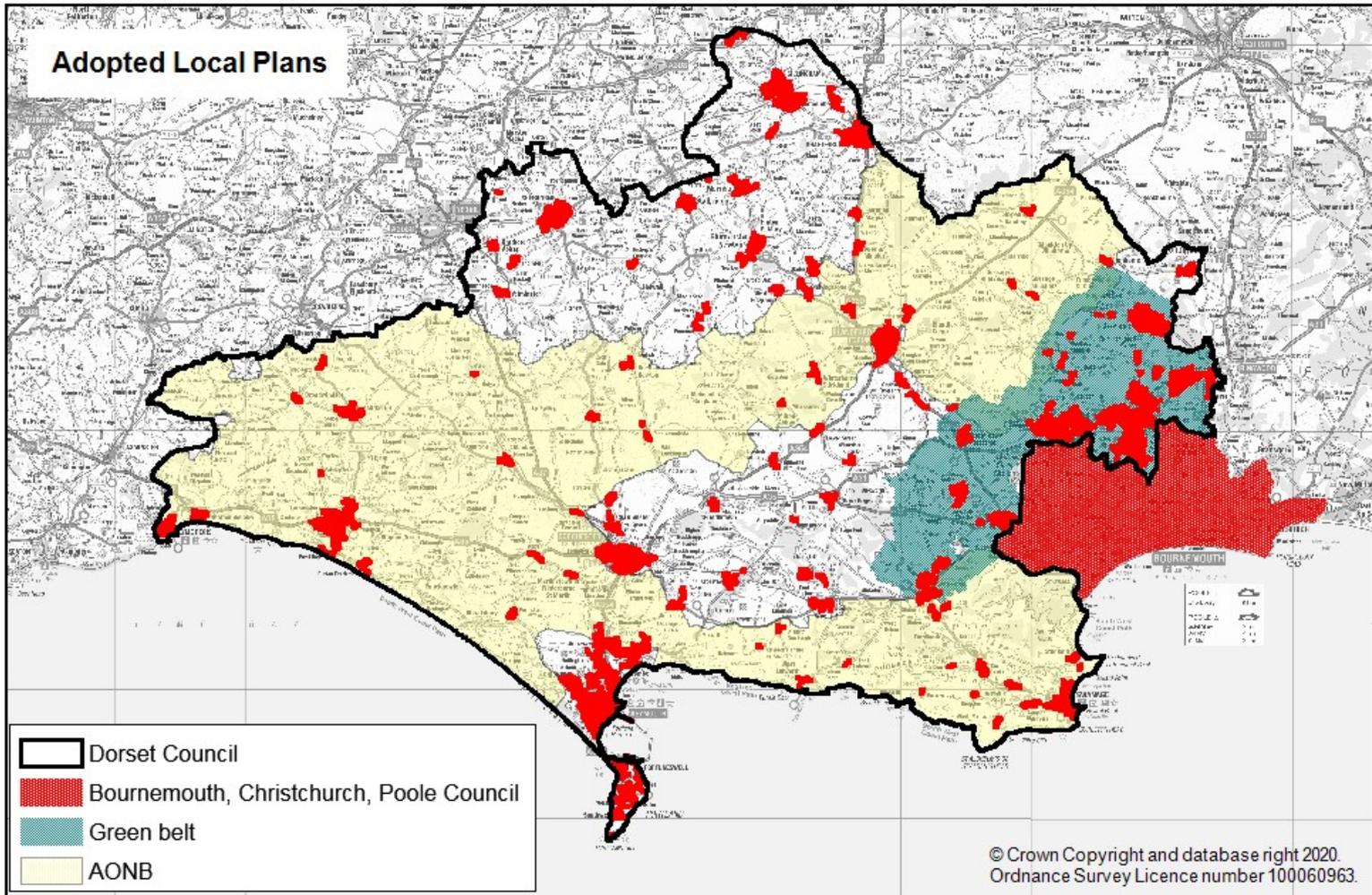
Rural Growth

- A mix of good quality housing is essential if a community is to thrive and evolve
- Affordable rural housing provides homes for those who might otherwise be forced to leave their village
- Development gives support for existing infrastructure and can provide enhanced facilities:
 - Broadband
 - Schools
 - Playgrounds
 - Shops

Outside of the main towns...

