



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](http://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk)

June 2019

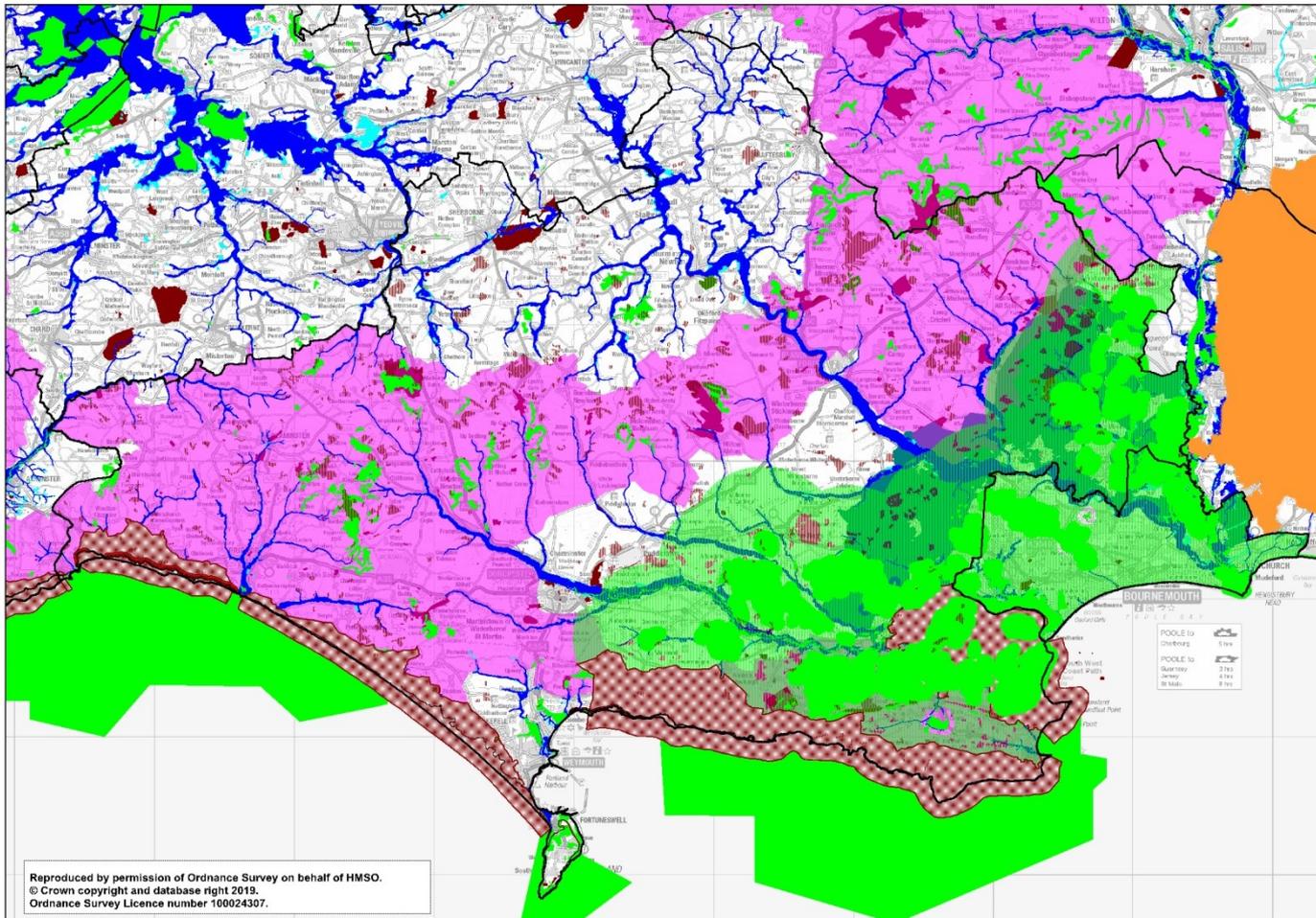
- Sustainability appraisal scoping consultation: **Complete**
- **Options consultation: Autumn 2020**
- Publication: September 2021
- Submission: March 2022
- Examination: Summer 2022
- Adoption: Spring 2023