- Tiers below the top 2
- Long list of villages in adopted Local Plans which had a settlement / development boundary where infilling was considered appropriate
- Need a consistent approach across the area. Have looked at:
 - Population of these settlements
 - Existing facilities in these settlements
 - Relative accessibility to higher order settlements

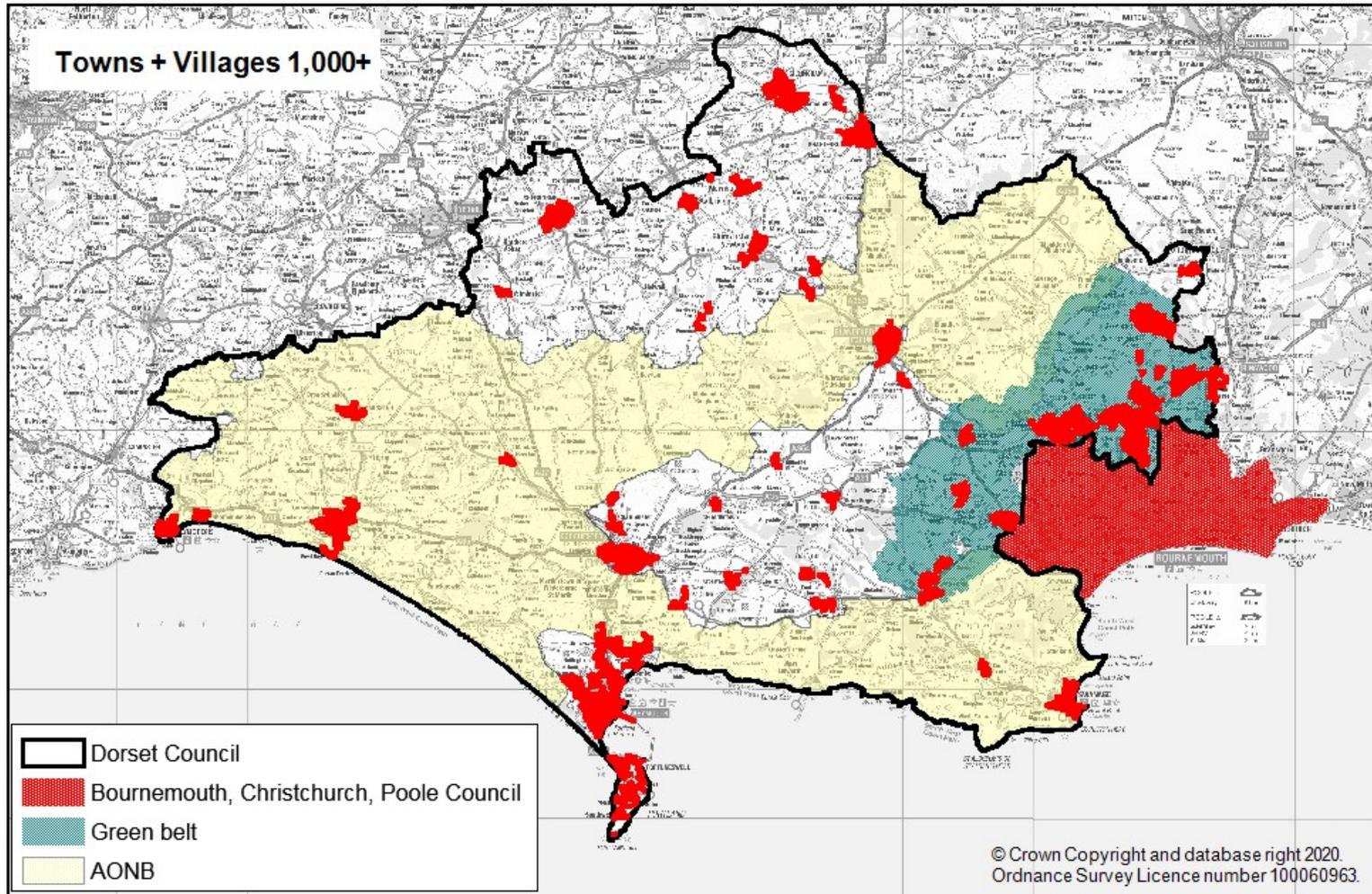
The Current Position



The Current Position

- Inconsistent approach
 - Villages of less than 100 population in same category as settlements of greater than 3,000 population
- Dispersed patterns of growth which result in reliance on car travel
- Some settlements have few facilities (no school, shop, employment space, meeting space, doctors surgery...)

Towns + Villages 1,000+

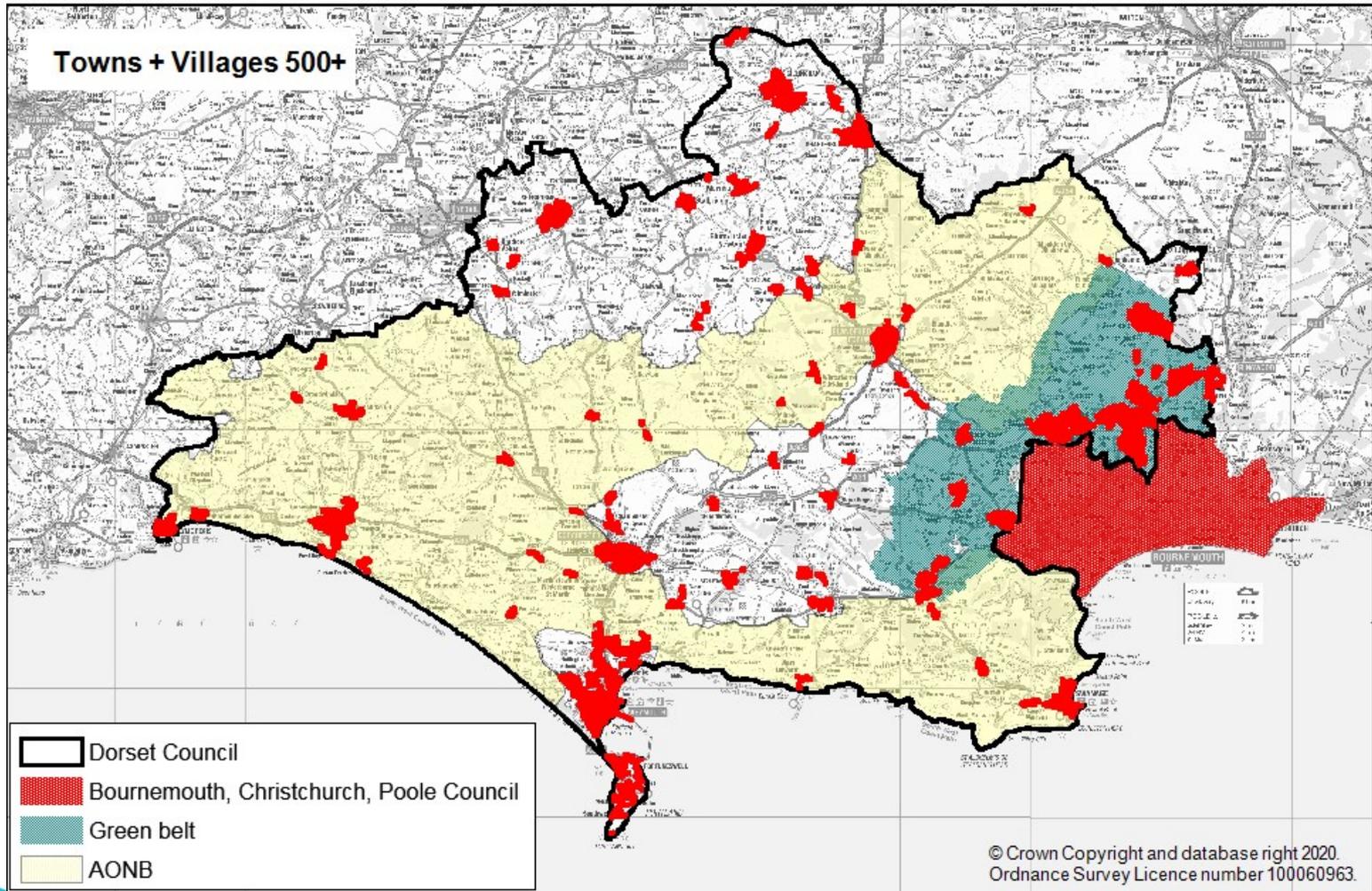


Towns + Villages 1,000+

All settlements with more than 1,000 population included with no consideration of facilities or access to larger towns