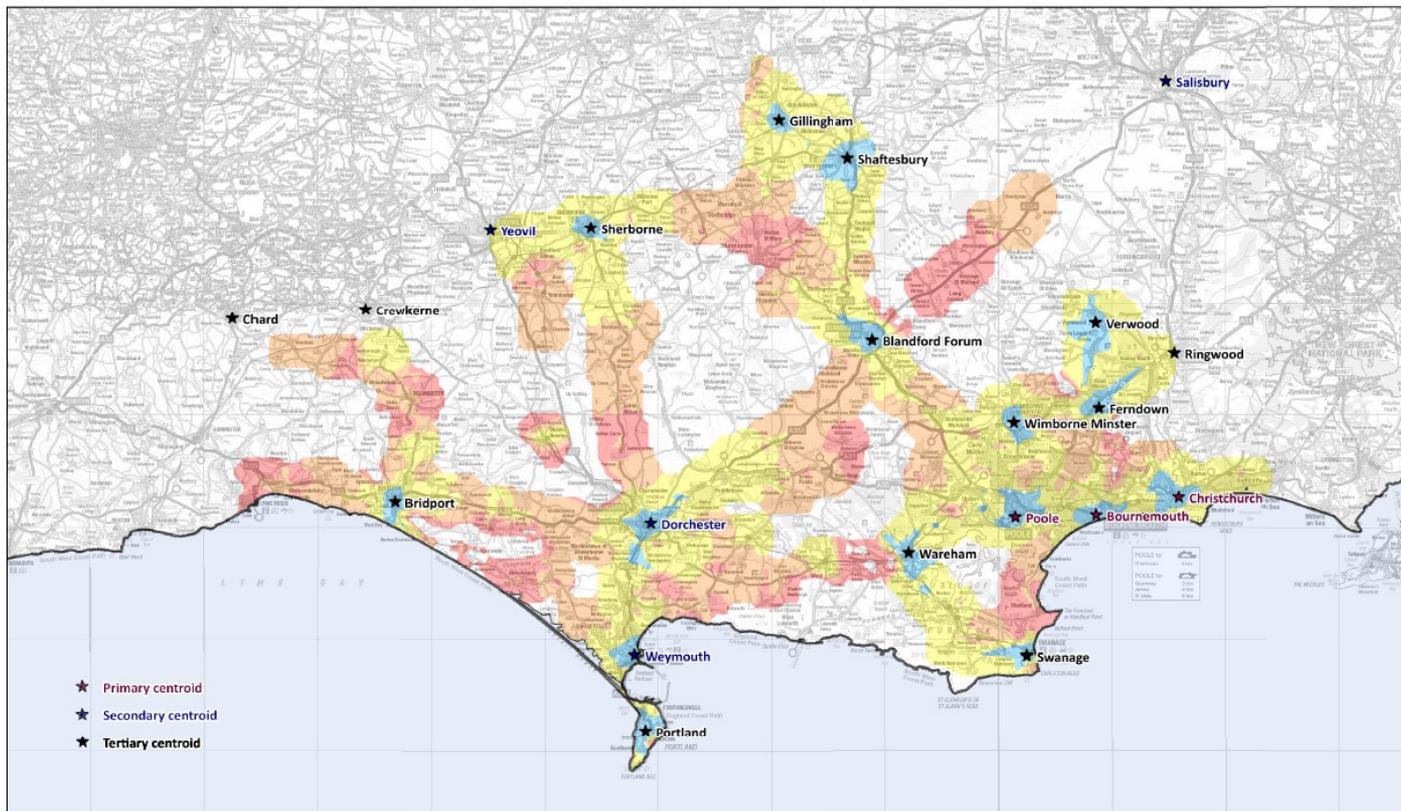
# When Developing a Spatial Strategy...