- Less dispersed approach reduces car based travel
- Difficult to meet needs of rural areas – there are gaps!
- Takes little account of relative sustainability of villages
- Less support for rural communities and existing facilities but
- Growth focused on a few strategic locations

Towns + Villages 500+



Towns + Villages 500+

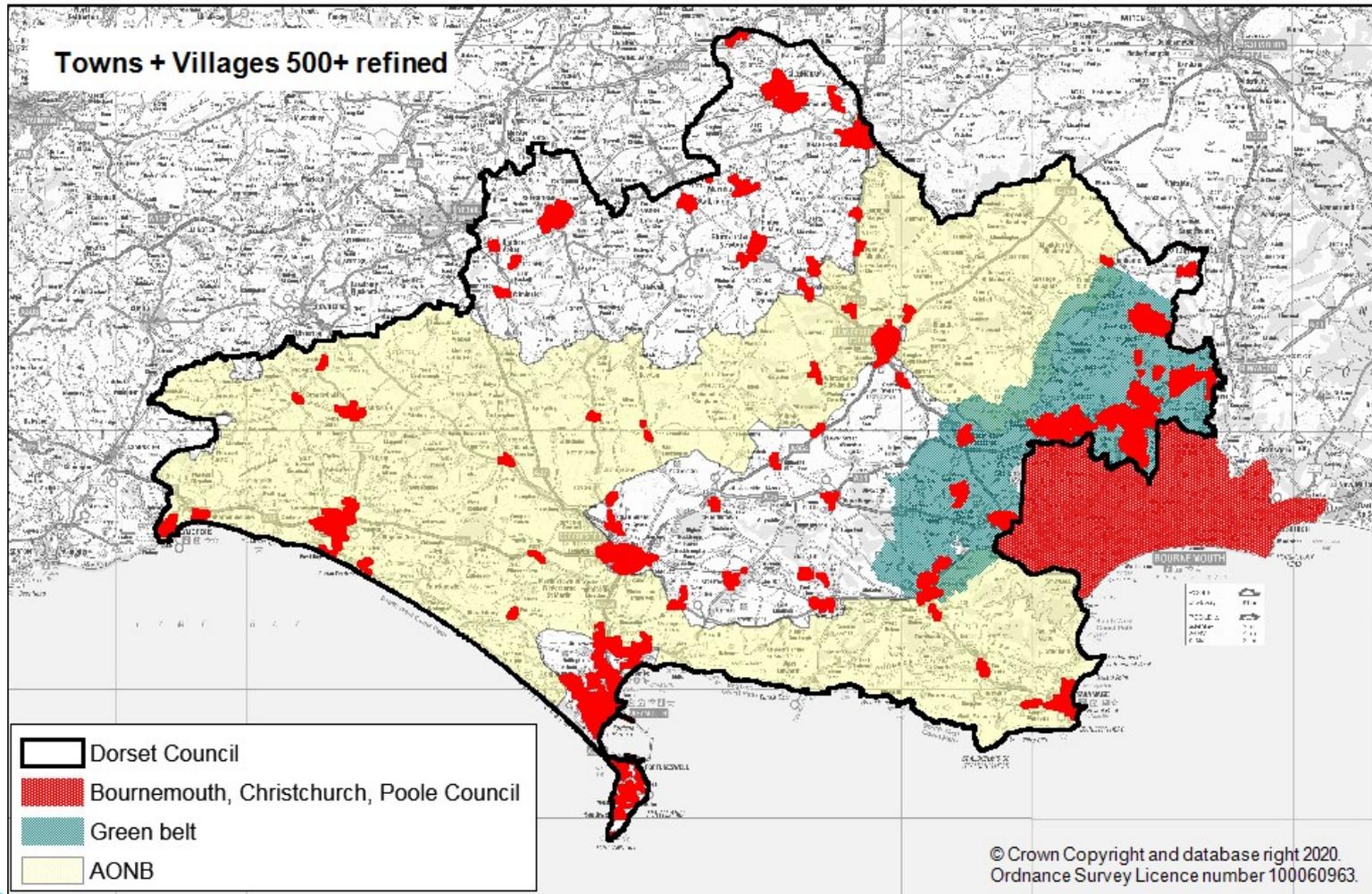
All settlements with more than 500 population included with no consideration of facilities or access to larger towns

- More dispersed approach
- No consideration of existing facilities in settlements
- No consideration of travel time to larger towns

but

- Simple to understand

Towns + Villages 500+ refined



Towns + Villages 500+ refined

Settlements with around 500 population included consideration given to:

- Facilities: at least 3 of school, doctors surgery, employment space, village shop, village hall
- Accessibility: travel time to town less than 30 mins by public transport, less than 15 mins by car
- Gives a reasonable distribution
- Considers existing facilities in settlements
- Supports areas with alternatives to car travel

Discussion 1

- Do you agree that the number of existing facilities in each settlement should be a consideration?
- Which facilities do you think are important?
 - school, doctors surgery, employment space, village shop, village hall – anything else?
- Do you agree that we should consider journey time by public transport / by car?
- Should we consider an alternative approach?

Opportunities for villages

- Need to deliver at least 1,800 new homes per annum across Dorset Council area
- Development will be focused on main towns through site allocations
- In rural areas, refined list of villages will have a development boundary within which principle of growth will be accepted *

But,

- Other opportunities exist to meet development needs of village...

* Subject to maintaining a 5-year supply

Neighbourhood Planning

- Gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of their local area
- Set planning policies that forms part of the development plan and used in determining planning applications
- No requirement to produce a neighbourhood plan - a choice for local communities
- Production follows a statutory process including a local referendum

Neighbourhood Planning

- Applies to all parishes not just those with settlements with development boundaries
- Bring about development to meet aspirations of community
 - Housing
 - Affordable housing
 - Employment space
- Protect green spaces and character

Housing Enabling

- Aim – Deliver good quality affordable housing
- Affordable housing that can provide life changing opportunities for local people and families
- Working with developers, housing associations and communities to ensure new homes meet identified needs
- Offering support, advice and engagement to local communities
- A conduit between the community and others such as developers and Housing Associations.

Housing Enabling

- Helping the Parish Council and local residents understand the development process and what can and cannot be achieved.
- Housing need – understanding the current need, trends and future demand
- Two main routes to delivery:
 - Exception sites
 - Community Land Trusts

Housing Enabling

Exception sites

- Small sites to meet a local need
- Scale appropriate to the location
- Affordable in perpetuity
- Normally (but not always) in rural areas

Housing Enabling

Community Land Trusts

- Set up and run by local people
- Develop and manage homes for local people in conjunction with others
- Genuinely affordable now and for every future occupier

Housing Enabling

Community Land Trusts – How they work

- Community identifies land and approaches landowner and Dorset Council
- Council:
 - act as conduit with interested developers
 - supports CLT with advice on planning process
 - supports with capital grant funding for some schemes
 - offers advice on bidding for funding
 - helps to overcome problems and gives informal advice

Housing Enabling

Outcomes:

- 15 currently active and constituted CLTs
- 9 emerging CLTs
- 77 community owned affordable homes
- 102 community owned homes where planning consent has been granted or applied for

- One of the most active areas in the country

Powerstock



- 8 Homes for rent
- Completed 2019

Worth Matravers

- 5 Homes
- Completed 2012



Lyme Regis

- 15 Homes for rent
- Completed 2018



Housing Enabling

What we've learnt:

- Sites not the easiest to deliver – rural exception sites
- Schemes can be complex and expensive
- Need to spend time on community engagement

Why do we support CLTs

- Helps to preserve the sustainability of rural areas
- Helps mobilise support for new homes
- Gives community control over assets and revenue
- They work!

Housing Enabling

How can I help as a Parish Councillor?

- You understand the community and the village
- You have local trust
- You help to access local community groups
- Your knowledge about availability of land in the community

Discussion 2

- What are your community development aspirations?
- Which routes are best suited to meeting these aspirations?
 - Local Plan
 - Neighbourhood Plan
 - Community Land Trusts
 - Exception site

Thank you for your time

- Presentation and response forms will be circulated
- Any comments by:

Friday 28 February

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