- **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

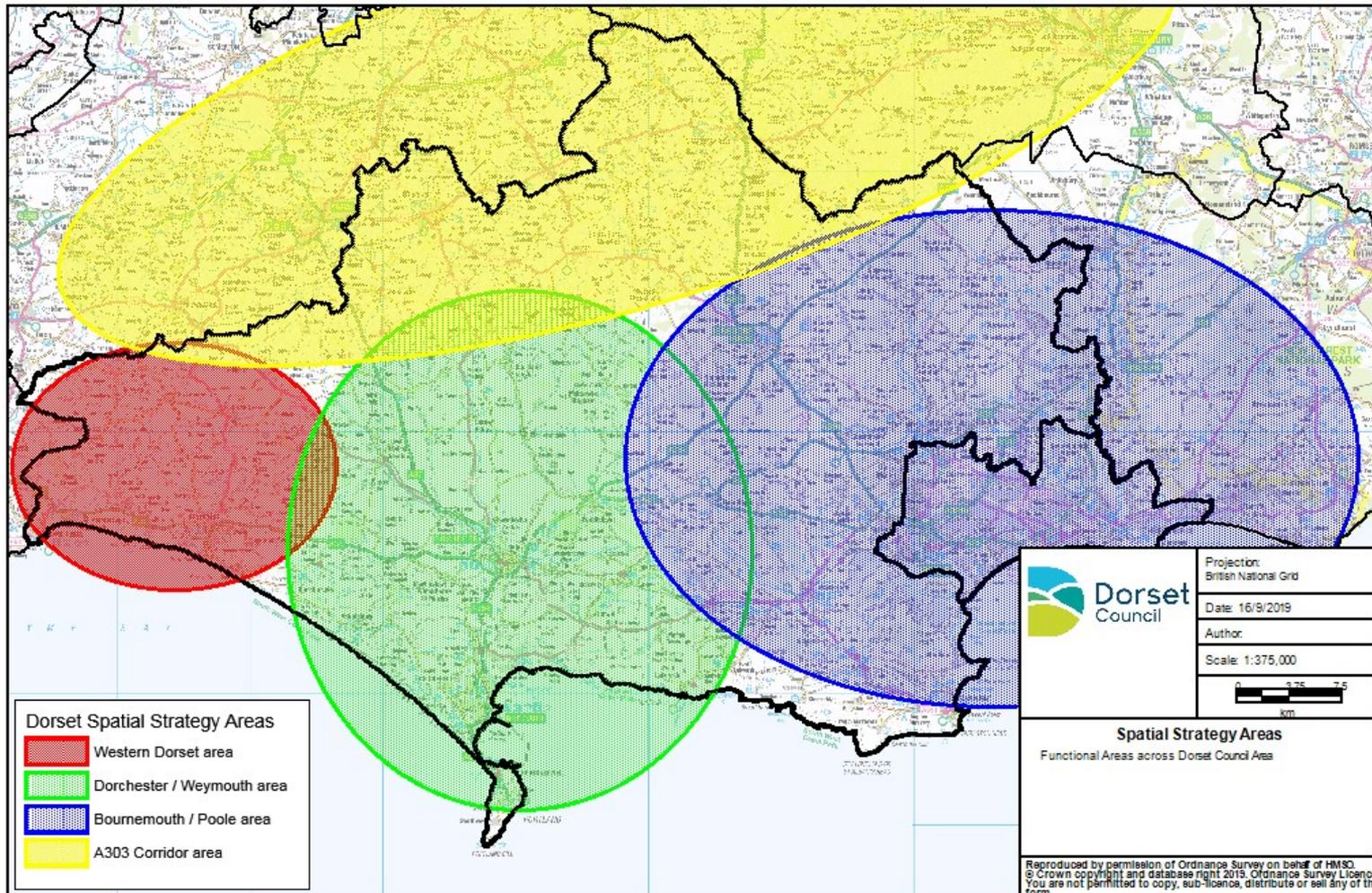
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**Dorset Council**

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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:

<b>Tier 1: Large Built-up Areas</b>	
The South East Dorset Conurbation (including Upton and Corfe Mullen)	
Dorchester	Weymouth (including Littlemoor)
<b>Tier 2: Towns and Other Main Settlements</b>	
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

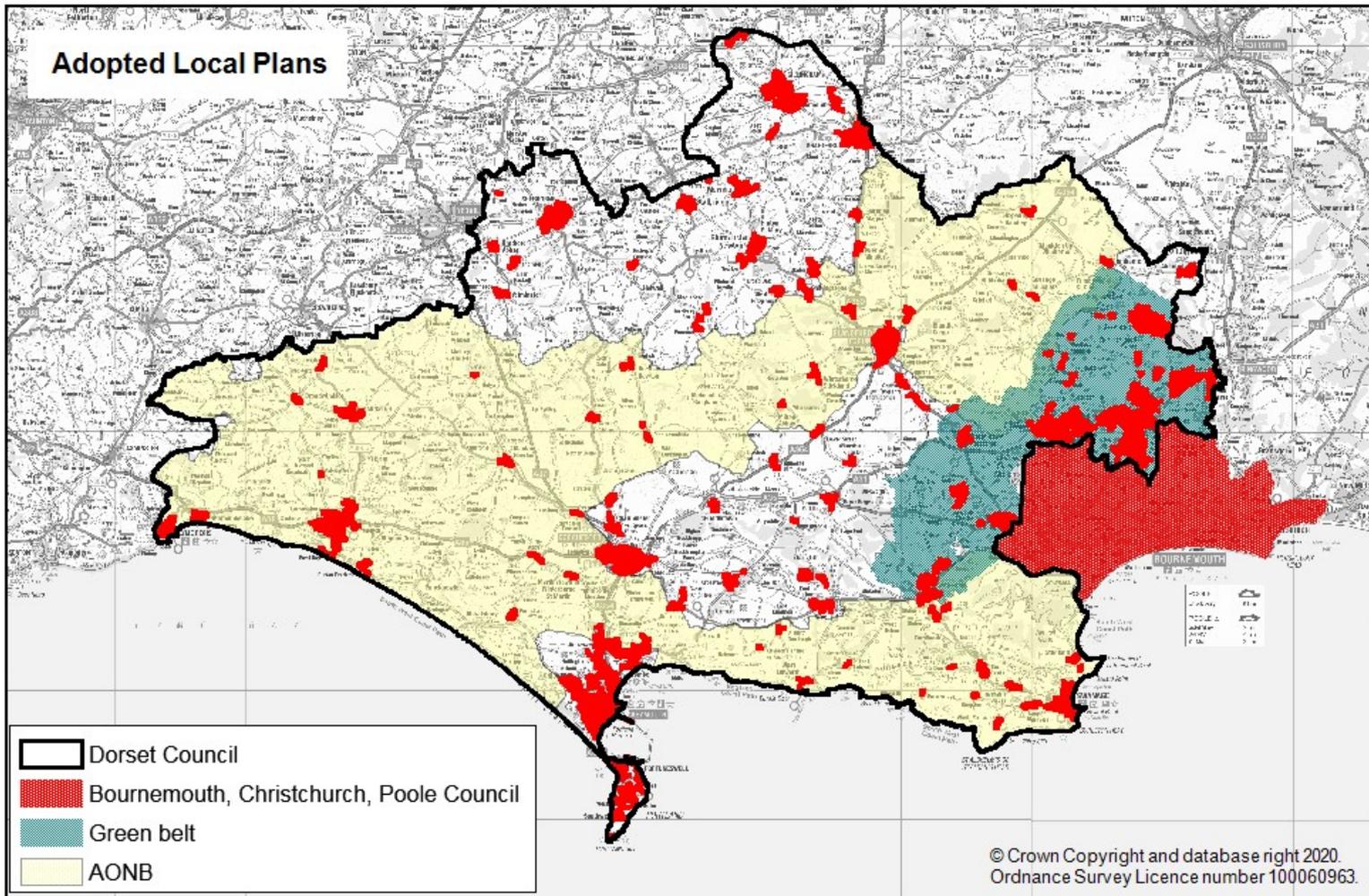
# Rural Growth

- 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

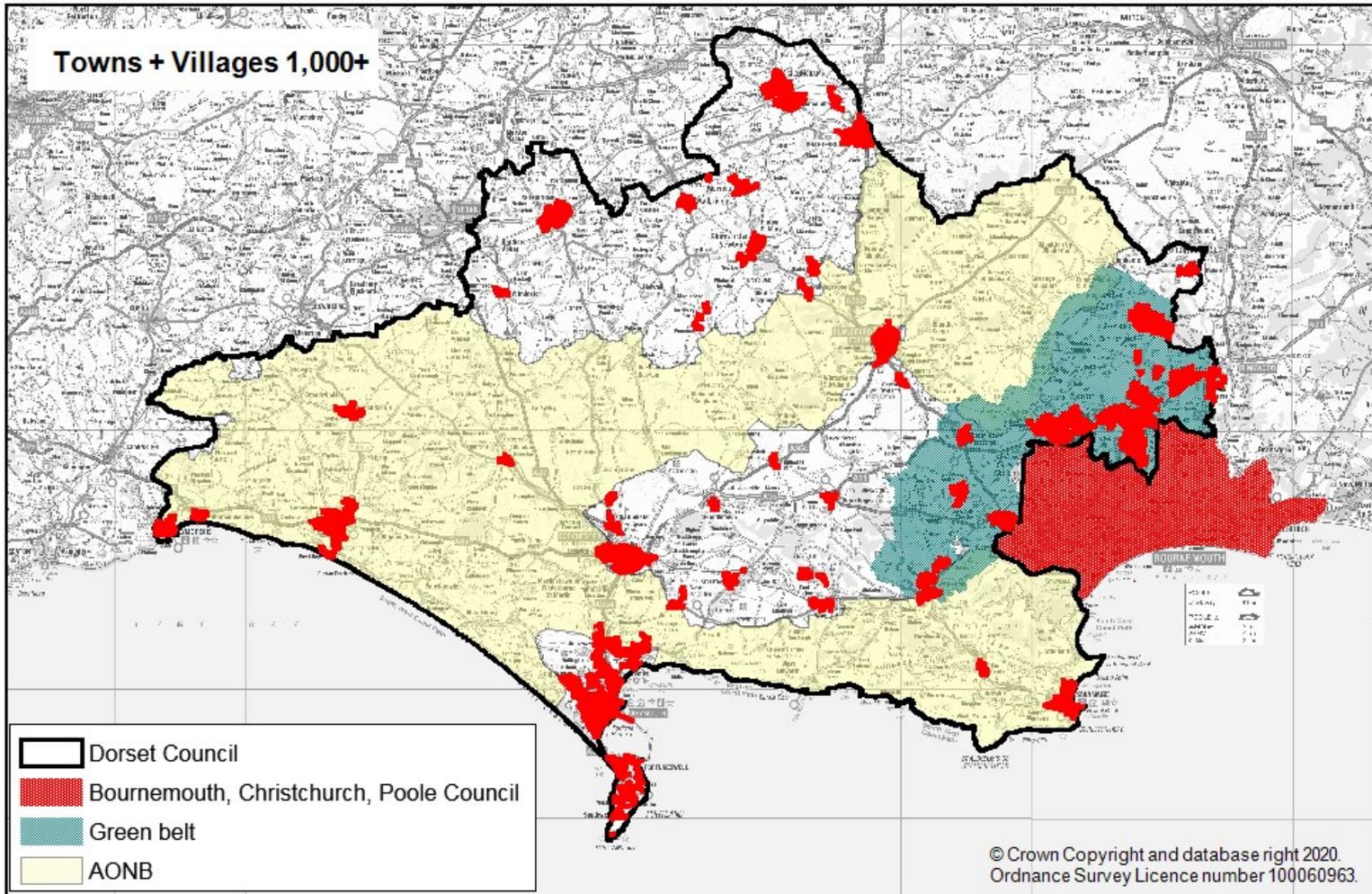
# The Current Position



# 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+

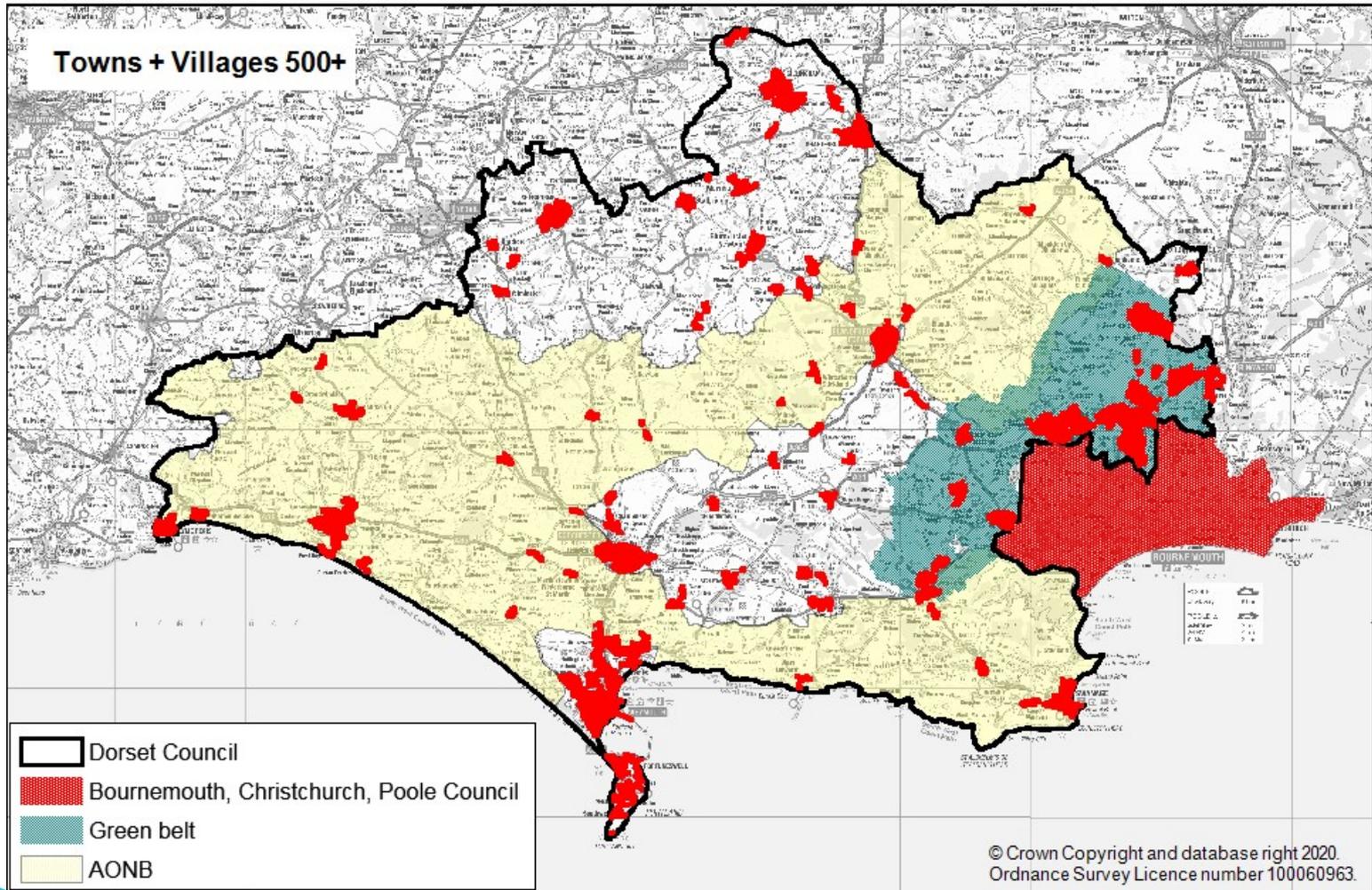


# Towns + Villages 1,000+

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+

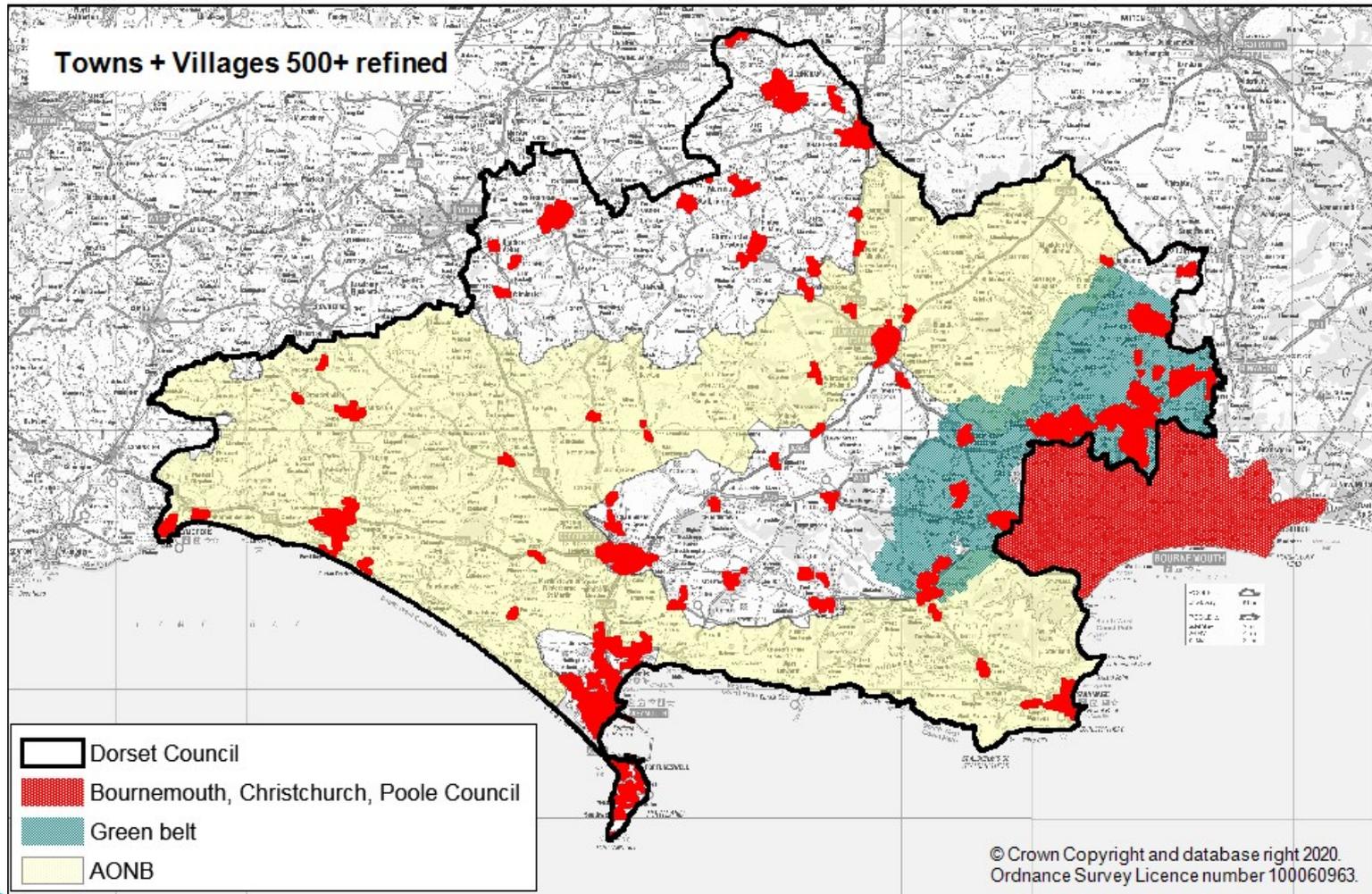
All settlements with more than 500 population included with no consideration of facilities or access to larger towns

- 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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